No 61,066

THE TIMES

TUESDAY OCTOBER 27 1981

Price twenty pence

Scargill rival loses key vote

Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing leader of the Yorkshire miners, looks set to win the NUM presidency after his moderate rival, Mr Raymond Chadburn, failed to win the nomination from his own Nottinghamshire area. He secured nine votes, against 15 for Mr Scargill, with eight branches abstaining. The two other contenders are Mr Trevor Bell and Mr Bernard Donohue Page 2

Spanish cooking oil toll grows

Another four people in Madrid have died from consuming poisonous cooking oil, bringing the total of deaths to 175. One of the victims who has survived is nine-year-old Zulema Ganga, whose body is covered with large brown scales. Page 5

Polish leadership changes expected

A meeting of the Polish Politburo foreshadowed further changes at the top in Poland. Meanwhile, troops moved into towns and villages to keep food supplies going and maintain law and order.



Blacklist threat to Bassey

Shirley Bassey, the singer, who is touring South Africa, faces blacklisting by the Anti-Apartheid Committee of the United Nations. Her name may be included on the register to be published soon, naming 37 members of a Welsh choir Page 4

French takeover terms attacked

European and American banking and company representatives meeting in London sharply attacked the compensation terms offered under the French Government's nationalization plans in Paris. The National Assembly voted 322-154 in favour of nationalizing industrial groups and banks Page 15

Change of tactics on Palestinians

Israel and Egypt have agreed to adopt a new approach to the deadlocked negotiations on Palestinian autonomy. Talks in Cairo next week will concentrate on the election of a Palestinian autonomy council in an attempt to bypass more emotive issues Page 6

Pamela Mason ousted

Mrs Pamela Mason has been voted off the board of Illingworth Morris. The Hollywood chat-show hostess who had a 46 per cent stake in the company through her father's estate, had been in dispute with the board of the Yorkshire textile group for two years Page 15

Sex cover-up

The sex salesmen of Soho began a hasty cover-up of their lurid shop windows to comply with the provisions of the Indecent Displays (Control) Act, 1981, but held out the promise of enticing wares inside Page 2

The Times Health Supplement

The first issue of *The Times Health Supplement* will appear on Friday. It will cost 45p. Agreement was reached yesterday between the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades and the management on a claim for extra payment for distribution.

IRA extend campaign to West End

Oxford Street blast kills police bombs expert

By Richard Ford, Donald Macintyre, John Witherow

A police bomb disposal expert was killed yesterday as he attempted to defuse an IRA bomb in a London West End Wimpy bar which 30 minutes earlier had been cleared of more than one hundred customers.

The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the terrorist attack, the first on civilian targets since their present campaign in mainland Britain began two weeks ago with an attack outside Chelsea barracks.

A second 5lb bomb was defused at Debenhams store, further along Oxford Street, London's busiest shopping area. But late last night police were continuing to search Bournes department store, a few yards from the Wimpy bar, for an explosive device which they had been warned was on the fifth floor.

A controlled explosion was carried out on three suspect briefcases found in the basement of Virgin Records store, also in Oxford Street, and another in a car park in Wigmore Street. Both alarms were false.

Mr Kenneth Robert Howorth, aged 49, from Bracknell, Berkshire, was killed instantly at 3.43 pm as the 5lb bomb blew out the front of the Oxford Street bar, sent shattered paving stones into the air and left a five-foot crater. Nobody else was injured in the blast.

Dublin warning from the IRA

A message from the IRA, issued in Dublin last night, said: "The Irish Republican Army claims responsibility for planting bombs in Oxford Street London, today.

"Let the British people take note that Irish children, the victims of plastic bullets fired by their soldiers, do not have the luxury of receiving warnings. In future, when we give warnings, respect them."

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, condemned the bomb attack as cowardly. "Such acts were so easy and simple to carry out and so very hard for all civilized countries who preserve freedom to prevent".

Police and staff cleared the Wimpy bar after a warning of customers after a warning of bombs at the three premises had been received by the Reuter news agency.

Mrs Marianne Mampel, who took the call at Reuters, said: "The man spoke very slowly and distinctly, which is unusual because people like this are often in a hurry; but he seemed to be getting annoyed when I asked him to repeat himself once. He told me the bombs were going off in half an hour.

"He told me slowly and distinctly where the bombs were: Debenhams, the fifth floor of Bourne and Hollingsworth, and in the toilets behind the sink in the Wimpy bar."

Mrs Mampel told the police as soon as the caller rang off.

Mr Howorth was killed in a basement lavatory as he tried to defuse the device. Mr David Powis, Deputy Assistant Chief Commissioner, said of Mr Howorth: "The public should note well the public service of this man. He had many years of devoted service, especially to the public of London, and his death is a great tragedy."

Mr Powis, standing near the debris of the Wimpy bar, its broken glass strewn across the street, added: "All lawful means will be used to bring these wicked men to justice."

Mr Powis warned the public to be especially vigilant and report suspicious packages immediately.

Mr Howorth had been an explosives officer with the police since 1974 after serving previously in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. He was commended for his bravery earlier this year.

As news of the bomb attack spread along the length of Oxford Street many shoppers ran for safety and office workers left early for home.

Police with loud hailers toured the area telling people to leave quickly for their own safety and late last night shop workers who had fled without their coats or bags were still in hotels and public houses waiting to be told they could return. So fast was the evacuation from some stores that women left hairdressing salons in curlers.

As rush hour reached its peak, shops, offices and cinemas were evacuated and police diverted traffic around the cordoned area, stretching from Tottenham Court Road to Marble Arch and from Oxford Circus to Piccadilly.

One witness, Mr Banti Islam, who owns a clothes shop in Oxford Walk, near the Wimpy bar, said he was standing close to the first cordon set up by police.

"I saw an officer wearing a long blue coat go into the bar. When the explosion happened I thought 'That's him finished.'" He added: "We have so many scares I did not think it was going to go off. I don't think anyone did."

Before detectives started interviewing each of the 24 Wimpy employees, one of them, Mr Michael Dixon, aged 17, said the first he and colleagues had known was when a young girl employee came upstairs after discovering a parcel in the lavatory. He said: "She was panicking and telling us we had to leave."

Mr Dixon said he had noticed a brown paper parcel in a lavatory about five minutes earlier but did not think anything of it.

Traffic chaos for commuters

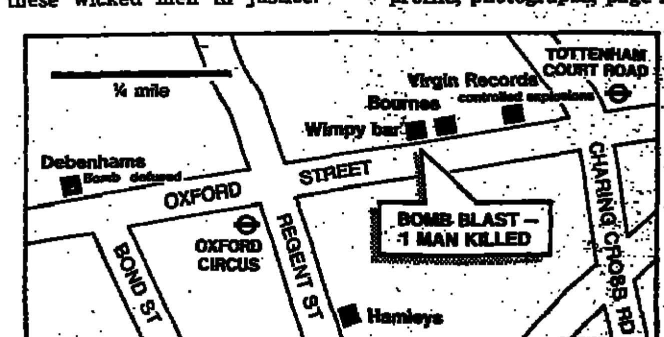
Yesterday was the first time a warning was given in the present terrorist campaign in London, which hitherto appeared to have been directed at military targets. On October 10 two civilians were killed and several soldiers and other civilians were injured when a nail bomb exploded outside Chelsea Barracks in Ebury Bridge Road as a coach carrying Irish Guards passed by.

A week later a car bomb seriously injured Lieutenant General Sir Steuart Pringle, Commander General of the Royal Marines, as he drove from his home in Dulwich, south London. He had part of his right leg amputated.

Last weekend, with Scotland Yard fearing that the terrorists might repeat their Saturday bombing, people were warned to be on their guard. Security has been tightened among those who may be possible targets of the bombers' campaign and police have put no parking signs outside Army barracks in the capital.

Diversions and road closures in central London last night brought chaos as commuters travelled home.

Fear of backlash, Howorth profile, photographs, page 2



Moment of explosion: Smoke pours out of the shattered Wimpy Bar in Oxford Street as the bomb detonates.

Brazil signs £350m deal with Britain

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Britain signed a £350m deal with Brazil in London yesterday for the construction of merchant shipping, power generators, rail, offshore oil, and naval equipment.

The financial arrangements, put together by a consortium of nine United Kingdom banks, represent the biggest credit package set up in Britain for a Latin American country.

The deal will go some way towards alleviating the recession-induced difficulties faced by important companies, and signals a new phase in the [illegible] between Britain and Brazil.

Beneficiaries of the memorandum of understanding include state-owned British Shipbuilders, Northern Engineering Industries (NEI), GEC and Ferranti.

Mr John Biffen, Trade Secretary, who signed the agreement with Professor Delfim Neto, Brazil's Minister of Planning, described the pact as a big step forward and one of the most important yet negotiated in the development of trade between Britain and Latin America in general.

"For some years now, Britain has sought to reestablish itself in the market of Latin America. I believe the agreement with Brazil will point the way to a resurgence of trade with this rapidly developing part of the world", he said.

Under the terms of the deal, British Shipbuilders will build four roll-on, roll-off ships and two container vessels for Sunaman, Brazil's Superintendency of Mercantile Marine, at a total cost of about £120m.

Negotiations are still at an early stage with no indication yet of which yards will build the vessels. The contracts follow a steady flow of orders to British Shipbuilders over the past year.

NEI, working with the British subsidiary of Klockner of West Germany is to undertake the conversion of the [illegible] Cruz power station from [illegible] coal firing in a contract [illegible] while Klockner will [illegible] a coal mine, in asso[illegible] British sub-contr[illegible] supply the power station [illegible] a separate contract [illegible] £27m.

Four naval corvettes [illegible] training frigate are to be [illegible]plied with electronic equipment valued at £70m, with Ferranti acting as the main supplier. GEC is to build an urban rail transport system at the northern Brazilian city of Recife at a cost of about £39m.

Key to the package of contracts is a highly competitive financial package [illegible] Eurodollar loans put together by a consortium of ni[illegible] banks, led by Lloyds [illegible]

British troops to join Sinai peace force

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, Oct 26

A peace-keeping force including troops from four European nations—Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands—will be sent to Sinai to assist in monitoring the final withdrawal of Israel next April. An announcement to this effect will be made in the next few days as a result of positive discussions over lunch here today between foreign ministers from the 10 countries of the European Community.

The agreement to end the force will thus have the backing of the Community. It is considered that, despite strong arguments against sending the troops, it will be in the long-term interests of peace and stability in the area and thus in keeping with the European initiative on the Middle East, announced at last year's summit meeting in Venice.

The view that sending such a force would stain Europe with the stigma of the Camp David agreement in Arab eyes, was forcibly put today by Greece. Nevertheless, the general feeling over lunch was that the Greek point of view would change as the new Government in Athens learnt more of the background to the original request for European involvement in the peace-keeping force.

The chief, and most impassioned advocate of the plan to send European troops was M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister. He said afterwards: "We must be prepared to show that when we speak words, it is not all blah-blah, but that we are prepared to take risks in the interests of peace." He asked what the world would say if the evacuation of Sinai failed to take place. Europe, he said, would be blamed for not doing everything possible to ensure that a piece of Arab land was returned to an Arab nation.

Discussions about sending a force have been continuing in secret among the governments of the Community for some weeks. France had been asked to participate by President Sadat and Britain by President Reagan. Both leaders obviously felt there was a danger that the Camp David agreement might not in the end be adhered to; and both wanted to give it the prestige of European Community support.

After initial worries by some countries, the assassination of President Sadat hardened the growing view that help ought to be given. Egypt's position was thought to have been so weakened by the assassination that the new regime there would not be able to withstand any problems created over the Sinai question. To head off any such difficulties, it had therefore been agreed that Europe had little alternative but to send in troops.

The size of the different contingents has yet to be agreed, but at most the number of troops involved will be a little more than symbolic. Holland has suggested that its force would be no stronger than 100, and each of the other European countries is unlikely to send any more than that. However, various other countries who have been approached, have indicated that their presence would be dependent on Britain participating. These include Commonwealth countries such as Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

As far as the moderate Arab nations are concerned, the European decision to send troops represents a calculated risk. The Community believes that Saudi Arabia, which Lord Carrington is to visit next week, and other oil states are sufficiently aware of the importance of the European contribution to refrain from open criticism.

On the other side, there is hope among the European governments that by agreeing to send such a force it will be easier for them to persuade the United States to soften its position and even lead to preliminary negotiations for what is seen as a post-Camp David stage of the Middle East problem some time next year.

New line on autonomy, page 6

Brideshead suffers in TV ratings

By a Staff Reporter

The television serial *Brideshead Revisited* which Granada hoped would be the viewing blockbuster of the year is reportedly failing to dominate prime time audiences, as is the BBC's rival spectacular, *The Borgias*.

The opening two-hour instalment of the adaptation of Evelyn Waugh's work on October 12 did not get into the ITV Top Ten, according to the lists published today by the Broadcasters Audience Research Board Ltd (BARB). And the way the figures are collated, if it failed to get in the ITV Top Ten, it is a fair assumption that it would not be among the top.

The viewing figures produced by BARB are a tightly kept secret in an attempt to end the public ratings war between the BBC and the ITV companies. However, the war continues with the same baiting tactics. BBC 1 saved up a cinema box office hit *A Man Called Horse* to run against part two of the opening of *Brideshead* and this may have undercut the programme's prospects of making the top ten.

Granada can take some consolation in the failure of *The Borgias* to oust the film *Midnight Men* from the top of the less heavily watched BBC 2 list. It came second.

Granada Television said last night: "The audience figure for *Brideshead* seems pretty satisfactory to us, we have plenty of blockbuster ratings with *Coronation Street* if we want them."

The BBC said they did not wish to comment on *The Borgias*.

TV Top Ten, back page

Air fares could rise by 20pc

From Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent,
Cannes, Oct 26

A 20 per cent rise in international air fares began to emerge here today as the favoured solution to world airlines' desperate financial situation.

The International Air Transport Association Iata conference is expected to approve tomorrow an initial 5 per cent rise in January and another 5 per cent in June.

Less clear is how Iata will be able to impose these fare rises when a quarter of world airlines, including such buccaneers as Britain's Laker, are not even in Iata and not therefore bound by its recommendations; when governments including Britain and the United States are strongly in favour of free competition; when even Iata's own members promptly negate fare rises through bucket shop discounts.

This acknowledged powerlessness merely added to the rising anger and frustration today at the predicament of huge losses, rising costs and stagnant traffic in which the airlines find themselves.

Even the banks, which for 20 years have regarded airlines as a lucrative source of profit, are getting nervous at the way they are borrowing to pay interest, according to Mr Robert Wyatt, of the Midland Bank International, which finances Laker.

The situation was so serious in bankers' eyes, that although the airlines' problems were the world's problems, they could not wait for an upturn in the world economy to rescue them. They must act to raise yields to a level at which the better managed airlines could operate without bail outs from banks and governments, he said.

Because of mounting interest rates, airline losses this year are expected to reach $2,100m (£1,116m) compared with $1,100m last year. Of this total, interest alone is expected to amount to $1,200m, an increase of a third over last year, and could reach $1,600m next year, said Mr Knut Hammarskjold, director-general of Iata.

Mr John Kilcarr, finance director of Pan American, neatly side-stepping questions about his own airline's recent big fares cut, said the industry needed an extra $28,000m to finance a $4,000m investment in more economical aircraft.

In the present "obsolutely disastrous" financial situation airlines lacked the cashflow or the equity base to finance it. "I feel such a sense of fierce anger that I would like to knock our collective heads together until we ran some common sense into them," he said.

Mr Roy Watts, of British Airways, advocated higher fares but said Iata was a dinosaur if it sought to return to the protection and regulation of the past: "The future is going to be competitive. We are going to have to be flexible and fast-footed to cut our costs and tailor the product to the market."

[illegible]alf of threatened BBC [illegible]ervices reprieved

[illegible]h Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

[illegible] Government last night [illegible] to pressure from a large [illegible] of Conservative MPs by [illegible] down on its proposals [illegible] end vernacular language services to certain Third World and European countries. A considerable defeat for the Government in the House of Lords in July over the cuts in the external services also clearly influenced its thinking.

Announcing the change of course in the Commons, Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said that the Government would now be [illegible] the BBC to save only half of the £3m a year that was originally being asked for.

The language services to be saved are those in Somali, Burmese, Portuguese (to Brazil), although there will be a reduction of about half the weekly broadcasting—at present [illegible] hours.

The French services will also [illegible], although cut by [illegible] to about 10½ hours a week.

The transcription services, mainly recordings and re-broadcasts by overseas radio stations, would have their subsidy of more than £1m a year halved.

The only services to be ended are the Maltese, the Spanish to Spain and the Italian. Mr Luce pointed out that the vast majority of Maltese spoke English and the service was only 35 minutes a week.

Mr Luce told the House that the main objective remained unchanged. That was to finance a capital expenditure programme aimed at improving the quality of the external services of the BBC. He added that the Spanish service to 18 Latin American countries would continue.

Although the Government regretted ending any vernacular service, the decisions had to be made on foreign-policy grounds. The result of these changes was that there would have to be some slowing down of the capital programme in the remaining years 1983-84 and 1984-85.

The Government amendment welcoming its intention to maintain the essential programmes of the BBC external services and to improve their audibility was carried by 278 votes to 224.

One Conservative, Mr Richard Shepherd (Aldridge-Brownhills) voted with the Opposition and four others abstained: Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot), Mr Patrick Cormack (Staffordshire South West), Sir Nicholas Bonsor (Nantwich) and Sir Brandon Rhys Williams (Kensington).

□ The BBC last night made a strong statement criticizing the Government.

It said halving output did not necessarily mean halving the basic cost of running services. "So it may prove difficult to make the level of savings the Government requires".

A spokesman for the BBC said the cuts would undoubtedly mean making higher charges to more than 100 countries that take BBC programmes through the transcription services.

Parliamentary report, page 8

Huge security for royal Welsh to[illegible]

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Armed police officers and marksmen from the Special Air Service Regiment were told last night to be extra watchful over the Prince and Princess of Wales after the discovery of an incendiary device at Pontypridd, a town which the couple will visit during their Welsh tour starting today.

The fire bomb was discovered at an Army recruitment centre after an anonymous telephone call was made by a man to the Samaritans' office at Bridgend. Although the centre is a quarter of a mile from where the royal couple will meet local people during a walkabout, the implications of the find mean that the pair will be protected by the biggest security operation ever in Wales.

Det Chief Supt Donald Carsley, head of the South Wales CID, said: "We have to consider this as a gesture being made on the eve of the royal visit. We are considering it as a criminal matter".

The bomb, wired to batteries and a timing device, was defused by experts from Hereford, which is the home base of the SAS. As they worked to dismantle the bomb the street was sealed off and an intensive operation was launched to pinpoint known terrorist sympathizers.

It is highly unlikely that the bomb was planted by the Provisional IRA, for it was similar in design to others which have been used in Wales by nationalist extremists.

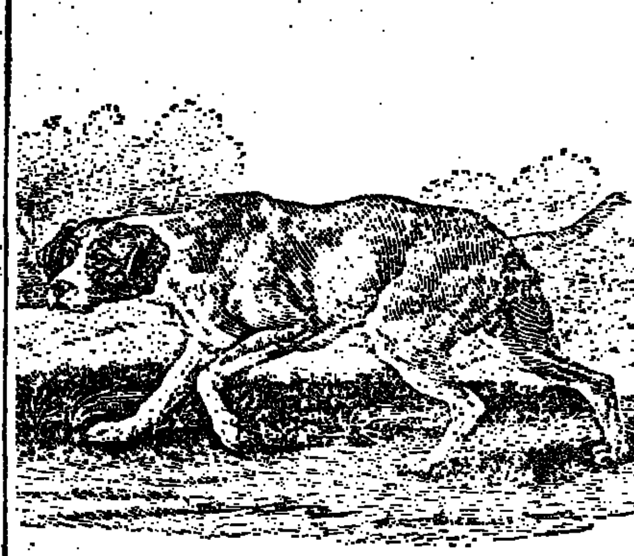
The latest incident comes at a time when anti-English extremists seem to be renewing their arson campaign against holiday homes. Last week three such houses were burnt by an organization call[illegible] Meibion Glyndw[illegible] Glendower).

Anti-royalist sl[illegible] found yesterday in [illegible] Swansea, near the [illegible]

During their thre[illegible] the royal couple will [illegible] half-hour walkabouts, [illegible] which armed anti-terrorist experts will mingle with the crowds.

In spite of these precautions the couple, on their first official engagement together, will not be travelling in hostile territory, for most Welsh people delight in their visit and are proud that Wales is to be the first part of the kingdom to receive them officially.

□ The Prince flew back to London last night at the end of his three-month honeymoon at Balmoral Castle with the Princess of Wales.



'Moderate' miners reject challenger to Scargill

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Arthur Scargill, left-wing leader of the Yorkshire miners, now seems assured of success in the forthcoming election for the national presidency of the National Union of Mineworkers. A leading moderate contender has failed to gain the backing of his own coalfield.

In an unexpected reverse for the right wing, branches in the traditionally moderate Nottinghamshire area have voted by almost two to one to back the left candidate in the presidential campaign rather than their own area president, Mr Ray Chadburn.

Fifteen pit branches are understood to have voted for Mr Scargill, with nine for Mr Chadburn and eight branches abstaining.

Mr Chadburn, who entered the presidential race very late, is still hoping to be nominated by the tiny one-pit coalfield in Cumberland, so as to beat the deadline of November 6 for nominations by union areas. The election is due to take place in six weeks' time.

If he fails to win nomination from this area he is almost certain to drop out of the race, leaving the field clear for Mr Scargill, his moderate opponent, Mr Trevor Bell of the white collar Colliery Officials and Staff area, and Mr Bernard Donohue, the middle-of-the-road president of the Lancashire area.

But even if Mr Chadburn is able to secure nomination from the Cumberland coalfield, the big support for Mr Scargill in Nottinghamshire suggests that he will pull many moderate votes as well as those in the left wing area. Mr Scargill expects to secure a majority in the first ballot.

☐ A dispute has broken out in the building industry, with the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) accusing the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (Ucatt) of giving in to the employers through fear.

Mr George Henderson, the transport union's building, construction and civil engineering group national secretary, yesterday wrote to Mr Leslie Wood, general secretary of Ucatt, accusing his union of breaking ranks in front of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers (NFBTE) during pay talks.

He said the transport workers were taking steps to safeguard their members in the industry. That takes the form of a big recruitment campaign.

In his letter Mr Henderson argues: "In my view we should never fear to negotiate, and never negotiate through fear."

The implication that construction union negotiators had capitulated to the employers because of fear was immediately rejected by a Ucatt spokesman. He insisted that the employers' 6.2 per cent wage offer was accepted because there was no likelihood of a successful strike.

The TGWU accused the construction union of disregarding a majority vote on the trade union side, and of instructing its members to cross picket lines if the transport union came out on strike. That charge was also denied.

In its recruitment broadsheet the TGWU says: "The Ucatt executive were sold down the river by their only ally—the NFBTE.

"The bosses ditched Ucatt because they had been outmanoeuvred by the TGWU. It was the TGWU that negotiared a better deal, a deal that will enable us to begin to redress the shameful and shabby way the construction worker has been treated."

The two sides eventually settled for 7.2 per cent rises, but because there is no provision for back-dating wage awards in the industry, the new rates were implemented three weeks late, on July 20.

It is unusual for unions to disagree so vehemently and publicly about the conduct of wage negotiations, and the transport workers' initiative suggests a long drawn out battle for membership in the building industry.

Ucat is also embarking on a recruitment campaign, and its spokesman added yesterday: "We deplore publication of something which bases a recruitment campaign on criticizing another union. If that is their only appeal, they really do not have a lot to offer."

☐ Trade union leaders yesterday agreed to make a new appeal for funds from the Labour movement to finance a £40,000 feasibility study on a new daily paper of the left.

But at the meeting of the TUC's finance and general purposes committee a number of voices were raised against proceeding with the project. A full-scale argument is expected tomorrow when the committee's recommendation is discussed by the full general council.

Merchants in Soho cover up their assets

By Tony Samstag

The sex merchants of Soho prepared with mixed feelings of resignation and derision yesterday to comply with the Indecent Displays (Control) Act, 1981, which comes into force today.

The Act originated as a private member's Bill, introduced by Mr Timothy Sainsbury, Conservative MP for Hove. It repeals existing legislation on indecent displays and creates a new statutory offence of publicly displaying (or causing or permitting the public display of) "indecent matter".

What exactly constitutes "indecent matter" has been the subject of some fairly ribald speculation in and around the fleshpots of central London. In practice it will be up to the magistrates to define it. Whatever it may prove to be, however, the Act is adamant on one point, it must not be visible except to those who wish to see it.

A certain aridity, therefore, has crept into the shop-front displays where strip clubs jostle with delicatessens, restaurants and the occasional small craftsman who has managed to survive Soho's rocketing rates.

Many of the sex shop windows are empty, or their once-lubricious displays have been replaced by chaste lettering advising the passerby of the delights on offer within.

Even where sex magazines are on display, many of their covers sport panels or banners positioned over sensitive areas of the anatomy: "Censored", reads one; "due to the new indecent display bill we have been forced to censor this cover to ensure that it does not constitute an indecent display. The inside of this magazine, however, is UNCENSORED, and we warn you of this fact. DO NOT PURCHASE OR LOOK INSIDE *THIS MAGAZINE if you* are easily shocked or offended".

The consensus seems to be that pretty or even sexy girls are acceptable, provided they are more or less clothed. Faces seem to be considered safe as well, however lewd or suggestive the expressions thereon.

"Why give yourself aggravation?" the proprietor of one cinema and sex shop on Wardour Street said yesterday. "We try to comply with everything they throw at us, but they don't know what they want, do they?"

Manifesto MPs challenge NEC over Militant coup

By George Clark

The victory of Mr Patrick Wall, a Marxist, over Mr Benjamin Ford, the sitting Labour MP for Bradford, North, at a reelection meeting last Friday brought a strong reaction from the Manifesto Group of moderate Labour MPs at the Commons last night.

They decided that their officers, Mr Giles Radice (Chester-le-Street), chairman, Mr George Robertson (Hamilton), secretary, and Mr Kenneth Weetch (Ispwich) should seek an early meeting with Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, to urge that the Militant Tendency supporters should be asked to choose between Militant or the party, and that the national executive should not endorse any member or supporter of the Militant Tendency as a candidate.

"We were deeply disturbed about Mr Ford not being reselected, not just because we respect his personal qualities, but because the candidate, Mr Pat Wall, who was successful, was on the editorial board of Militants (the Tendency's newspaper)," Mr Radioe said.

"We shall write to the national executive stating that Mr Wall should not be endorsed as a parliamentary candidate on the ground that the Militant Tendency is acting against the constitution of the party, and particularly clause 2.

"This is basically against any *organizataion which* sets up a party within the party, and we believe the Militant Tendency in its programme, policies and organization is such a party."

Mr Ford, who is a founder member of the Manifesto Group, gave his own account to the meeting of the manoeuvrings against him in his local party and reported that he was appealing against not being reselected on the grounds that there had been irregularities.

He has represented the constituency since 1964 and went to the selection meeting with a letter of commendation from Mr Foot as an industrious and worthy memwer of the party.

Mr Robertson claimed that the national executive had already invoked clause 2 of the constitution in dealing with Labour memyers who belonged to the Social Democratic Alliance two years ago. "People were expelled not on any policy issue, but because they had a programme and organization which was deemed to be separate from the Labour Party", he said.

"It is our contention that the Military Tendency conforms precisely to that description."

Mr Radice said that the meeting last night had given a strong vote of confidence in Mr Ford and there was a strong feeling that with the selection of Mr Wall "the crunch" had now come for the party.

Mr Weetch said: "Everyone knows that the Militant Tendency, philosophically, should not be in the Labour Party.

The group has discussed informally whom they could support as candidate for the chairmanship of the Parliamentary Labour Party. They have considered Mr Roy Mason, MP for Barnsley and Mr Jack Dormand, MP for Easington, a former Labour whip, who is likely to emerge as their choice.

☐ Tentative signs of a closing of ranks in the left of the Labour Party after the electoral setback at Croydon, North-West, began to emerge last night when the Tribune Group of MPs conducted an inquest on the state of the party at a long meeting in the Commons (Philip Webster writes).

Although recriminations had been expected there were no calls, during a meeting lasting almost three hours, for action against those Tribunite MPs who decided not to support Mr Wedgwood Benn in the contest for Labour's deputy leadership at the Brighton conference.

Foot to support Benn and Heffer

☐ Mr Foot is expected to support Mr Benn and Mr Eric Heffer for two vital posts when the party's national executive committee meets tomorrow (Anthony Bevins writes).

Mr Benn and Mr Heffer have been respectively chairmen of the executive's home policy and organization subcommittees and are now waiting for reelection.

In the wake of the Labour conference at Brighton, when five leftwingers were ousted from the NEC, the Right had hoped that they would hold the balance of power on the executive.

If Mr Benn and Mr Heffer are reelected there will be little that the right can do to organize a fundamental and irreversible shift in the direction of party policy.

Challenge on Thatcher letter

By Hugh Noyes

Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, was questioned in the Commons yesterday about the controversial letter to him from Mr Denis Thatcher, published in *The Times* last month, which complained about delay in a planning appeal relating to a housing development in Snowdonia.

Mr Thatcher was consultant to IDC Ltd, of which the building firm concerned, Housing Development and Construction Ltd, is a wholly owned subsidiary.

Mr Edwards *told the House* that Mr Thatcher was perfectly entitled to draw his attention to delays in hearing a planning appeal, that he served his constituents with a similar speed and saw the letters of anyone writing to him personally, even though he received hundreds of letters a week.

All he had done in this case was to uphold the decision of the planning inspector. Mr Edwards said it was a matter of extreme rarity for him to overrule a planning inspector's decision because it was right that the man who heard the evidence on the spot should give the decision.

Needless to say, Mr Edwards's protestations of having acted in good faith met with a certain cynicism on the *Labour benches*.

Mr Dennis Canavan, who asked the question, seemed surprised that the Secretary of State should insist that "the boss's husband" was not getting preferential treatment.

Would he give an assurance that any other letter from any other Denis, from the no. 10 of any other street in Britain would get the same personal, prompt and satisfactory attention?

He wondered whether other lettters would also receive the postscript treatment of the Thatcher letter, which stated that the explanation for the planning delay "had better be good and quick, ie, this week".

Mr Edwards replied that he had received letters from his constituents remarking upon the speed of the service that he provided them with. He suspected that any comment he might write on a letter from Mr Canavan would not be printable in a family newspaper.

UNION JACK SAFEGUARD CONSIDERED

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, promised yesterday to consider introducing a law to ban the political misuse of the Union Jack. In reply to a question from a Jewish ex-Serviceman at a meeting in London he said that the use of the flag by the National Front was "deeply offensive" to him.

Addressing a meeting called by the Board of Deputies of British Jews, Mr Whitelaw said he would ask Home Office lawyers to advise him on a possible amendment to the Public Order Act. "It is something we have very seriously got to consider".

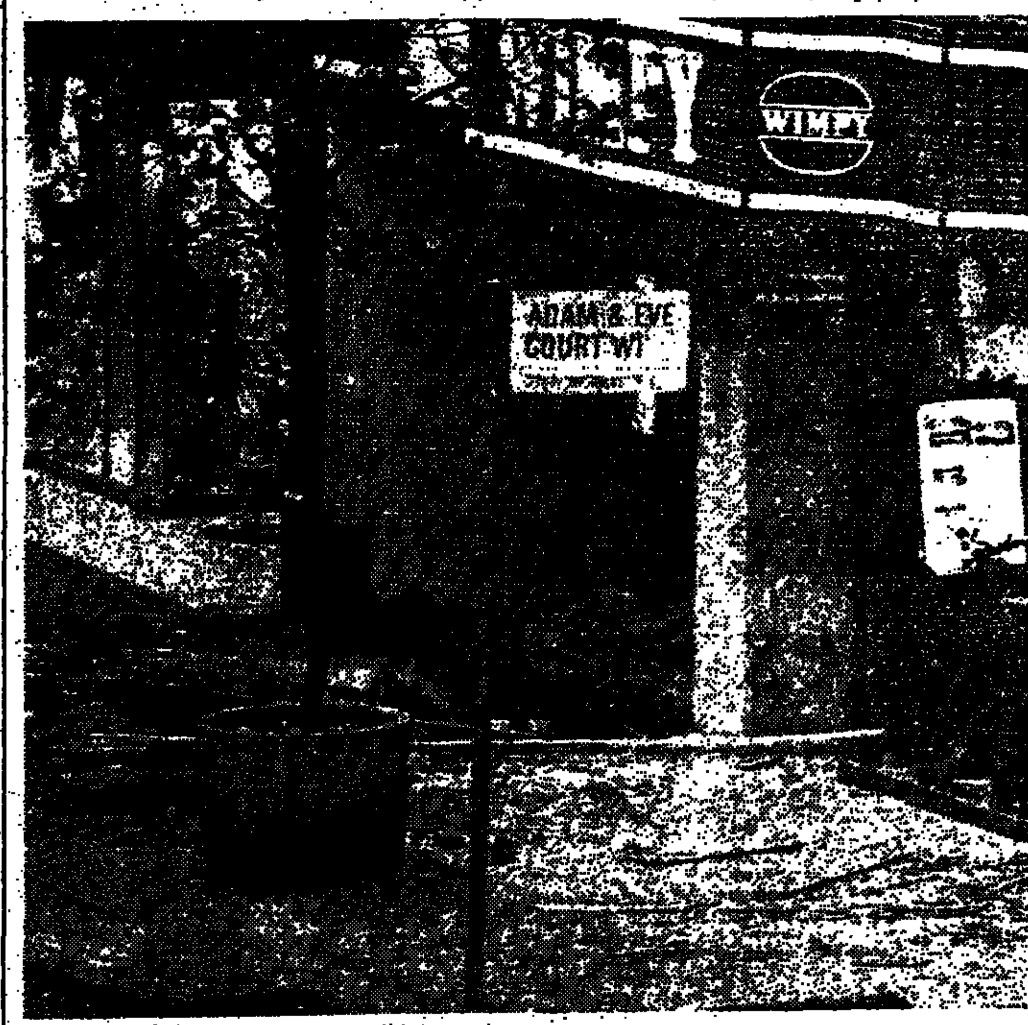
The Home Secretary and the meeting stood in silence in remembrance of those killed in recent acts of terrorism, including a bomb disposal officer killed in London earlier yesterday and the victims of anti-Jewish bomb outrages in Antwerp and Vienna.

In his address, on police relations with the community, Mr Whitelaw emphasized that he did not accept that there was a choice between community policing and the control of public disturbances.

"We ask the police, at one extreme to be efficient riot controllers, and at the other to be popular local leaders of the young. If we think only of either, forgetting the other, all the vast range of the rest of their work, we are bound to do them and society as a whole a great disservice."

In the weeks after the publication of the forthcoming Scarman report, he said, there would have to be a public debate about the maintenance of trust between the police and the community.

Photograph by John Manning



Glass and debris litters the pavement after the Wimpy bar explosion.

Aftermath of Oxford Street explosion

London–Dublin links will survive

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

The latest terrorist bombing campaign in Britain will do nothing to damage relations between the governments of Dublin and Westminster, which appear set to be strengthened *further in the next few weeks*.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is due to travel to Dublin today for his first meeting since his appointment last month with Dr Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic. It will essentially be a preliminary session before Dr FitzGerald meets Mrs Margaret Thatcher in London, probably towards the end of next week.

Cross-border security is not a serious problem between the governments. Despite some localized difficulties, the extent of cooperation between the gardai and the Royal Ulster Constabulary over the kidnapping of Mr Bernard Dunne, the Dublin supermarket millionaire, was seen as proof of the efficiency of cross-border links.

The main concern in Dublin over the continuing bomb attacks in Britain is the possibility of an anti-Irish backlash. There are no indications that there will be much discussion between Mrs Thatcher and Dr FitzGerald on security; all the pointers are that the Irish Government's main aim will be to try to persuade Mrs Thatcher that some sort of political structure involving Dublin, Westminster and Belfast should be established.

The Rev Ian Paisley is already exploiting that possibility by arousing "loyalist" fears that government intentions over Northern Ireland are less than honourable.

The Official Unionists, who are under intense pressure from the rival Democratic Unionist Party of Mr Paisley, have begun a new drive to win back voters by taking a more unequivocal stand on issues dear to loyalists.

Mr James Molyneaux, the party leader, made clear yesterday that he would have nothing to do with any political structure with the Irish Republic, a sentiment that has been echoed by Mr Paisley.

The first to die was a young married captain in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps who was investigating what the Army calls an Explosive Ordnance Device (EOD), on the steps of *an Orange Hall at Castlerobin*, between Belfast and Lisburn, in September, 1971.

His death is sadly commemorated by the fact that Castlerobin has passed into military parlance as the shorthand for a booby trapped bomb designed to maim the man who is sent to defuse it.

The death also bred caution among ATOs, and encouraged the development of a number of aids.

The most ingenious, and most valuable in terms of human life, has been Wheelbarrow, a robot designed round the concept of a bath chair by inventive engineers at the Military Vehicles and Engineering Establishment, near Chobham, Surrey.

Wheelbarrow can inspect, remove and detonate a bomb under remote control, with the ATO standing in relative safety 100 yards away. The device has been refined so many times that the design is now up to Mark 7 and 300 of them, constructed by a company in Surrey, have been sold to security forces around the world.

Wheelbarrow cannot deal with all devices, particularly those in confined spaces where the robot cannot reach. In those circumstances it is as often as not the ATO himself who has to pit his wits against the men who have been plotting to kill him.

EOD suits are compulsory wear for disposal men at work. But even the latest models which have ceramic armour around the chest and upper abdomen can protect the man against only a one-pound bomb at close quarters. Otherwise they offer protection only when he is approaching the spot.

ATO's deny that they are very special people. Even so, the Army chooses them with care, although bomb disposal work is only one part of their duties as ammunition experts.

Confidential reports and psychometric tests play a big part in the selection before officers begin a 14-month course.

Ideally they work in teams of five in Ulster. One is the ATO himself. Another is his assistant, and the others are a *driver*, a *signaller* and an armed guard who protects the team.

The Army has only about 250 ATOs qualified to work in Northern Ireland or deal with similar situations elsewhere. About 15 are usually serving in Ulster. One EOD team was on active duty yesterday at Pontrypridd.

First attack of new wave aimed at police

☐ Yesterday's attack was the third in the current wave of IRA bombings on mainland Britain, but the first clearly aimed at the public since December, 1978 (Nicholas Timmins writes).

Three people have died in the current campaign. A woman aged 61 and later a youth aged 18 died after the first explosion outside Chelsea Barracks on October 10. Thirty-seven other people, most of them Irish Guards, were injured. A week later Lieutenant-General Sir Stewart Pringle was badly injured when a bomb attached to his car exploded.

The latest wave of bombings comes almost a decade after the first postwar IRA campaign began on the British mainland. In February, 1972, a car bomb exploded outside the officers' mess of the 16th Parachute Brigade at Aldershot. Seven people died and 19 were injured.

In January, 1975, a truce was declared, but the ceasefire broke in August and a devastating series of attacks on public houses, restaurants and public buildings followed. Two people died and 63 were injured by a bomb in the lobby of the Hilton Hotel, London. Three died and 43 were injured in attacks on West End restaurants before the bombings ended with the Balcombe Street siege.

In March, 1979, Mr Airey Neave was assassinated by a bomb and responsibility was claimed by the Irish National Liberation Army.

Bomb disposal squad on permanent alert

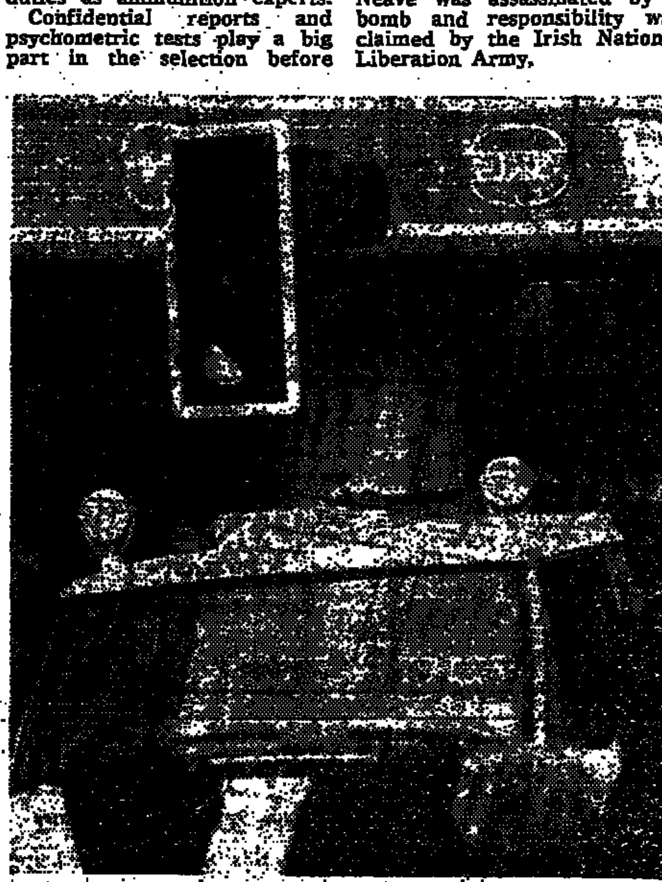
☐ The civilian bomb disposal expert who died yesterday after he had gone to investigate the device at the Oxford Street, Wimpy bar was employed by Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch (Hodges writes).

The squad is led by Commander Michael Richards and is on constant call. It was set up in 1971 as the Bomb Squad to handle the Angry Brigade bombings and was renamed the anti-terrorist branch in 1976 when the bulk of its work was concerned with IRA terrorists.

Its first head was Chief Supt Roy Habershon, who was appointed after the bomb went off at the home of Mr Robert (now Lord) Carr, the former Conservative Home Secretary. At the height of the Irish bombing campaign in the 1970s the branch contained about 200 men.

Men who pit their wits against booby traps

☐ The lonely life of the bomb disposal man has been most graphically illustrated in Northern Ireland, where 17 of the Army's Ammunition Technical Officers (ATOs) have been killed during the last 10 years (Henry Stanhope writes).



Mr Howorth, visible through the Land-Rover windscreen, collecting his equipment before going into the Wimpy bar.

Dead man had defused bombs in Ulster

Mr Kenneth Howorth, the bomb disposal expert killed in Oxford Street yesterday, was known for his courage, coolness and bravery.

He served 23 years in the Army before becoming a civilian explosives officer employed by the Metropolitan Police, in March, 1974. Previously he was a warrant officer (first class) in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, which he joined in January, 1951.

He had defused many terrorist bombs in Ulster.

Colleagues from Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad paid tribute to Mr Howorth's dedication to duty. One close friend said: "He was the type of man who was the life and soul of the party. He always had a joke to tell.

"He was very proficient and dedicared. He had done this type of job for years and had handled many devices. He would not do anything foolish."

Another colleague said: "He was very well liked by everyone. We feel a great loss at this and it makes us more determined to get the men responsible".

Scotland Yard said Mr Howorth was commended last March by Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, for his courage, coolness and bravery in persuading a bomb hoaxer into surrendering. The hoaxer was discovered on November 21 last in a car on Westminster Bridge, London, with what he claimed was a bomb on his lap. Mr Howorth spent four hours talking to him and finally persuaded him to hand over his bomb.

Science report

Quarks that escape to glow in the dark

By the staff of "Nature"

Mounting evidence that quarks, the tiniest building blocks of matter, may occasionally escape from their confines in the atom has been supported by a new theory of the forces between them. In the whimsical manner of modern physics nomenclature, the force has been dubbed "glow" to distinguish it from the previous "colour" theory of quark forces.

Quarks certainly exist in the atom, where they are so tiny they have no discernible size. They combine together in triplets to make the protons and neutrons of the atomic nucleus. Quarks also have an exotic electric charge—one third or two thirds that of a proton—and should be easily detected if they escaped singly.

Most experiments to find *single quarks have failed*; but one, run by Professor William Fairbank, of Stanford University, continues to claim their occasional detection. Mr Fairbank is a renowned experimenter and, although greater men have been proved false before, the steady drip, drip of his results has begun to shake the now established, but unproven, theoretical convention that quarks are eternally confined in the atom.

Hence the work by three University of California theorists towards an explanation of Mr Fairbank's discoveries.

Dr R. Slansky, Dr T. Goldman and Dr Gordon L. Shaw find they do not have to stray far from the fold. In *their theory*, the force between quarks at very short distances is still "colour". But at longer distances, approaching the size of the proton and neutron, some of the colour forces vanish, leaving only a remnant of the colour: "glow".

The glow force still requires the quarks to combine in triplets, as required by countless experimental data, but—because of the weakening of the colour force at long range—allows the quarks occasionally to escape. The details of the theory may be adjusted so the quarks do not escape much.

Glow theory, however, is more than an arbitrary patchwork. It is based on the established *principles* of modern theories of forces, and can be given an elegant formulation. In all such theories, the dirty work—here, destroying some of the colour forces—is left to the vacuum. This must no longer, it seems, be seen as mere empty space, but as a uniform physical entity which can sustain waves and vibrations and interfere with forces. The aether, banished by Einstein, returns; but in a form, it should be added hastily, that is in complete harmony with relativity.

Source: *Physical Review Letters*, vol 47 p887 (1981).

INJUNCTION HALTS BOSS BOOK

An injunction was granted against Penguin Books in the High Court yesterday preventing it from going ahead with this week's planned publication of *Inside BOSS*, a controversial account of the South African security police by Mr Gordon Winter, a former journalist and self-declared South African spy.

The injunction was granted to lawyers acting for Mrs Patricia Cook, a black South African actress and model, who claims Mr Winter libelled her in the book, due to be published on Thursday. A writ for libel was issued last Friday.

The book has already caused some dissent within Penguin itself, with the publishing company's African literary adviser, Mr Ronald Segal, describing it as cheque-book journalism and accusing Penguin of misjudgment in publishing it.

The injunction restrains Penguin from publishing or distributing the book pending a full trial of the action. Penguin could not say last night whether it would contest the action.

TLS EDITOR RESIGNS

Mr John Gross is to leave his post as editor of *The Times Literary Supplement* to become deputy chairman of the Weidenfeld publishing group, it was announced yesterday.

He has edited the TLS for eight years and is to take up his new job early next year. Mr Gerald Long, managing director of Times Newspapers, said yesterday that his resignation had been accepted with great regret.

Mr Gross had helped to steer the TLS through the troubles of recent years, Mr Long said. He was responsible for its remaining firmly established as the leading literary journal in the English-speaking world.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD ...; Belgium B frs 33; Canada ...; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 300 ...; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir ...; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Fr ...; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr ...; Holland Gl 3; Iran ... 135; ... 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy ...; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD ...; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg ...; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco ... 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR ...; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc ...; QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia ...; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; ... Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs ...; ... LS5.50; Tunisia Din .600 ...; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din ...

Prosser murder trial set for the new year

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Three prison officers accused under a voluntary Bill of Indictment of the *murder* last year of Mr Barry Prosser at Winson Green Prison, Birmingham, will stand trial at Leicester Crown Court in the new year.

Mervyn Jackson, aged 32, Eric Smith aged 32, and Howard Price aged 24, each *replied*. "Not guilty, Sir" when the charge was put to them at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Stephen Brown, who last Friday granted the application for the bill by the Director of Public Prosecutions, granted a defence application for the trial to be moved from Birmingham and said he would transfer it to Leicester Crown Court. Counsel said they expected the hearing would last about a month. The accused were all granted bail on a number of conditions.

Mr John Maxwell, junior counsel for the prosecution, made no objection to bail but asked for five conditions to be attached — namely, a condition of residence, which did not have to be mentioned in open court; the provision of two sureties of £1,000 each; the surrender of passports; a ban on making contact with any witness or person at Winson Green Prison, except through a solicitor, with the exception of the Prison Officers Association; and that the three men should report for a medical examination if required.

The judge, after being told that the defence would not be ready before the new year, remarked: "It is obviously desirable that it should be brought to trial as soon as possible."

Mr Robert Fischel, appearing for the defence of Mr Jackson, asked for the trial to be moved from Birmingham in view of the publicity the matter had received.

Mr Maxwell said it was most likely that the jury would be required by prosecution and defence to inspect a cell at the prison and for convenience it was thought Leicester would be appropriate. The judge agreed.

EXIT helper sent only to comfort victims, court told

By Frances Gibb

The methods of suicide involving barbiturate-based drugs, plastic bags and alcohol in the euthanasia case at the Central Criminal Court are outlined in the booklet, *A Guide to Silf-Deliverance*, published by EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia society, the jury was told yesterday.

Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said that in three of the cases where a suicide occurred, a combination of drugs, alcohol or plastic bags was used, which the booklet suggested as the most effective method of committing suicide.

He was cross-examining Nicholas Reed, aged 34, general secretary of EXIT, who is accused with Mark Lyons, a part-time EXIT helper, of aiding and abetting suicides, or conspiring to aid and abet.

Mr Reed agreed that the methods involved were contained in the booklet. But he pointed out that at the time the suicides took place the booklet, which appeared in draft form only in February this year, had not been produced.

He added that although Mr Lyons did not take part in any discussions on production of the booklet, he could have "picked up the methods from any daily newspaper, particularly at that time".

The prosecution case is that Mr Reed put the would-be suicides in touch with Mr Lyons, who then visited them and helped them to kill themselves with the aid of a "suicide kit" of drugs, alcohol and plastic bags.

Mr Reed maintains that he sent Mr Lyons only to comfort them. But he agreed under cross-examination that in only one case had he emphasized that the person *was coming only in a* "comforting capacity", although he knew the caller wanted help on committing suicide.

Mr Reed said he did not become suspicious about Mr Lyons until just before the inquest on the death of a woman he had been to see.

It was at that inquest, in May last year, that Mr Lyons was identified as the person who had been to see her on the day of her death. But he saw no point in questioning him about the deaths of other people he had visited, in view of previous denials.

Mr Reed, of Sandford Walk, *New Cross, faces two charges* of aiding and abetting suicide, and Mr Lyons, of Fairhazel Gardens, West Hampstead, five charges of aiding and abetting suicide. Both face three charges of conspiring to aid and abet, and Mr Lyons faces one charge of murder.

The case continues today.

Group calls for purge of racialism by church

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Deeper commitment by the Church of England to the combating of racialist attitudes in society in general and in its own ranks is urged in a report of a consultation by a group of Anglicans which was published yesterday.

The church's own ethos still retains "strong elements of patriarchal and colonial motivation", the report states.

It suggests that the church should monitor its employment policies "in order to establish a substantial employment of ethnic minorities" among the staff of church *organizations*.

The regulations for allowing church property to be used by other denominations and religions should be reviewed, it says, and theological colleges should include courses on other faiths and on the multicultural society.

Anglicanism, the report believes, has institutionalized racialism, and sees itself as "white, right, and essentially changeless".

The report was described as being purely advisory, and did not necessarily represent the views of all participants of the consultation. That was held in Leicester earlier this year for the benefit of the Board of Social Responsibility of the Church of England, which has yet to consider it.

In a series of recommendations the report seeks: the independent investigation of *complaints* against the police and a representative police authority for Greater London; more representative selection of magistrates to include a larger number from ethnic minorities; "anti-racist" training for police officers; and steps against racial discrimination in the legal profession.

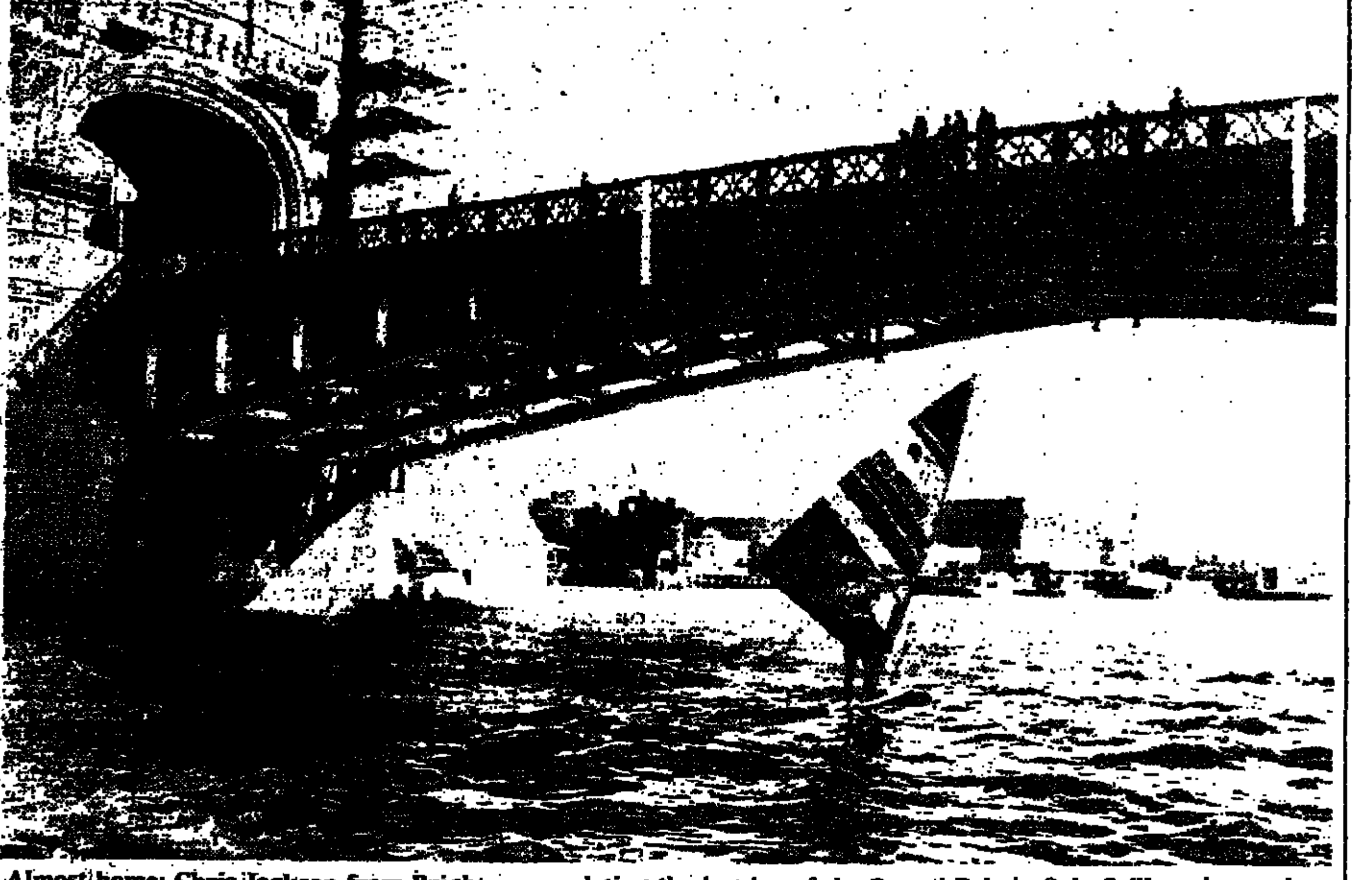
The policy on admissions to church schools should be examined to ensure that provision is made for racial minorities, and the report asks for a conference to discuss that in more detail.

The extent of "implicit and *explicit*" *racialism in church* teaching should also be investigated, including the possibility of an antisemetic element in Christian theology.

TRAMPS DIE IN FIRE

Two men died and a third was burnt yesterday in a fire at a tramps' hideout. They were trapped in a derliet building in Upper High Street, Swansea, where they were thought to have lit a fire to keep warm.

The *survivor's*. condition was fair in hospital last night.



Almost home: Chris Jackson from Brighton completing the last leg of the Round Britain Solo Sailboard marathon yesterday, in which a team of eight windsurfed their way around Britain, completing 2,100 miles in 34 days. Jackson finished the marathon by guiding his board up the Thames to St Katharine's Dock, past Tower Bridge.

Botanic man gives Kew 'practicality'

By Tony Samstag

The Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew will be firmly in the grip of the technology from next Monday. Professor Arthur Bell, a biochemist, is to take over the directorship of the 140-year-old imperial wonder, and his appointment is expected to inject a hard edge of practicality into a science that many see as merely an exercise in classification.

The professor insists that taxonomy and plant biochemistry are complimentary; and the history of Kew, which employs almost 500 staff in a variety of scientific jobs, bears that out. The gardens have always been a scientific research establishment first and a public amenity only incidentally. Past triumphs include the introduction of quinine to India and of rubber to Ceylon and Malaya.

Professor Bell, who is aged 55 and head of the Department of Plant Sciences at King's College, London, is especially interested in potential fodder plants for use in developing countries.

Many native species are toxic but Professor Bell believes the toxicity can be bred out and the plants' ability to thrive in arid regions exploited.

Former lover of surgeon paid by Tories, jury told

From Ronald Kershaw, Middlesborough

The Conservative Party indirectly paid the salary of Miss Pamela Collison while she was employed by a London publishing company, it was disclosed yesterday at Teesside Crown Court, where Miss Collison, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, was facing a murder charge.

With Paul Vickers, her former lover, and a Newcastle upon Tyne orthopaedic surgeon, Miss Collison is accused of murdering Mrs Margaret Vickers, wife of Mr Vickers, on June 14, 1979. Both deny the charge.

The Crown has alleged that Miss Collison obtained, and Mr Vickers administered, an anti-cancer drug called CCNU, which caused Mrs Vickers to suffer from aplastic anaemia, from which she died.

Mr Michael Francis Jack*son, administrative director of* Haymarket Publishing, told the court that Miss Collison was employed as a research assistant from October 18, 1976, to November 30, 1977. Their publications included the *Monthly Index of Medical Specialities*, which had been referred to earlier in the hearing as containing details of CCNU.

Under cross-examination Mr Jackson agreed that Miss Collison was a political researcher for Mr Michael Heseltine, now Secretary of State for the Environment, who was a shareholder on Haymarket *Publisihing*.

She was an employee of the company, but her salary would be reimbursed by the Conservative Party. Although she worked in the office her job had nothing to do with Haymarket Publishing.

Dr Ronald Thompson, a consultant at the Royal Victoria Infirmary at Newcastle on disorders of the blood, said *Mrs Vickers was* admitted to the hospital in February, 1979, and found to be suffering from aplastic anaemia.

She was sent home on March 24 and readmitted in June. The hospital records showed she had on various occasions been given transfusions of *blood totalling 27 pints as well* as transfusions of white cells and platlets (another blood constituent).

Dr Thompson said Mr Vickers had never suggested that his wife might be suffering from cancer or spoken of any medication administered by him.

As Dr Thompson continued his evidence with details of the rarity of satisisfactory operations, Mr Justice Boreham intervened to ask how relevant the evidence was. "It terrifies some people", he said, and added that he did not like medical evidence unless it was relevant.

Dr Thompson told Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, for Mr Vickers, that he had never worked with CCNU. It was used in advanced cancer cases where other drugs had failed, he said. He agreed that fluctuations in blood counts *did not allow one to infer the* cause of aplastic anaemia.

The hearing continues today.

Psychiatric patients get more care

By Annabel Ferriman
Heath Services Correspondent

Attempts to put psychiatric patients back into the community are being stepped up by the Government, which yesterday announced that four psychiatric rehabilitation units are to be designated demonstration centres.

No extra money is being made available, however, although the centres will be expected to demonstrate their techniques of helping patients back to normality to a wide range of health professionals.

Lord Elton, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, announced his decision to set up the centres at the annual conference in London of MIND, the National Association for *Mental Health*.

The centres are to be at Mapperley Hospital, Nottingham; Netherne Hospital, near Redhill, Surrey; St Crispin's Hospital, Northampton; and the Maudsley Hospital, in Camberwell, London.

Dr Mounir Ekdawi, consultant *in charge of the psychiatric* rehabilitation unit at Netherne rehabilitation unit at Netherne Hospital, said that the rehabilitation service had 100 in-patients, 25 patients who came daily to the day hospital and 100 patients who came less frequently.

The day hospital patients did paid work for voluntary organizations either in the industrial workshop or in the clerical office.

Euro-beef next on British menus

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

The campaign bringing "Euro-jam" to the tea tables of Britain will soon give the country "Euro-beef" as well. The 10-year-old British system of using numbered codes to describe the quality of beef will soon be scrapped to make way for an EEC arrangement which is being inserted into the laws of all member states.

The EEC system shows most British beef to be high in fat, a view endorsed in London yesterday by the Meat and Livestock Commission.

Mr Geoffrey Harrington, director of planning, said: "There is still a high proportion of over-fat carcasses in the domestic kill".

The new Community system marks a first step towards bringing uniformity and discipline to the costly mechanism with which the EEC shields its beef farmers against low prices. It does so by buying meat when market prices fall unacceptably low, but at present it has no clear means of determining from its headquarters in Brussels precisely what it is paying for.

It has done so by compressing all of the methods used in the 10 member states into a system of codes. A scale of numbers will denote the amount of fat on a carcass. The lettes EUROP will be used to denote degrees of carcass quality and shape. Mr Harrington explained that E would stand for "excellent" and P for "poor".

More British cattle would fall into the category R4 than into any other. The decoding manual, issued in Brussels, explains that R stands for good quality and muscle development.

NINE IN BEER KEG CASE SENTENCED

Sentences of up to four and a half years were imposed at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday on nine men who sold stolen beer kegs worth £2.5m as scrap metal.

Ronald Dunn, of Alma Road, *Birkdale, who admitted conspiring* to handle the barrels, and Maurice Thurston, of Saughall, Massie, Wirral, who admitted conspiring to steal, were jailed for four and half years.

Alexander Woods, of Cantril Farm, Merseyside, who had denied conspiring to steal, received four years.

The others accused all admitted conspiring either to handle or to steal the kegs.

Anthony Murphy, of Fontenoy Gardens, and Christopher Murphy, of Gloucester Way, both of Liverpool, were jailed for 18 months and Thomas Burnell, of Dingle Lane, Liverpool for 10 months.

John Osbourne, of Steerscroft, Cantril Farm, Alex Orr, of Blake Lane, Bootle and Stephen Casey, of Kingsway, Birkenhead were all given suspended sentences. Mr Casey was also fined £1,200.

From Yesterday's later editions

Poll favours Williams for Crosby seat

Mrs Shirley Williams, the Social Democrat with Liberal support, is the choice of 46 per cent of voters at Crosby, according to a National Opinion Poll survey published in the *Daily Mail*.

A sample of 760 intending voters at Crosby were interviewed at the weekend. Thirty-four per cent said they would vote Conservative and 20 per cent favoured Labour.

'Racial' borstals

Racial violence is becoming widespread in borstals, where black inmates dominate whites in gang fights, with protection rackets and other thuggery, according to the London Weekend Television programme *Skin*. It alleges that black Londoners with grievances against authority who are undergoing borstal training say they are discriminated against by prison officers, so they revenge themselves on their white fellow inmates.

Dispute stops play

If Winter Comes, a play starring Paul Scofield, due to have been shown on BBC 2 to mark the anniversary of the Hungarian uprising, was postponed at the last minute because of a dispute involving video editors. The BBC hopes to show the play over the Christmas period.

Whitehall brief: Value of Gouzenko's testimony

Defector adamant on MI5 'mole'

By Peter Hennessy

The success of John le Carre in the bookshops and on the television screen attests to a continuing fascination in Britain with Soviet "moles" in high places. But there are more serious reasons than mere curiosity for interviewing in Canada, Mr Igor Gouzenko, the Russian cipher clerk who defected to the West in 1945, and reading the 35-year-old transcripts of his interrogation at the National Archives in Ottawa.

The prime one is that Mr Gouzenko's revelation of "Elli" a Russian agent in the British Security Service, MI5, started a long trail that is still a' winding as the article by Mr Nigel West and the letter from Sir Martin Furnival Jones, a former head of the Security Service, demonstrated *in The Times* last week.

For at least a decade suspicion existed in Whitehall that Elli was none other than Sir Roger Hollis, Director-General of MI5 from 1956 to 65. If such fears had proved justified, it would have meant that the British Security Service had been to all intents and purposes a "quango" of the Soviet Government throughout a large part of the cold war.

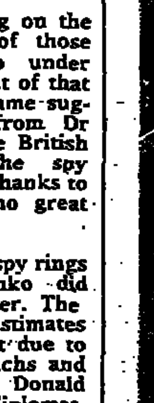
As recently as 1975 Lord Trend, former Secretary of the Cabinet, forsook the pleasures of Lincoln College, Oxford, to return to Whitehall two days a week for nearly a year, tracing all the leads about Sir Roger back to their source, including no doubt the crucial information furnished by Mr Gouzenko, which he described in detail in an interview published in *The Times* yesterday.

On March 26 last year, the Prime Minister told the commons that, Lord Trend had in the end agreed with those who concluded that Sir Roger had not spied for Russia, though it was impossible to prove the negative.

If Elli was not Sir Roger, then another officer in MI5 was doing *all* he could in the 1940s, and probably beyond, to provide Soviet military intelligence with what they needed. Mr Gouzenko is adamant that his leads were not followed up properly in Whitehall.

Ottawa is visibly succumbing to the embrace of open government as Bill C 43, the Trudeau Administration's freedom of information measure, passes through its committee stage, which is why the Gouzenko material is filtering out.

But there is another reason why the Gouzenko transcripts still matter a generation later. The legacy of McCarthyism has clouded memories and judgments of that early cold war era. And none more than those offered on Canadian television last week by a broadcasting corporation documentary on Gouzenko, an offering described as "McCarthyism in reverse" by one Canadian political scientist.



After concentrating on the civil right aspects of those held incommunicado under the War Measures Act of that country, the programme suggested that, apart from Dr Allan Nunn May, the British *atomic scientist, the spy* networks uncovered thanks to Gouzenko were of no great import.

In fact, the atomic spy rings revealed by Gouzenko did exist and did matter. The most authoritative estimates available indicate that due to Nunn May, Klaus Fuchs and to a lesser extent Donald Maclean, the British diplomat, and others, the Soviet Union achieved the status of a nuclear power in August, 1949, up to two years sooner than if it had had to rely soley on its own *scientists* and *engineers*.

"Moles", witch hunts and cold war memories are the elements from which ripest fantasies coalesce. One book should be required reading as the perfect antidote, *The Torment of Secrecy*, published in 1956, in the wake of the *McCarthy enormities* by a singular American scholar, Professor Edward Shils.

He wrote: "As long as the dangers of espionage exist, ie as long as we have some knowledge which a potential enemy desires, which can do us harm when it is in his possession and which he cannot obtain except by espionage, we will have a genuine security problem.

Firm guilty over jar size

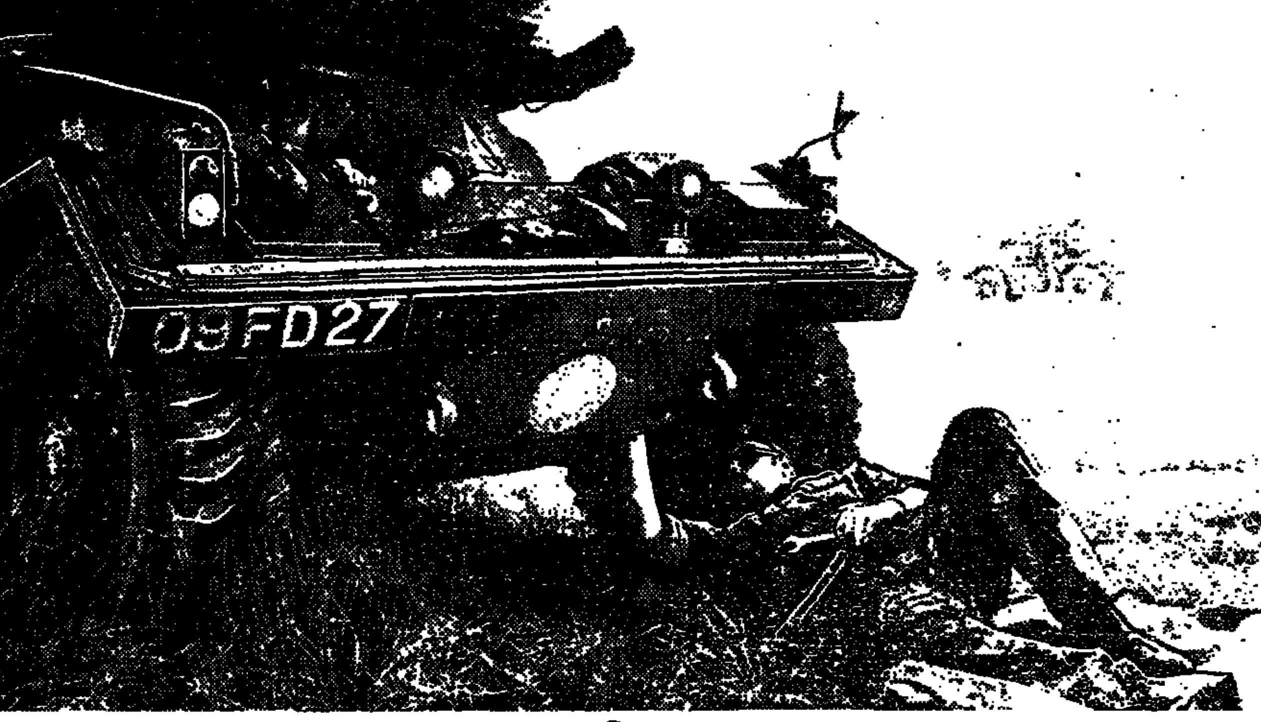
A jury's verdict at Croydon Crown Court yesterday may have wide repercussions for the cosmetics industry and even lead to the withdrawal of large quantities of stock from shops and to a complete redesigning of containers.

The 200-year-old company of A. and F. Pears Ltd was found guilty of an offence under the Trade Descriptions Act. Astral moisturing cream had been sold in jars which had double skins and false bottoms. Mr John Passmore, Lambeth weights and measures officer, said the public could well think the jar contained more cream than it did. He found that a 54 gram jar was 30 per cent larger than the volume of cream it contained.

Mr John Marriage, QC, for Pears, said there was no risk of anyone being misled, because the weight of cream was clearly marked on the jar. Mr Raymond Cox, the company secretary, said the company had been using the blue double skin plastic jars since 1973 without any official complaint.

He said the interior was tapered to make it easier to extract all the cream. The added outside skin was to help storage. Judge David Thomas said that producers, manufactures and suppliers must take steps to put things right. He adjourned the case until next Friday.

Mr Cox said: "The implications of this verdict are enormous".



Defence choices for the Eighties, part one

How Mr Nott's plan can survive the cuts

The postwar consensus in defence policy is in tatters. The prospect of a left-wing Labour, or a Social Democratic, government carries with it the potential for fundamental changes in the role, cost and effectiveness of Britain's armed forces. In this four-part series, DAVID GREENWOOD and PETER HENNESSY examine the options, starting with Mrs Thatcher's struggle to defend the present policy from opposition within her own ranks.

One of the most striking features of the year's party conferences was the attention paid to issues of defence and of disarmament — with the sequel in last weekend's anti-nuclear marches. It is 20 years since the political zealots debated at such length what arms and armed forces Brit-tain should or should not have, and how much or little should be spent on them.

Beside the seaside, however, slogans and flights of oratorical fancy were more common than down-to-earth examinations of well-defined programme options. It is useful now, as MPs shake sand from their shoes and buckle down to serious business at Westminster, to consider the realities behind the rhetoric.

What prescriptions for defence do the parties proffer? What do the Government's plans foreshadow for the immediate future? What alternatives do its opponents advocate for the longer run?

The Conservatives' programme was depicted in a White Paper *The Way Forward* which Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, presented to the House of Commons in June. In that document the Government declared an intention to allot more money to defence: roughly 3 per cent more, in real terms, each year from 1982-83. Consequently the Cabinet endorsed budget projections rising to £13,750m (at this year's forecast outturn prices) by 1985-86, as shown in the first column of the table.

As time goes by, however, the defence labour force will contract if Mr Nott has his way. By the mid-1980s there should be about 18,000 fewer in uniform than at present, while the number of civilians employed by the Ministry of Defence should have fallen by about 30,000 to below 200,000.

Despite this, Ministers want to maintain a comprehensive, all-round military effort comprising:

A strategic nuclear force, which is to be modernized by acquisition of Trident missiles, new warheads to put on them and new submarines to put them in;

Provision for the coastal, territorial and air defence of the United Kingdom home base;

The commitment of ground and tactical air forces to NATO's order of battle for land-air warfare in Europe (including some field forces and combat squadrons held in Britain);

The major contribution to *naval and maritime-air* forces for protection of the Alliance's sea lines of communication in the eastern half of the North Atlantic;

Some stationed forces to fulfil residual non-NATO commitments, such as Cyprus or Hong Kong plus a limited capacity to compose *ad-hoc* forces for operations outside the NATO area; eg. patrolling the Straits of Hormuz.

As the "roles and forces" part of our summary of the existing programme shows, some reshaping of the defence effort is planned which will entail change in provision for three of these five principle tasks. But no change is foreshadowed so far as the first and last are concerned.

This is the course charted in *The Way Forward* four months ago. However enough has happened since June to suggest that before long the Thatcher administration will be blown off that course.

In the first place, although the plan to raise defence expenditure by 3 per cent a year was approved at the beginning of the summer, whether the Treasury will actually come up with the money must now be in doubt. The usual autumn in-fighting on public expenditure generally began last week. And Mr Nott undoubtedly came under pressure to revise his spending projections.

What if, as seems most likely at this juncture, the Government decides to settle for an annual rise not of 3 per cent but less than 2, taking the defence budget to, say, just £13,000m (at this year's *prices) by 1985-86?*

The possibilities are summarized in the second column of the table. This may be regarded as that blueprint for a new White Paper which may even now be lying under some prudent bureaucrat's blotting-pad in the Ministry's programme and budget division.

Given its faith in a British strategic nuclear deterrent the Government will not abandon the Trident programme altogether. But there is some room for manoeuvre in the procurement plan.

For example, some £150–200m a year could perhaps be saved in the later 1980s by *abandoning* the *scheme* to extend the armament depot at Coulport (near the Faslane Base). There is no practical reason why the Americans should not store our Trident missiles along with their own. The Government could also choose to build the new submarines at a slower rate *than is currently scheduled.*

Options for rephasing re-equipment exist elsewhere also. The construction programme for the new low-cost frigates, the Type 23s, and that for the new conventionally-powered submarines, could be stretched. So, too, could the timetables for introducing into service the Tornado aircraft, the Nimrod airborne early warning plane and several of the Army's weapon systems.

Other "savings" might be made by earlier withdrawal of older items of equipment, like the surface ships which are to be paid-off anyway, the more long-in-the-tooth armoured fighting vehicles and such venerable aircraft as the Buccaneers and Lightnings.

In any search for further economies, however, it is the British contribution to NATO in Germany, and the British Army of the Rhine in particular, which is the likeliest focus for attention.

Rhine Army is being restructured, to change the British Corps from a four division format to one of three divisions (made up of nine brigades). One of those nine brigades will be stationed in Britain, though linked in the Corps order of battle for Germany. Such remodelling could be carried a stage further. There is no reason why each of the three divisions should not have one of its brigades located at home. Because UK-based contingents could be "double counted" for territorial defence tasks that would permit deeper cuts in the overall strength of the Army.

Moreover, it would facilitate rotation, thus easing a potential problem of present *plans*. The full implications of keeping two-fifths of the regular army on the continent do not seem *to* have been considered. Among *other* things this means that men in armoured and artillery regiments, for example, will have to spend a higher proportion of their time in Germany than hitherto.

Being blown off course by a chill wind from the Treasury is the source of difficulty Mr *Nott is most likely* to encounter. But there is another. It is possible that the new parliamentary session will open with the minister being urged to revise the plan he outlined in June, especially by the naval lobby which is particularly aggrieved at his decision to axe an Invincible class carrier and reduce the number of destroyers and frigates in the Fleet from 56 to 42.

The chances are that Mr Nott will remain unmoved. But if the admirals fight back determinedly, supported as they will be by the dockyard unions, he may have to yield. He might not be allowed to run down the surface fleet as he would like. He might have to give the Navy the new anti-submarine helicopter it wants. He might have to think again about closing the Chatham base and cutting back activity at Portsmouth (where, incid entally, he got a rough reception only last month). The entry in bold in the "blown off course" table registers these possibilities.

Obviously, though, relatively moderate change to the existing defence programme — in whatever direction — is not the only possibility to be considered looking beyond the short term. By the mid-1980s, after the next election, defence policy-making could be in other hands.

Tomorrow: If responsibility should pass to the Centre-Left.

Mr David Greenwood is Director of the Centre for Defence Studies at Aberdeen University and author of Reshaping Britain's Defences, *Aberdeen Studies in Defence Economics No 19 published last month (September) and obtainable from the Centre, Wright Building, Dunbar Street, Aberdeen AB9 2TY. £3.*

DEFENCE CHOICES FOR THE 1980s

	Existing Government programme			The Government blown off course		
RESOURCES	1981-82	1983-84	1985-86	1981-82	1983-84	1985-86
Defence budget (£000 millions)	12.3	13.0	13.8	12.3	12.5	12.8
Defence manpower (thousands)						
Service personnel	332	324	314	332	320	300
MoD Civilians	228	200	198	228	200	195

ROLES AND FORCES (with share of 1981-82 budget)	Existing Government programme: *mid-to-late 1980s*	The Government blown off course: *mid-to-late 1980s*
Strategic Nuclear Force (7 per cent)	4-boat Polaris force in-being	4-boat Polaris force in-being
	4-boat Trident force in-the-pipeline	4-boat Trident force in-the-pipeline (but with, say, missile storage in US and rephased submarine construction)
Home base (22 per cent)	Greater emphasis on Reserves for coastal and territorial defence: improvements to air defence (including air defence Tornado)	Delayed air defence modernization (including slower introduction of Tornado interceptors).
		Reduced manning levels
Europe (41 per cent)	1 (British) Corps remodelled: 3 divisions (but one brigade located in UK)	Strength of 1 (British) Corps in Germany cut (one brigade per division located in UK): postponement of some re-equipment.
	RAF Germany contracting: Tornados, with Harriers and other existing types, in service; new Harrier in-the-pipeline but not Jaguar replacement	RAF Germany's strength cut by early withdrawal of older aircraft types.
	United Kingdom Land/Air Forces for reinforcement and rotation	
Eastern Atlantic (23 per cent)	Reduced surface fleet of 2 carriers, 42 escorts plus smaller types (1985) with cheaper frigates under construction to replace remaining Leanders	Further reductions in surface fleet, or in introduction of more up-to-date weapons
		Rephased new construction programmes
	Fleet submarine force building — up to 17 (in 1990), and new conventional class entering service in later 1980s	**Fleet rundown arrested. Equipment projects now under threat to go ahead (e.g. Sea King helicopter replacement). Dockyard closures postponed/abandoned**
Others (2 per cent)	Residual garrisons, plus some capacity for composing ad hoc forces for extra-European operations	Residual garrisons, but reduced capacity for extra-European operations

GLC challenge Foot over Heseltine cuts

By Anthony Bevins, Political Staff

The controlling Labour group on the Greater London Council is expected to confirm, at a special conference being planned for December 12 a policy of outright confrontation with the Government.

The conference has been arranged specifically to consolidate resistance to the curbs on local authority spending proposed by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

But with Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the Greater London Council leader, in the forefront of the conference organization, it would appear that Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, may face more *difficulty than the* Government.

The conference may be asked to endorse demands that Labour MPs should disrupt parliamentary business to prevent Mr Heseltine's legislation passing through the Commons, that trade unions should take industrial action against council cuts, and that councillors who break any laws initiated by Mr Heseltine should be indemnified by a future Labour government.

It is unlikely that Mr Foot could publicly accept any of those proposals.

At the Labour Party conference on Brighton on September 28 the party's national executive committee pledged that it would press a further Labour government to pass retrospective legislation to wipe out cash surcharges and disqualifications from local authority office for any penalized councillors.

The conference also overwhelmingly voted in favour of the demand from Mr Ted Knight, Lambeth Borough Council's leader, that labour councillors must refuse to make cuts' required by the Government, in spite of an NEC appeal that no vote should be taken.

The challenge of the December 12 conference to Mr Foot's authority as leader of the party is aggravated by last week's by-election humiliation at Croydon, North West.

Mr Foot has not disguised that he pins a large portion of the blame for that setback on Mr Livingstone and the activities of the Labour left.

The success of the left in taking over London and a significant number of its constituencies is likely to prompt more Labour MPs in London to switch to the Social Democrats before Christmas.

Labour's London regional executive last month approved a statement from the GLC *Labour group which, among* other things, urged 'mobilization' by Labour to halt the Heseltine legislation.

An executive resolution, made available to *The Times*, called on the GLC "not to follow the example of the Lothian Regional Council, which, at the last minute, bowed to the Government".

"Only through a show of strength can the Tories be forced to retreat, as the miners' and the railway workers' victories earlier this year demonstrate."

A later statement from Mr Arthur Latham, the London Labour Party chairman, suggests that the London party has three alternatives.

First, it can vote "to break the law and risk individual surcharges on councillors, and other possible penalties.

Secondly, Labour councillors could "resign en bloc from the council, on the grounds that local democracy is so destroyed as to be farcical".

Thirdly, the GLC could "cut services drastically", but it is stated that "the danger of this course is that it will be seen to be Labour that is actually making the cuts, however reluctantly".

Reform of remand law opposed

By Lucy Hodges

It would be a grave error to change the system whereby every remand prisoner has to appear in court every eight days, the Howard League for Penal Reform says in a letter to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

The proposed change, under which remand hearings would take place in the defendant's absence, is abnoxious for four reasons, the pressure group claims in the letter, made public today.

It would: reduce the contact remand prisoners have with their solicitors; end the safeguard *whereby* court and public can ensure that every remand prisoner is physically well; reduce the pressure on courts to give bail in desirable cases and on solicitors and defendants to press for it; and add to the remand prison population, already very high.

"The main reason for removing this safeguard is administrative convenience", Mr Martin Wright, the league's director, said. "The right way is to shorten remands by speeding up the court process and cutting out trivial prosecutions."

More than 40 per cent of remand prisoners are either acquitted of given non-custodial sentences.

The Law Society and the National Council for Civil Liberties have also objected to the proposed change.

Cost of police complaints, page 10

UN threat to blacklist Bassey

Shirley Bassey, the singer, may appear on a United Nations cultural blacklist because she is appearing in South Africa.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement yesterday also named 32 *of the 70 Welsh singers on* tour in South Africa, and threatened to place them on the list, which will be published soon. Those named may be prevented from visiting non-aligned countries.

Mr James Gbeho, Ghana's United Nations Ambassador and chairman of the subcommittee of the Special Committee against Apartheid, said in London yesterday he regretted that Miss Bassey was in South Africa, and hinted that her name might appear on the register.

"They say we should separate politics from sport and culture", Mr Gbeho said. "We on the committee do not believe in this distinction. As *long as sport and culture* is important to the racist minority Government of South Africa it must be attacked and cooperation withheld to force that government to yield in the area of apartheid."

But any individual undertaking to refuse further contacts with South Africa would be dropped immediately from the list, which included black entertainers because "we do not draw any distinction as to colour".

The 70 Welsh singers are all using the name of Jones in an attempt to avoid blacklisting.

Sports Black list, page 19.

Education not dependent on money, Joseph says

From Richard Garner, of *The Times Educational Supplement*, Sheffield

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday warned teachers that they could not expect extra resources in schools and emphasized that the quality of the state education system did not depend on the amount of money spent on it.

To cries of "codswallop" from a delegate at the annual *assembly of the traditionally* moderate Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association in Sheffield, he said: "There is no correlation between the pupil-teacher ratio and the quality of education, within limits".

There was loud clapping as one delegate, Miss Jane Mancus, an executive committee member from Hertfordshire, asked Sir Keith: "Would you accept that under your Government standards have fallen disastrously?"

Sir Keith said his department would soon be issuing guidance to schools and local education authorities on English, science, foreign languages and mathematics.

On science teaching he said: "Science is still patchily available and the girls have not anything like the same access to science as is desirable".

On foreign languages: "We are languishing more than ever behind the performance we need for our own fullness of life, and we need for more prosaic reasons like trading overseas".

He rejected any *suggestion* of the Government introducing a countrywide voucher system whereby parents could take a voucher to the school of their choice for their child but he did hold out the possibility of encouraging a local pilot scheme.

"Those who advocate its use should settle down and see whether they can overcome the difficulties by a scheme which would commend itself to all of us", he said.

Children lack means to study, SDP says

☐ Mrs Shirley Williams, one of the Social Democratic Party's joint leaders, yesterday attacked the Government's "shameful record" in reducing education opportunities and standards (Our Political Staff writes). She said that the cuts in provision for higher education would cause those institutions offering technological courses closely related to industrial needs to suffer most.

"Expenditure on textbooks and other necessary educational tools was now so limited that in some areas of Britain children lacked the means for adequate study.

GIRL 'MADE ADVANCES' TO DENTIST

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

A *dentist* admitted yesterday that he had sexual intercourse with a patient aged 19 in her bedroom. He said he helped the girl to strip and they had oral intercourse, followed by normal intercourse.

The dentist, who denies attempted rape in his surgery and rape at her home, told a jury at Nottingham Crown Court that he had gone to her home the day after extracting a wisdom tooth. He found her still in bed.

He was about to give her a local anaesthetic before further treatment when she made *advances to him.*

He said he did nothing against the girl's will.

The next day the girl telephoned him at his surgery and he went to her home. The police were tape-recording the conversation and the dentist was arrested.

The dentist admitted giving the girl valium in his surgery to calm her, but said that nothing of a sexual nature took place there.

He claimed he was tricked by the police into making admissions of sexual acts in the surgery.

Under cross-examination the dentist *agreed he could* not account for three out of six puncture marks on the girl's arms.

The case continues today.

Russia keeps the Helsinki review meeting guessing

By Richard Davy

A mystery confronts officials from the 35 states which signed the Helsinki Final Act in 1975 when they gather in Madrid today to resume the second review meeting, which opened nearly a year ago and was supposed to end last March.

The mystery is whether the Russians are seriously interested in extending military confidence-building measures (CBMs), including the notification of manoeuvres, over the whole *European* area from the Atlantic to the Urals, or whether they have merely feigned interest for some ulterior motive, such as trying to blame the West if the meeting fails. The meeting adjourned in July amid general uncertainty and delegates are now hoping to find an answer before Christmas.

The purpose of the review meetings is to check how far the Final Act has been implemented and to agree ways of developing détente. The first, in Belgrade, developed into a wrangle over human rights and produced only a brief communiqué.

The Madrid meeting has made better progress in a worse atmosphere and appears to be within reach of agreement on a number of new measures to improve contacts between East and West Europe. It has, however, become stuck over the geographical area in which new CBMs are to apply.

CBMs are intended to increase "transparency" in Europe on the same principle as other sections of the Final Act concerning the movement of people and information. Participating states are obliged to notify military manoeuvres of 25,000 men or more within 150 miles of shared frontiers. The West now wants more military activities to be notified over the whole of Europe.

The Russians, after initial refusal, have agreed in principle but have put forward a confusing array of demands for reciprocity. At one point they seemed to be demanding that the territory of the United States be included. More recently they have talked of Europe and adjoining sea areas and air spaces, which come nearer to being acceptable, except that they seem to want to include naval and air movements which have nothing to do with the European theatre.

There was a confused debate in July over whether they were demanding a "corresponding" or an "appropriate" area in the West.

The Russians say that final definitions should be left to the special conference on disarmament in Europe. The West, fearing a propaganda circus, refuses to commit itself to the conference without prior agreement at Madrid on a precise mandate for the discussion of measures that will be militarily significant, verifiable and binding.

It also wants to ensure simultaneous agreement on progress on human rights and other matters to maintain the balance and integrity of the Final Act.

The main impression is that the Russians have been playing for time, withholding final commitment in order to wring advantage out of some other issue, or perhaps because they would like an excuse for putting the whole Helsinki process into cold storage. They have indicated that unless they get the disarmament conference they want, they may refuse to hold another review meeting for five or six years.

Sakharov chides peace marchers over war risk

By Gabriel Ronay

Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist credited with the development of Russia's hydrogen bomb, has voiced his concern about the mounting tide of unilateral anti-nuclear protests in the West which, he fears, is increasing the danger of another world war.

His strictures on the unilateral disarmers are contained in an article entitled: "What the USA and the Soviet Union must do to preserve peace". The article, written several months ago, is included in *Arkhiv Samizdata* No 4410, a copy of which has just reached the West. Dr Sakharov, a Nobel peace prize winner, lives in enforced internal exile in the city of Gorkiy in virtual isolation.

According to Dr Sakharov, "the massive, one-sided campaign" in the West against the deployment of American cruise and Pershing nuclear missiles was increasing rather than diminishing the danger of another nuclear war. This was because at times the impression was given that the totalitarian strategists would be able to capture the West in such a state with their bare hands, he wrote.

In his view, the problem of reducing the number of missiles deployed in Europe could be solved only when the *diktat* and demagogy of the Soviet Union had been countered; and when a united West was prepared to show both the necessary firmness and, at the same time, a willingness to compromise.

He goes on to say that, on a subjective level, all the people of the world, and the leaders of the superpowers, are sincerely longing for peace.

Papandreou increases Cyprus aid

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Oct 26

President Kyprianou of Cyprus and Mr Andreas Papandreou, the new Prime Minister of Greece, announced they had reached full agreement on Cyprus and long-term goals, after a final meeting today.

The two leaders disclosed that they had also agreed to open an investigation on the Turkish invasion of 1974, which was triggered by the Greek junta's abortive coup against President Makarios.

The Greek Government, after the fall of the junta, obtained the consent of opposition leaders and President Makarios, invoking reasons of the highest national importance, to refrain from prosecuting those responsible for the coup.

Statements by President Kyprianou and Mr Papandreou indicated that Greek support for Cyprus would be more vigorous.

At the same time, Greek ambassadors throughout the world would launch a campaign to restore what was described as the "true perspective" of the Cyprus problem, as a case of foreign occupation.

Newspaper closed in Istanbul

From Sinan Fisek,
Ankara. October 26

The Istanbul martial law command today indefinitely closed down the conservative daily *Tercuman*, Turkey's third largest newspaper.

Sources at the Istanbul-based daily said the military decision came in the wake of two leading articles written at the weekend by Mrs Nazli Ilicak.

On Saturday, Mrs Ilicak criticized the composition of the Consultative Assembly which was inaugurated last week, as well as the decision taken by the ruling National Security Council to abolish all political parties in Turkey.

Yesterday's leading article criticized parts of a speech by General Kenan Evren, the head of state, attacking the country's academics, and was critical of the self-censorship which has existed in the Turkish press since the coup of September 12 last year.

Although censorship does not officially exist in Turkey, the press is often asked to ignore certain stories, and some dailies have been closed down in the past for leading articles claimed to be in violation of martial law

Britain into semi-final at world bridge tourney

From Harold Franklin, Port Chester, New York, Oct 26

With two days still to play in the qualifying pool of the Bermuda Bowl, the open series of the world championships, the four semi-final places seem virtually assured to Britain, Argentina, Poland and the United States.

By the conditions of contest, this would mean Britain meeting Poland in the semi-final round since both are from the European zone.

The British men lost their last two matches 12-8 and 11-9 against Indonesia and Pakistan respectively but still head the table. Present standings are: Britain 115, Argentina 114, Poland 112, United States 108, Pakistan 94, Australia 93, Indonesia 84.

In the ladies' championship for the Venice Cup after 10 of the 15 qualifying rounds the United States are effectively certain of a place in the final and the competition for the second place seems to be restricted to Britain and Brazil. Britain climbed into second place when thet beat Venezuela 19-1 after their most convincing performance of the first seven days. Present standings in the Venice Cup are: United States 132, Britain 111, Brazil 109, Australia 90, Venezuela 68.

Mr Deng Xiaoping, Vice-Chairman of China has been named "Bridge personality of the Year" by the Bridge Writers' Association. Mr Deng has made bridge a respectable pursuit in a country where it was once regarded as degenerate.

□ We regret that, out-of-date scores were given in the bridge report yesterday.

Tragedy of Spain's cooking oil scandal

Why little Zulema can't face her friends

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, October 26

Little dark-haired Zulema Ganga hides her face when her parents take her out. "She doesn't want her friends to see her, the way she looks", said the mother of the nine-year-old girl with the drawn, sallow face. "She doesn't want to see anybody. She doesn't want to see even her grandparents. When they went to the hospital to visit her, she turned away".

Zulema says very little. Her frail body clothed in a dark blue gym suit, she sits slouched on a sofa in her family's modest flat in Leganes on the outskirts of Madrid, watching the television set with the big eyes of a child who has lost more than 20 of the 77lb she weighed five months ago.

She clutches a plump, rosy-cheeked doll. Occasionally she takes the stiff fingers of her chilly left hand in her right hand and makes them move.

On the opposite side of the room is a picture of a laughing clown, made of bits of brightly coloured cloth pasted on a board. "She used to like to do handicraft", said her mother, Señora Maria Luisa de la Iglesia de Ganga, aged 42. The woman speaks in a low voice, moving her lips only slightly.

Zulema, her eight-year-old sister Raquel, her mother and her father, Señor Marcelino Ganga, aged 38, a sales representative for textile mills, all fell ill after a month of using cooking oil which he bought from a door-to-door salesman.

"He sold fresh eggs and the oil in five litre plastic jugs. He said it came straight from an olive-pressing plant, that's why it was cheap. It wasn't all that cheap, but I bought two jugs from him because he said he was out of work", Señor Ganga said.

The oil tasted and looked all right; but not long after he bought it Señor Ganga told his wife that he did not like the smell. The family continued using it, but mixed it with olive oil.



Faces of grief: Zulema, aged nine, and her mother recovering in their flat

Señor Ganga suffered less than the rest of the family. He was in hospital only once and for just 10 days, and he feels he is over the worst of the illness. He tires easily but continues to work because he has no choice.

The couple's other daughter, Raquel, is also apparently recovering after being near death last May with what was then diagnosed as atypical pneumonia, and after returning to hospital twice more for a total stay of about two months. She is living with a close relative who is physically more capable of taking care of her.

Zulema, her body covered by large brown scales and skin which often cracks, cannot walk without her father's help and cannot lift her arms. She is taken regularly to a medical therapy centre for controlled exercise.

"She can move more now", her mother said. "If you had seen her before, she was stooped, bent over like an old woman. I think the exercise is doing her some good."

Tears welled in Señora de Ganga's eyes. "But for the rest, I don't see this girl getting any better", she said. The woman's own legs showed the same brittle tell-tale skin.

"When they released me from hospital, I came here with the idea that I was coming home to die", she said, stealing a panicky glance at the child by her side, "but now I think it may not be my turn."

"*They told me they would* send a social worker to help with the housework and help take care of the family. That was 15 days ago and nobody has come. I have to pay a woman 1,000 pesetas (£6) a day to do the household chores, and we can't afford it, but what else can we do? We're still waiting for them to send a teacher to help this child to study too.

"I want to help her but I don't have any strength. I'm not able to dress the little girl, and she can't dress herself. I can't bend over. Whenever I try, *it* feels like I'm being torn apart inside. I can't even lift a pot off the stove. I even have trouble opening my mouth. I can't eat a grape without an effort. I have no sex life. I just can't, I hurt so much all over.

"I don't feel like doing anything. I feel like I'm going to die. This child says, 'Mama, don't cry'. The ones who die, they have something else. You just wait and see, We're going to get better."

Señora de Ganga's voice was breaking: "But her condition doesn't change. There's no way. I'm just exhausted. I'm very depressed. I don't have enough patience for even a joke. I don't want to have anything to do with anything".

Tomorrow: the medical theories

Foot leads attack on Cancun platitudes

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary correspondent
Westminster

Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, yesterday in the House of Commons condemned the outcome of the Cancun summit in Mexico as a cruel and mocking anti-climax to millions of people.

Replying to Mrs Thatcher's statement on the achievements of the 22-nation summit, Mr Foot said that the hopes of many people in the developing world must have been dashed by the chilling *statement from President* Reagan and his apparent supporters.

They had ended with promises to have talks about talks and not a single extra penny appeared to have been promised or committed to the poorest people of the world.

In a decidedly anti-American tone, the Labour leader suggested that it was the nineteenth century attitude of the President that had prevented the summit from proceeding on a number of subjects. He asked how much extra money, if any, the Prime Minister had committed on behalf of the United Kingdom at the conference.

Describing Mrs Thatcher's statement as platitudinous, Mr Foot suggested that the summit had not lived up the the Melbourne declaration, which had promised action. He wished to know what had happened to the revitalized dialogue between the developed and the developing countries. He said Mrs Thatcher's statement had disappointed the House and the country.

Mr Foot's remarks appeared to echo the mood of many MPs in different quarters of the Commons on the results of the summit. In vain did Mrs Thatcher talk about the positive and practical approach of all the leaders and of their awareness of the poverty and misery

West unveils constitution for independent Namibia

From Michael Hornsby, Windhoek, Oct 26

The constitutional shape of an independent Namibia was outlined here today in proposals presented to local political parties by the five Western powers seeking an end to the 66 years of South African rule in the former German colony.

The document containing the proposals, entitled *Principles Concerning the Constituent Assembly and the Constitution for an Independent Namibia*, was handed over by Mr Robert Middleton, the Canadian Ambassador in South Africa, and Mr Dennis Keogh, the Namibia expert at the American Embassy.

The political parties will have three days to study the proposals before talks in Windhoek on Thursday with the itinerant team of senior Western diplomats, led by Dr Chester Crocker, the American assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

The Western powers want to secure agreement from all governments and parties concerned on the constitutional principles before moving to the next phase of the settlement plan, the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435.

That provides for a United Nations-supervised ceasefire and elections, to be followed by a proclamation of independence.

The still-confidential document, which has been shown to *The Times*, proposes that Namibia should be "a unitary, sovereign and democratic state" under a constitution to be adopted by a two-thirds majority of a constituent assembly.

The assembly would be elected "so as to ensure fair representation in that body to different political groups representing the people of Namibia". Once adopted, the constitution would be "the supreme law of the state" and could be amended "only by a designated process of either the legislature or the votes cast in a popular referendum".

The proposed constitution would provide for a system of government with three branches: "An elected executive branch which will be responsible to the legislative branch; a legislative branch to be elected by universal and equal suffrage which will be responsible for the passage of all laws; and an independent judicial branch which will be responsible for the interpretation of the constitution and for ensuring its supremacy and the authority of the law."

The executive and legislative branches would be "constituted by periodic and genuine elections which will be held by secret vote".

The electoral system would "ensure fair representation in the legislature to different political groups representing the people of Namibia, for example, by proportional representation or by appropriate determination of constituencies or by a combination of both".

The constitution would also contain "a declaration of fundamental rights" which would be "enforceable by the courts at the instance of an aggrieved individual".

The declaration would include: the "rights to life, personal liberty, and freedom of movement; to freedom of conscience; to freedom of expression, including freedom of speech and a free press; to freedom of assembly and association, including political parties and trade unions; to due process and equality before the law; to protection from arbitrary deprivation of private property, or deprivation of private property without prompt and just compensation; and to freedom from radical, ethnic, religious or sexual discrimination".

The proposals are mainly designed to meet the fear of the so-called "internal" parties that if Swapo (the South West Africa People's Organization) wins the elections, it would turn the country into a one-party Marxist-oriented State. The exiled guerrilla organization has been fighting for Namibia independence for 15 years.

They are likely to be broadly acceptable to the biggest of the internal parties, the multi-ethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, led by Mr Dirk Mudge. He has said that a Bill of Rights of the kind proposed would be sufficient protection for whites and other minority ethnic groups.

However, the proposals fall well short of the specific safeguard of minority rights which have been demanded by the Namibia National Party. It has the biggest following among the 100,000 mainly Afrikaner whites in the country's total population of about one million blacks, whites and coloured.

Mr Mudge told a weekend meeting that he was "not scared of a free and fair election and I am not afraid of Swapo". He was less concerned about the constitutional principles than about the ability of the United Nations to ensure that the elections were genuinely free and fair.

☐ A special delegation from the five Western powers left Lagos this afternoon for Luanda, the Angolan capital, at the end of the first stage of a nine-nation tour of Africa (Karaon Thapar writes).

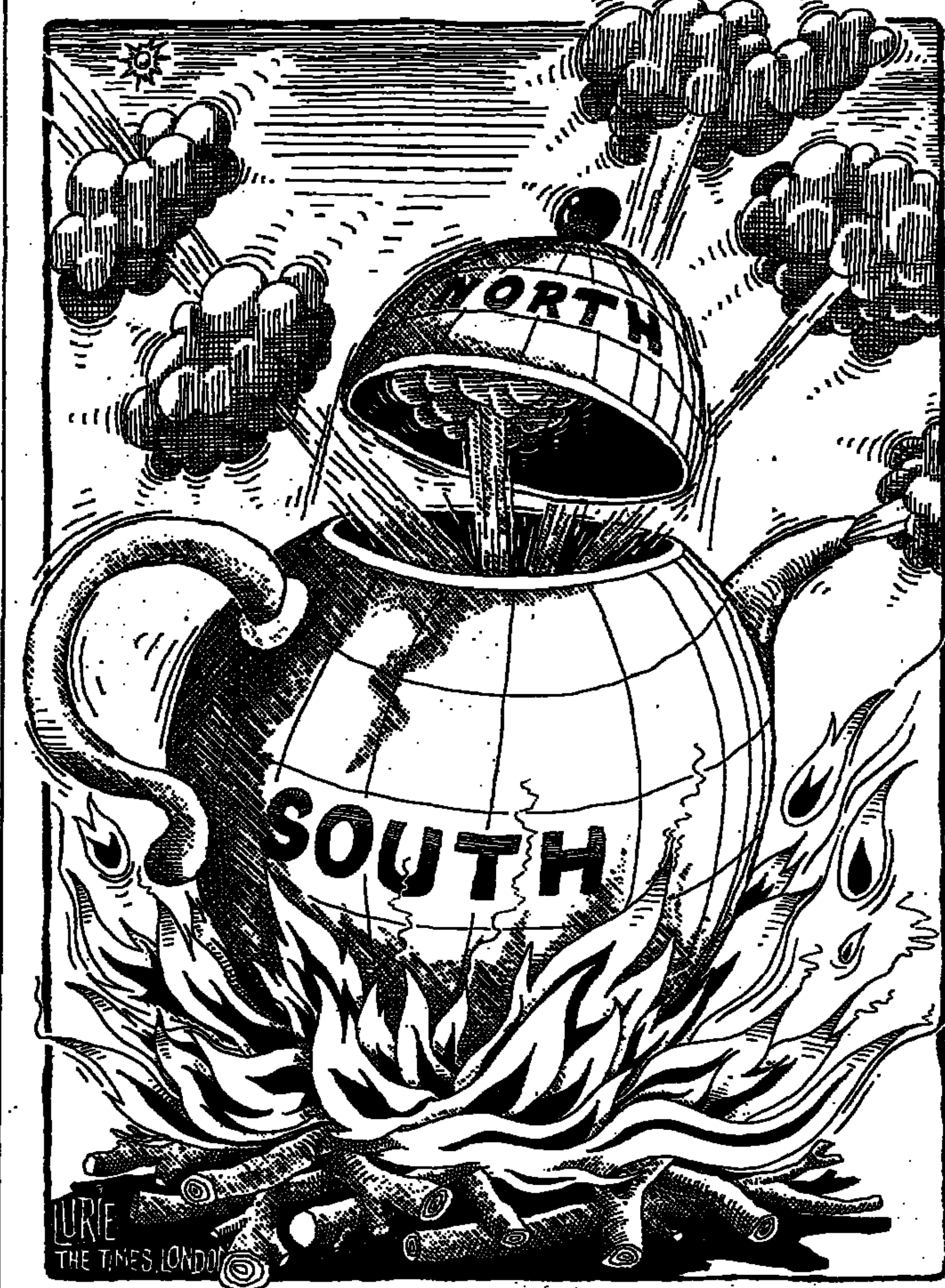
The delegation met President Shagari and the Foreign Minister, and described the talks as constructive and good.

Although none of the delegates was prepared to divulge details, Herr Haas, the German delegate, said that the team was very pleased with the Nigerian President's interest in the proposals for a Namibian constitution.

Nigeria has been at the forefront of the African initiative on Namibia, and President Shagari has spoken of Nigeria's willingness to support militarily the right of the Namibian people to independence.

Sir Leonard Allinson, the British delegate, said that the proposals were a framework for talks to end the deadlock resulting from South African intransigence at the Geneva talks this year.

He hoped that the reactions the team would gather from the nine African capitals would enable it to find a solution acceptable to all the parties.



Israel and Egypt agree new line on autonomy

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Oct 26

The Israeli and Egyptian Governments have agreed to adopt a new approach to the deadlocked negotiations on Palestinian autonomy in an effort to reconcile differences and to boost the momentum of the Camp David peace process.

After the uncertainties caused by the assassination of President Sadat, the two Governments decided today to schedule an urgent new round of high-level talks in Cairo next week. This will be designed to by-pass many of the present difficulties by concentrating on securing the election of a Palestinian autonomy council for the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

By restricting discussions to the council, the Israelis and Egyptians appear to be deliberately avoiding many of the emotive issues which have held up talks in the past: these include differences over the status of annexed East Jerusalem, the future of the Jewish settlements and water rights.

Although only broad details of the new negotiating approach have been made public, diplomatic sources believe that the two sides may now be looking for a quick agreement in principle—with Israel being left to negotiate contentious details with the new autonomy body when it is elected.

One question which still has to be answered is how local Palestinians will be persuaded to take part in the autonomy process, which has been roundly condemned by all the elected mayors in the West Bank.

One clue may be a recent decision by Israel to readmit some prominent pro-Jordanian residents expelled over the 14 years that the territory has been under occupation.

The new approach and the bringing forward of ministerial talks to next week came on the second day of a visit to Israel by Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister. The Minister, who is an *influential* member of the new Mubarak Cabinet, has been striving to convince Israeli ministers and the public that the two-year-old peace treaty will survive President Sadat's murder.

In all public comments on the meetings so far, both sides have made a determined effort to avoid remarks which could point up wide differences of approach to the Palestinian question. In the past these well rehearsed differences have led hostile foreign *observers* to predict the imminent demise of the Camp David process.

This morning Mr Ali held the key *meeting of his three-day* visit with Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister. Afterwards, an optimistic Mr Begin said: "We asked *ourselves* what to do in order to bring about a breakthrough (in the autonomy talks) and I think we have found a way.

"We agreed that we should concentrate our efforts in the near future on the negotiations around the election, formation, establishment and inauguration of the administrative council or self-governing authority."

Mr Begin went on to claim that once the council had been inaugurated, Israel would withdraw the military government from the area and pull back some of its troops, restricting all others to designated military locations as originally set down at Camp David. "That will be a real breakthough and a real change", he explained.

Later, Mr Sharon, who has emerged as a central figure in the latest efforts to keep Camp David alive, also expressed his optimism at the outcome of talks so far with the first Egyptian Minister to visit Israel since President Sadat's killing.

"When you sign a peace agreement, that is only the beginning of a process that should develop and that is what has been happening since the signing took place," he stated. "Therefore we are optimistic, and I can assure you we will come to conclusions and solutions."

In Israeli political circles, it was noted that the so-called "electoral modalties" or methods of organizing elections for the council was one of the few subjects on which there has been a measure of agreement since the autonomy talks began in 1979. But there is still a wide gap between the Egyptian and Israeli viewpoints, with Israel insisting on the council having only administrative powers, while Egypt is demanding that it should also be given legislative and judicial functions.

In autonomy models submitted during previous rounds of talks, the Egyptians have en*visaged a council membership* of between 80 to 100, while Israel has always talked in much lower figures, fearing any move which might give the body the status of a local Palestinian parliament.

In addition to today's agreement on a new joint approach to the autonomy question, the Israeli and Egyptian delegations have also achieved progress on normalizing tourist contacts between the two countries. A new seven-paragraph agreement has been signed which includes plans for a regular bus service between Tel Aviv and Cairo to supplement the increasingly *regular flights.*

This afternoon Mr Sharon and Mr Ali continued with discussions about military arrangements before and after next April's scheduled Israeli pullback from the remaining third of occupied Sinai.

Undercover scheme for Pompeii

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Oct 26

The *Italian Government* has launched Project Pompeii which is intended to encourage interest and financial contributions, from countries of the European community to face the problem of protecting the archaeological *site*.

Signor Vincenzo Scotti, the Minister for the Environment and Cultural Patrimony, envisages some form of protective roofing over large parts of Pompeii. He has not specified what he has in mind but proposals have been made in the ministry for umbrella-like constructions, plastic screens or even dome-like structures to offer protection from atmospheric damage. He has already put his plans to a group of MPs from other European countries who specialize in cultural affairs.

The condition of Pompeii became urgent after the earthquake which struck southern Italy in November. Signor Scotti explained that an emergency plan was devised in February to document the state of the buildings, with the help of the Army and treasury officials about 170,000 files were prepared.

He said a second phase of restoration and protection against any further *seismic* damage would involve driving steel rods into the walls. These would be invisible from outside. He hoped to begin this second phase by the end of the year and suggested an international conference of archaeologists, architects and planners to put forward proposals for assuring Pompeii's future. This is the stage at which such suggestions as domes and umbrellas would enter the field.

In another effort to arouse interest, it has been decided to send an exhibition of photographs to various European capitals. The exhibition has *been seen* by 300,000 people in Rome.

NATO BACKS MISSILE TRADE-OFF

By David Spanier

The dismantling and destruction of all Soviet SS20 missiles targetted on Western Europe would be an essential counterpart to Nato giving up the modernization of its own theatre nuclear weapons. Nato's special consultative group agreed in Brussels yesterday.

The plan, known as the "zero option" is the most radical among a number of approaches to the disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union opening on November 30.

But the chances of the plan succeeding are thought to be poor, given the Soviet Union's record on disarmament, and its expected refusal to give up the advantage of the SS20 missiles.

The group most concerned by the evident inequity of the Soviet approach, as shown by the moratorium idea.

While the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in a projected development for 1983 onwards, the Soviet forces already have 250 SS20 missiles in place. So the zero option could only succeed on the basis of reciprocity. But the practical difficulties remain immense, and further studies will be made about the detail of any negotiating approach.

Budget may force Schmidt to swallow his pride

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 26

Herr Helmut Schmidt and the coalition leaders today tried to plug the hole in the *1982 budget amid constantly* changing financial figures; broken assurances and Opposition calls for the Chancellor to resign.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher made a rare public dig at Herr Schmidt as the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition, having narrowly survived the original budget tussles in the summer, headed into difficulties again. A Christian Democrat spokesman yesterday urged the Free Democrats to change sides and form a government with them.

It was not clear how big the *gap is between expected* income and spending. The figure, which had been officially put at DM7,000m (£1,750m) last week, was now said by ministers to be DM8,000m, while the Opposition suspected it was more than DM10,000m.

The difference has arisen largely because growth is expected to be smaller than originally calculated—about 1 per cent — and unemployment higher than expected. It appears that the coalition knew during the summer that unemployment, and therefore unemployment benefits, would be higher than earlier imagined *but did not have the courage* to admit it at the time.

It looked as if Herr Schmidt was about to swallow his pride and explore the possibility of getting help with the budget *from the Christian Democrats*, who have a majority in the Upper House.

Only last June he told the Opposition in Parliament: "We should be in a miserable situation if we were to need you to get us out of a mess." But in an interview last week he said the budget and other economic bills would need "almost an all-party government".

Herr Schmidt is to have a meeting with Herr Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democrat leader, tomorrow.

In a clear dig at the Chancellor, Herr Genscher said the Schmidt-Kohl meeting was quite normal and he had never been one to boast they did not need the Opposition.

He pointed out that the budget policy was now undergoing the change of course which the Free Democrats had demanded this summer and those—meaning the Chancellor—who had dismissed these calls as "summer dramatics" were now chastened.

The coalition partners are expected to cover nearly half the gap with profits expected to be made by the Bundesbank, as a result of American high interest rates. Altogether it will siphon off Dm10,000m

Germany's unemployment Page 17

Bonn may call up foreigners

Ingolstadt, Oct 26.—West Germany may have to call up foreign residents and seek women volunteers for military service to meet an expected shortage of recruits, the head of the armed forces said today.

Inspector-General Jürgen Brandt said likely population trends in the late 1980s meant conscripts would have to serve at least 18 months instead of 15 months at present. He told a conference that from 1987 there would not be enough men of conscription age to keep the Bundeswehr at its present strength of 495,000.

Extending military service could not on its own correct the shortfall; West Germany would have to consider conscripting foreign residents and opening its armed forces at least for volunteer women soldiers.

The Constitution bars women from carrying arms in the forces, although the idea of employing them in non-combatant roles had been under study for some time, Defence Ministry sources said. Herr Hans Apel, the Defence Minister, drew protests from women's organizations when he broached the idea

Calling up the children of *Gastarbeiter* (guest workers) and other foreigners could provide tens of thousands of extra conscripts each year. Government figures show that there are 190,000 foreign residents between the ages of 15 and 19.

General Brandt said the Bundeswehr must also adjust to the prospect of no real growth in defence spending during the 1980s and 1990s if economic output continued to stagnate.—Reuter.

Poles wait for further changes at the top

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, Oct 26

Ten days after General Wojciech Jaruzelski took the helm of the Polish Communist Party, Poland was awaiting further leadership changes. Today, the Politburo met to set a date for a Central Committee meeting which is already overdue by several days.

There has been no official announcement but the Polish Parliament has been convened for Friday. General Jaruzelski had announced his intention to make changes in the ruling Politburo but he had also said that the matter needed careful consideration as this was tied to yet another Government reshuffle.

The Central Committee will be asked to take a vote on the proposed changes and is expected to meet later this week. On Wednesday, Solidarity, the free trade union movement, will hold a one-hour national token strike as a protest against the *alleged police harassment of its* members and shortages of food supplies.

The union described Wednesday's stoppage as a safety valve to prevent wildcat strikes.

It is therefore unlikely that the Central Committee would meet on the same day unless the intention is to stage a counter-demonstration confronting the union with yet another series of verbal attacks which, in the past week or so, have gained in intensity.

Both sides are firing accusations at the other side. Yesterday Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski, a Politburo member, who is regarded a moderate, accused Solidarity of receiving money from alleged anti-communist agencies in the West.

"No one gets money for nothing", he said, alleging that the union had already settled its debt because it was now conducting a policy intended to "weaken socialism" and full of "anti-Sovietism".

He reiterated the threat that the authorities would not shrink from using all constitutional means in order to defend socialism.

The authorities have already threatened to seek parliamentary approval for the suspension of the right to strike, but there have been negative reactions to this from other parties.

There are increasing signs that even the traditional partners in the National Front, the Communist-controlled umbrella organization, which used to provide the rubber stamp for party policies, are now less and less disposed to continue doing so. The Church, while it continues to counsel moderation and restraint by both sides, does not yet seem ready to commit itself to join a broad national coalition.

The party's call for a coalition is not eliciting any response. Nor has the party's decision to set up special operational Army detachments throughout Poland made much of an impression. Today, these detachments, commanded by professional soldiers, are beginning to operate in some 2,000 small towns and villages.

Speaking on television, General *Tadeusz Hupalowski was at* pains to emphasize that the troops would be assisting the administration of and not substituting for local government. This appears to suggest that there may have been negative reactions from local administrations to the decision to set up what is clearly intended as a kind of peace-keeping force and liaison between the population and the discredited local administration.

But, the general, one of four high-ranking soldiers whom General Jaruzelski has brought into his Government, laid the emphasis on the Army providing assistance to the population to overcome the winter hardships, especially by providing transport and supplies in places where these are most needed.

He also pointed out that there could be no improvement if there is no respect for law and order. To keep law and order, he said, is another job that these detachments are entrusted with. And he added that, if need be, the Army may call up reservists to assist the troops.

☐ Typhoid fever has broken out in the Baltic city of Gdansk, and health authorities there are carrying out mass inoculations (Reuter reports).

Musicians stand by conductor

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Oct 26

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra musicians closed ranks today around Zubin Mehta, their musical director, who had been told to go home by a deputy minister enraged by his breach of a ban on Richard Wagner's music.

A statement issued in the names of most of the orchestra members said: "Any slur on you is a slur on our artistic organization and to each and every one of us."

The musicians today signed a letter to Mr Menachem Begin, *the Prime Minister, objecting* to the "uncivilized and abusive" remarks yesterday by Mr Dov Shilansky, Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's office for liaison with Parliament.

The Indian-born conductor started the controversy by leading the ensemble in music from *Tristan and Isolde* 10 days ago as an encore after a subscription concert. He broke a 40-year boycott of works by the German composer.

In a radio interview yesterday, Mr Shilansky said an alien whose people had not been burnt in Nazi ovens had no right to play a dominant role in the matter.

Car bomb explodes in Beirut

Beirut, Oct 26.—About a dozen people were injured by a car bomb explosion in Christian east Beirut today.

The blast, although less serious than several which rocked Muslim and leftist-controlled areas of the country about a month ago, raised fears of a new flare-up of factional violence hampering efforts to end Lebanon's six years of civil strife.

An anti-Palestinian group, the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners, threatened that it would take revenge for today's explosion with a bigger blast in Muslim territory.

The booby-trapped car, containing about 90lb of explosives blew a crater in a sidestreet, wrecked about 20 cars and damaged several buildings.

☐ Naharia, Israel.—Two members of the Norwegian contingent of the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL) were wounded early today by small arms automatic fire directed at their post near the Israeli border, a United Nations spokesman said.

He said an investigation is under way to determine whether the firing was carried out by Palestinian guerrillas or by Major Saad Haddad's Christian *militiamen.—Reuter.*

Pope takes over Order

Society of Jesus in turmoil

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Oct 26

The sense of shock is strong at the Jesuit headquarters here after the Pope's unprecedented move imposing his own personal representative to direct the *Roman Catholic church's most* powerful religious order.

"The most shattering thing that has happened to us since a pope suppressed the order in the eighteenth century," was the comment of one priest.

The new regime begins on Saturday and the intention has been to keep the change secret until then. The secrecy was broken in Spain, where the reactions have been strongest to what some Jesuits feel was a high-handed action by the Pope.

"There can be no doubt now," was another comment, "*that the real head* of the order is the Pope."

Certainly the move was dramatic. Father Pedro Arrupe, the Jesuit General, who is a Spaniard, is still partially incapacitated, though mentally lucid, as the result of a stroke he suffered in August. He had already announced plans to retire as head of the Society of Jesus before he was taken ill, and, since the stroke, he left the government of the order in the hands of Father Vincent O'Keefe, an American, who is the most experienced of the four assistants to the general.

The papal decision has swept aside these arrangements. Father O'Keefe's period as Vicar-General will end on Saturday.

One of the complaints at the Jesuit headquarters is that the Pope took this drastic step without consulting any of Father Arrupe's four assistants, while they repeatedly but unsuccessfully tried to gain access to the Pope

The Pope: Criticized political involvement

Much concern is expressed for the feelings of Father Arrupe. He has had an unfortunate relationship with the Pope. He has had to face criticisms that the order had become too involved in politics, especially in Latin America, where Jesuits in several countries—El Salvador is an outstanding example—pressed hard for the Catholic Church's identification with the cause of social justice.

Last year, Father Arrupe *decided to resign* and, had he been able to carry it out, would have become the first general to do so. He gave as his reason the effects of advancing age. He informed the Pope of his intention before setting into motion the machinery by which a special general congregation would meet to receive his resignation.

The process of preparing the congregation would have taken about a year. The Pope immediately instructed Father Arrupe to halt these preparations. He then left the matter suspended until early this year.

He saw the general in mid-January and again in April. The Pope was shot in May. What the general himself had feared came to pass in August, when he collapsed after his return from a journey to the Philippines.

Once the Pope had recovered, he lost no time in dealing with the Jesuit question. His letter to Father Arrupe announcing the appointment of a personal delegate is dated October 5.

His choice fell on Father Paolo Dezza who at 80 is still clear minded and regarded as more close to the thinking of the Roman *Curia*, than to that of the Jesuit headquarters. He is to be assisted by Father Giuseppe Pittau, the Jesuit provincial in Japan.

There is ample clarity about the wide powers that Father Dezza will possess from Saturday. In the Pope's words, he will "represent me more closely in the society, look after the preparation of the general congregation, to be called in due time, and also, in my name and by my appointment, superintend the government of the society until the election of a new superior general."

It is fair to add that most Jesuits can be expected to respond outwardly with calm to the papal move, whatever their private feelings. The order's tradition is complete loyalty to the reigning pontiff. As an American Jesuit described his own feelings today: "I am in no way perplexed. The Pope is the boss."

IN BRIEF

Refugees perish near freedom

Miami.—At least 31 Haitian refugees drowned off the east coast of Florida when their wooden sailing boat broke up in heavy seas less than a mile from shore, a United States Coastguard spokesman said.

Niece detained

Johannesburg.—Miss Hanchen Koornhof, 26-year-old niece of Dr Piet Koornhof, South Africa's Minister of Community Development (Black Affairs), was today detained under the Terrorism Act. She was held in Johannesburg two weeks ago under a law which empowers the authorities to hold suspects incomunicado for 14 days.

Briton murdered

Mr Paul Kirkham, a 25-year-old Briton on a round-the-world trip with his girlfriend has been shot dead in Thailand, the Foreign Office said. Mr Kirkham, of Nottingham, was killed, apparently by rebel gunmen, last Friday at Phuket, near the Thai border with Malaysia.

Paris blasts

Paris—Two bombs exploded simultaneously at two popular Champs Elysés nightspots injuring two waiters at Fouquet's restaurant

Egyptian rebel strength revealed

From Robert Fisk, Cairo, Oct 26

The Egyptian Government today provided further proof that the Takfir Wal Hegira extremist group responsible for President Sadat's assassination was far more powerful and better armed than the authorities had originally been prepared to admit.

The Egyptian *Muhabarrat*—the armed state security police—permitted journalists to visit the scene of their latest raids this morning and triumphantly displayed their haul of well over 200 rocket-propelled grenades, thousands of rounds of ammunition, machine guns and rocket launchers.

At least one of the machine guns was an Israeli-made Uzi, but the rocket-launchers—Soviet-made RPG7s—were brand new and still inside their green plastic factory wrappings. This does not mean that they came directly from the Soviet Union, but the Egyptian Government is *unlikely to miss the opportunity* of suggesting that the Russians have given support to Muslim extremists here.

The Uzi appeared to be several years old and may well have come from Iran, whose army was equipped with Israeli and American weapons

The most spectacular—if somewhat incredible — disclosure today came in the Government-controlled newspaper *Mayo* which told its readers that a blind mufti from Assyut was providing the Takfir Wal Hegira (Atonement and Flight from Sin) gunmen with spiritual guidance. It named the man as Omar Ahmed Abdel Rahman, a lecturer at the faculty of Islamic Principles in Assyut. The caption to a photograph of Mr Rahman announced sarcastically that he was "the blind mufti of terrorism who leads the blind".

The article served to emphasize once again the important role that Assyut has played in the formation of the extremist organization. Long before Mr Sadat's killing, Muslim fundamentalists used to issue statements from the Assyut campus, long and sometimes diffuse tracts that were generally ignored by the authorities as the work of cranks. Mr Sadat himself used to travel to Assyut to lecture the students on the *evils* of extremism but his violent speeches were rarely printed in the Egyptian press. According to *Mayo*, Mr Rahman had told his students that their rulers were heretics and that "the wealth of others was fair game".

When the *Muhabarrat* made their raids on two houses in the south Cairo suburbs last night, the gunmen inside fought back with grenades and machine-guns. One of them was killed in the battles and two others, sullen and frightened, were filmed for television.

According to the daily newspaper *Al Akhbar*, the police discovered $20,000 in cash in one of the houses. Privately the Egyptians believe the money probably came from Libya but since the Government still hopes to improve its relations with other Arab nations just now, such suggestions are not being made publicly.

Egypt, however, is not prepared to attend the Arab summit in Morocco in a month's time, even if invited, a Government official confirmed today.

☐ As President Reagan embarked on his final round of lobbying before Wednesday's Senate vote n the Administration's plans to sell five Awacs surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia, Senator Patrick Leahy, one of a handful of undecided *senators, announced he plans* to vote against the military package (Nicholas Ashford writes from Washington).

According to Senator Alan Cranston, Senator Leahy's decision brought the number of senators opposed to the deal to 54—three more than are needed to kill it. However, later in the day Senator William Armstrong (Rep. Colorado) said he would vote with the Administration.

Commission attacks EEC agriculture surpluses

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, Oct 26.

Only a European solution would solve the economic ills of the EEC, Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission, said here today.

He was introducing the Commission's latest detailed discussion paper on reshaping parts of the original Rome Treaty — a paper entitled *A fresh impetus for the Community* — which was prepared for a first study by foreign ministers of the Community meeting here.

It was a paper at least as significant in what it left out as in what it contained. The bulk of the reform outlined was devoted to redesigning the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). A central section looked at industrial and social problems, revealing to nobody's surprise that the Commission thinks unemployment is a bad thing and should be stamped out.

The most problematical question, the way the European budget should be constructed, received only three paragraphs, although Mr Thorn promised this subject would be discussed later this week, and that proposals would be ready for next month's European summit in London.

From a technical point of view, it must be said that a considerable amount of work will have to be done on sorting out the implications of CAP reform and the new industrial incentives contained in the paper before anything like an accurate idea can be formed of what the new budget structure will need to be.

The proposals seem to represent a careful balance between the conflicting interests of Europe's agricultural communities. Their main thrust is to try to contain the surpluses which are to blame for agricultural overspending.

The Commission intends setting a five-year objective and on the basis that this could be inplemented by next year, has given target figures for production by 1988 in two of the main surplus commodities.

The target for cereals is set at 130 million tonnes (compared with 118 million tonnes last year) and for beef at 7.6 million tonnes (compared with 7.2 million tonnes).

With milk, the aim is to limit production increases to the level of increased consumption. Levies on surplus milk should continue at the present rate but there would be extra help for small dairy farmers — as the French have requested — by excluding those with less than 30.000kg of milk a year from this levy.

Tobacco, processed tomatoes, apples, rapeseed, olive oil and wine would all be subjected to better controls and new regulations. The Commission would also like to see better supervision through increased national staffs and a team of independent community inspectors.

The paper claims its proposals would ensure that agricultural spending fell in relation to the Community's own resources.

That would mean more money for industrial development and job creation. The Commission views the best industrial way forward is to create European-wide companies, backed with a panoply of preference and subsidy arrangements to meet the challenge from America and Japanese competitors.

Another Commission document on industrial strategy is being prepared to take these themes further. The prime objective will be to strengthen the internal market including what Mr Thorn describes as "the audacious strategy" of a European public supply market, able to take initiatives and not simply respond to events.

On job-creation, the paper proposes that within five years everyone under 18 in the Community should be offered an alternative to unemployment, while schemes such as selective recruitment subsidies would be available to help the 19 to 25 age group.

For Mr Thorn, the paper showed that Europe was trying to prove it was not "an abstraction floating in the cloud somewhere above earth". The Commission was aware it was under close scrutiny and knew it could not ask for a blank cheque to launch its proposals.

If it were ever to be entrusted with a larger share of the Commnity's money, it had to show it was a good manager, and that was why it was placing so much emphasis on reform of the CAP.

Zimbabwe strikers return to work

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, Oct 26

All Teachers and nurses on strike in Zimbabwe last week have returned to work while their demands are considered in the light of other pressures on the Government for public sector pay increases.

Teachers in Salisbury started to return to work on Friday and the nurses on Saturday, with the urban centres giving the lead to the rural areas.

During last week's strikes more than 900 teachers and nurses were detained and about 200 given suspended sentences. About 80 teachers were dismissed.

The teachers sent a delegation to see Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, The Minister of Education, with a list of four demands and the threat of further action this week if the demands are not met. The eight-man delegation was promptly dismissed

The Government has been determined not to give in to the strikers' demands because many other public sector employees have pay grievances. But it has been sufficiently concerned by the strikes to promise a full review of all salaries next month.

☐ Nairobi — Mr Edgar Tekere, a controversial former Zimbabwean Cabinet Minister, has been named as a co-respondent in a divorce suit filed by a Member of Parliament against the daughter of Mr Oginga Odinga, The ex-Kenyan Vice-President (AFP reports).

Guerrilla raids in Lesotho

Why clashes strain links with Pretoria

From Michael Hornsby, Maseru, Lesotho

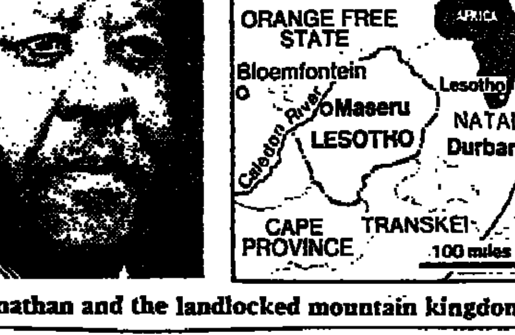
By history and geography, Maseru, the village-sized capital of this tiny mountain kingdom, inhabited by 1.2 million, Basutos is almost predestined to be a place of intrigue and rumour. There is no lack of either at present.

Totally encircled by South Africa, Lesotho's complex internal politics are further complicated by the twists and turns of the kingdom's efforts to find an acceptable modus vivendi with its white-ruled neighbour, on which it is almost entirely dependent economically.

In recent weeks relations between Pretoria and Chief Leabue Jonathan, Lesotho's shrewd and on occasion ruthless Prime Minister, who has held power since his country gained independence from Britain in 1966, appeared to be going from bad to worse.

Earlier this month they exchanged diplomatic protests at the United Nations after an army barracks on the outskirts of Maseru came under mortar and machine gun fire, apparently from the South African side of the Caledon river which, at this point, marks the border between Lesotho and the white farming areas of the Orange Free State.

Chief Jonathan accused the South Africans of allowing their territory to be used by the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), the somewhat grand title of the ragamuffin guerrilla wings of the exiled faction of the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) led by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, a bitter political rival.



Chief Jonathan and the landlocked mountain kingdom

The BCP was on the point of winning the last elections held in Lesotho, in 1970, when Chief Jonathan stopped the counting of votes suspended the constitution and declared a state of emergency. His Basuto National Party (BNP) has ruled unopposed ever since.

Attempts at armed resistance after Chief Jonathan's 1970 election coup were bloodily crushed by the police mobile unit, Lesotho's small army, which took repressive action again in 1974 after armed bands attacked a number of police stations. Hundreds of people were killed on both occasions.

Since 1974, Mr Mokhehle has been in exile. Recently, Chief Jonathan has claimed that his rival is at large in South Africa, with the connivance of the South African police and that he even stays at a house in Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg.

While this seems unlikely, many observers believe that South Africa is not exerting itself unduly to control the activities of LLA guerrillas who cross the border into their territory. The guerrillas have a convenient sanctuary in South Africa's Qwa Qwa tribal "homeland", which abuts Lesotho's northern tip and is also peopled by Basutos.

The LLA is generally held responsible for bombs which exploded, just over a month ago, here at the newly built Hilton Hotel, the airport, in a dustbin outside the American cultural centre, in a bar owned by a cabinet minister, and under a parked car belonging to the West German ambassador.

With the possible exception of the Hilton bombing, these explosions seem to have been designed to attract publicity and perhaps discourage foreign tourists rather than to kill or maim. No one has yet been killed though this may be due simply to incompetence.

On the face of it, it seems unlikely that South Africa would really like to see Mr Mokhehle displace Chief Jonathan who for all his voluble anti-apartheid statements has generally been a pliant neighbour.

One explanation is that South Africa wants to show that it can use the LLA to reciprocate in kind if Chief Jonathan does not take tougher action to prevent the African National Congress (ANC), the black resistance movement which is banned in South Africa, from using Lesotho as a refuge.

Basuto sources say that Pretoria has given Chief Jonathan a list of the names of ANC activists among the several thousand South African refugees in Lesotho. The implication is that if these operatives are handed over, South Africa will be more active against opponents of Chief Jonathan's regime.

In counterpoint to the anti-government violence here, there has been a disturbing series of political murders and abductions of prominent critics of the regime. The most recent concerned Mr Edgar Motuba, editor of *Leselinyana*, a newspaper run by the Presbyterian church which is the only (and often strident) vehicle for opposition opinion in the country. The Catholic church, though lately more critical, generally supports Chief Jonathan.

In the meantime, Chief Jonathan and his associates talk of holding elections early next year. But these, unless held under international supervision would certainly be boycotted by Mr Mokhehle and would do little to solve the country's problems.

Unions oppose Mexico's choice for President

By Peter Strafford

Every six years Mexico goes through a ritual which leads to the assumption of power by a new President.

First there are secret negotiations within the ruling party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), which lead to the announcement of a candidate. Then there is a long and energetic campaign by the candidate and, finally an election which, to no one's surprise, he wins.

This cycle recently began again with the nomination of Señor Miguel de la Madrid, the Minister for Planning and Federal Budget, as the candidate of the PRI. No one doubts that, barring a surprise, he will win the election next July and take office the following December.

As President he will wield enormous power, and, given the increased influence which oil has given his country, he will be a figure to be reckoned with in Washington and in the Caribbean. But at the end of six years he will step down, like his predecessors.

Great store is set by the system, an original one which put an end to the chaos of the Mexican Revolution. It has proved its worth by giving Mexico a more stable government over the past 50 years than almost any other Latin American country.

This time, there have been signs that not everyone in the PRI is happy with the choice of Señor de la Madrid. The trade unions, for instance, which are one of the component parts of the party, are afraid that he will be too much inclined to favour the business sector, which has welcomed his nomination.

There has also been the sudden resignation of Señor Javier Garcia Paniagua as President of the PRI six days after his position had been ratified at the party's national assembly. Señor Garcia Paniagua is known to have been a rival of Señor de la Madrid for the presidential nomination.

It seems that President López Portillo was anxious to ensure that he was succeeded by someone who could be expected to continue the policies of the last few years. This has not always been the case in Mexico, since incoming Presidents have often adopted radically different policies from their predecessors.

Señor de la Madrid has been closely involved in the present administration's economic policies, which are, broadly to use Mexico's oil income to promote economic growth and in particular, to carry out much-needed modernization. He has also undertaken to fight corruption, which pervades Mexican life. President López Portill has acted against senior officials alleged to have enriched themselves, but more is expected of Señor de la Madrid.

Prisoners of conscience

Yugoslavia: Manda Paric

By Caroline Moorehead

Manda Paric, a former nun, is serving a six-year sentence in Slavonska Pozega prison for "participation in hostile activity" against the state. She is one of a number of political prisoners to have received heavy sentences for their alleged contacts with Yugoslav emigrés or for supporting emigré organizations.

During the early 1970s Manda Paric worked as a nurse in an old people's home in Vienna. It was during a visit home to Yugoslavia in 1976 that she was arrested. At her trial in Tuzla, on September 17, she was accused of distributing in Vienna, at the request of her brother, a Croatian émigré, about 20 copies of a Croatian émigré publication.

The prosecution also charged her with taking part in a ceremony held to commemorate Croatians killed in the Second World War. The court sentenced her to six years in prison.

There is some concern about prison conditions in Yugoslavia. Former inmates have spoken of damp, unheated cells and poor diet. In late 1979 Manda Paric, who is 36, had an operation on her right breast, attributed to cancer, which also affected her spine. Six days after the operation she was discharged from hospital and returned to Slavonska Pozega prison.

Hanoi's use of poison 'confirmed'

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Oct 26

Post-mortems carried out in Thailand on a number of Cambodian guerrillas appear to confirm original diagnoses that they had been killed by toxic chemicals, according to foreign diplomats in Bangkok.

American officals said last week that specimens from the bodies were being sent to Washington. State Department officials have said they believe that mycotoxins spread by the Vietamese had killed some Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

Mycotoxins derive from fungus which grows on grain. The Soviet Union is known to have been producing mycotoxins for many years.

Cambodia's ousted Khmer Rouge government is making claims almost daily of poison attacks by Vietnamese forces. It reported over the weekend that 200 people had been killed in the past month by poisons that the Vietnamese had placed in foodstuffs. The same broadcast said that three captured Vietnamese had confessed that they and 100 others had been trained to spread the poisonous chemicals.

Other anti-Vietnamese resistance troops, notably the Khmer Peoples' National Liberation Front, also say that they have evidence that Vietnam is using poison chemicals in Cambodia. The Hanoi Government has officially denied all such allegations.

The Thai Military Supreme Command accused Vietnam last week of spraying chemicals near the Thai border

KORCHNOI RESTS

Merano. — The tenth game in the world chess championship was postponed until Thursday. Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger who is down 4-1, was described by his spokesman as completely exhausted.

PARLIAMENT October 26 1981

Poor nations need to attract investment

COMMONS

There was widespread recognition at the International Meeting for Cooperation and Development at Cancun in Mexico last week of the need for developing countries to pursue policies which would attract private investment and bank lending, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister said in a statement about the summit.

Mrs Thatcher, who was accompanied by Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said that summit was never intended to negotiate or to make precise commitments since they could not bind countries that were absent. The aim was to promote greater understanding between the participants and to give a lead in seeking solutions across a range of subjects.

The summit (she went on) achieved these objectives. The participants came not only to give their own viewpoint, but genuinely to discuss and debate the issues. Although we could not expect universal agreement, everyone showed a willingness to be both positive and practical in approaching the problems that face both developed and developing countries.

We were all very much aware of the poverty and misery which affect so many people in the developing countries. We in the industrial countries wanted to help as much as we could, despite problems of our own.

As the United Nations international development strategy pointed out, the primary responsibility for development rests with the developing countries themselves. But we have to find ways to cooperate with these countries to help them realize their full potential.

There was a constructive discussion of each of the four main themes chosen for the summit—food, trade, energy and finance.

On the first of these, it was agreed that, while food aid was needed for temporary shortages, the main priority must be for developing countries to grow more food for their own people. This means giving farmers the right incentives and technical support. Aid should be designed to reinforce these objectives.

It was recognized that, for most developing countries, trade flows are more important than aid. We were very much aware of the difficulties created by world recession but agreed on the value to all of maintaining the fabric of the open trading system. In the discussion of commodity matters, I confirmed our intention to ratify the common fund agreement.

The discussion of energy focused on increasing investment in developing countries, to enable them to build up their own resources. I joined a number of other participants in supporting the idea of an energy affiliate of the World Bank, provided that this would attract additional finance for energy investment, especially from OPEC surplus countries.

There was wide recognition of the need for developing countries to pursue policies which would attract private investment and bank lending. The discussion showed how much the developing countries relied on the help they receive from the IMF and the World Bank. Funds from these institutions should complement and encourage private finance, for many countries. More aid could then be concentrated on the poorest.

There was much discussion on how best to pursue the proposal for global negotiations, although it was evident that this term meant different things to different countries. We finally agreed to go back to the United Nations and to try to work out how to launch global negotiations on an agreed basis and with a real prospect of progress.

A number of countries, including ourselves, made it clear in this context that the independence of specialized bodies like the IMF and the World Bank must be respected. It would certainly not be in the interests of the developing countries if those institutions lost the confidence of their major subscribers and of the financial markets.

Immediately after the summit I was invited by President Lopez Portillo (of Mexico) to go to Mexico City to join him in signing a memorandum of understanding for the Sicartsa steel mill contract. This contract has been awarded to Davy Loewy. Its total value is £330m, with a British content of about £200m.

This is the largest single turnkey contract ever won in Mexico by a British company, or indeed by any foreign company. It will make a valuable contribution to the development of the Mexican economy and will create jobs here at home.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab): I thank Mrs Thatcher for making her statement so promptly on her return, but the rest of the statement must give great disappointment to the House and country. (Labour cheers.) Her description of events, modest as it was, seems to differ from almost every report I have read.

Such an outcome from such a conference must come as a cruel and mocking anti-climax to millions of people. The hopes of many people in the developing world had been raised by the prospect of the conference proposed by the Brandt Commission. They must be dashed to the ground by the chilling statement from President Reagan, and his apparent supporters.

We have ended up with promises to have talks about talks, and not a single extra penny appears to have been promised or committed to the poorest people in the world.

If the results of the summit were as positive and practical as Mrs Thatcher says, what precise steps did she agree should be taken to follow up the conference?

President Mitterrand apparently came away much more disappointed than her. He has urged early steps to try and follow up what was discussed in Mexico. Is it true Mrs Thatcher praised President Reagan's nineteenth century attitude and described his contribution as positive, practical and constructive when on a number of matters it was his attitude which prevented this summit proceeding on a number of subjects?

Mrs Thatcher almost seems to have gone back on some of the statements of Lord Carrington when the conference began, particularly on the World Bank affiliate and the approach to global negotiations. Mrs Thatcher should have given full-hearted British support to try to ensure global negotiations take place since that is what the majority of under-developed countries are asking for.

How much extra money, if any, did she commit on behalf of the United Kingdom at the conference? In particular, what is the amount that will be contributed under the world energy affiliate? Has this summit lived up to the Melbourne declaration she signed which promised action? Where is the revitalized dialogue between developed and developing countries? Where is the political commitment to clear vision? None of this is dealt with in the platitudinous account given.

If the Mexico contract is to come out of the aid money, it is only going to deprive other places. She should give a clear undertaking that this is in addition to what is to be proposed.

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Foot forgets that the press statement by the two co-chairmen was the result of the deliberations of 22 countries, and he is clearly critical of at least 22 of them in what he says.

Most of us went to Cancun knowing it would not take any decisions which would obligate countries not there. That was made clear from the opening speech of President Lopez Portillo of Mexico who pointed out that the main purpose was to secure greater understanding, and that global negotiations would be re-launched in the United Nations. That was the wish of the developing countries.

Global negotiations mean different things to different people. It has become a jargon term. Many people who speak about it do not fully understand the United Nation's resolution which itself is vague enough.

There are different meanings, and nothing Mr Foot says can alter that. We have to return to the United Nations to decide precisely what shall be covered by that term. The IMF and World Bank must always be excluded from receiving instructions from the United Nations—that goes for Gatt.

We have to return to the United Nations and further consider the energy affiliate. There was no universal agreement. If one were set up, we should be expected to contribute, not necessarily in the same proportion as we contribute to the World Bank.

On money, the 1981-82 programme is higher in real terms than in the period from 1971 to 1977.

Mr Foot: What I am complaining about is the advocacy which the Prime Minister failed to make on behalf of this country at the summit meeting. Great hopes have been raised but nothing specific has been achieved. She has not even given us the timetable for the next meeting.

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Foot has not got the main point set out by the host country right at the outset—that the 22 countries represented themselves and could not commit any of the countries that were absent, and that the proper forum is the United Nations. We were not meaning to supplement that in any way.

President Reagan's statement was extremely well received. He set out the United States record in aid to developing countries which all recognized was an extremely good one. That was practical and not rhetoric. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles): The lack of positive results from the Mexico summit will be felt not just in the Third World but among a growing section of British public opinion who had higher hopes than have been fulfilled here.

President Reagan's particular brand of free market economics makes it difficult to discuss these points in agreed terms. What is required is capital investment in schemes like irrigation and technical assistance in soil and plant development.

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Steel is critical of the economies of some of the countries there. The countries that were being asked for most were those which run liberal economies which the Liberal Party once used to espouse.

Dame Judith Hart (Lanark, Lab): To use phrases like "having reached a greater understanding" is the greatest alibi for non-action. (Labour cheers)—The Prime Minister said the concept of global negotiations at the United Nations had been "vague enough". Was that not partly because of the British Government's actions at the United Nations Special Assembly just over a year ago?

Can she give an assurance that she will seek to make it less vague and meaningful?

Can she say whether she identifies more with President Reagan or more with the other countries of the industrialized world who were represented?

Mrs Thatcher: The United States, the most liberal of the economies there, was expected to cough up most aid and having coughed up most aid, it does not help to criticize them for having taken the action which helps most of all. (Conservative cheers).

Most of the developing countries recognized that. President Reagan's opening statement was received extremely well.

Global negotiations should not result in a body like the United Nations being able to give specific instructions to the World Bank, the IMF or the GATT.

These have their own governing bodies and must be run competently by their own governing bodies. Any reforms required must be considered in the governing bodies.

Regarding changes in the IMF, a number of the developing countries thought some of the conditions for the loans did not take enough account of their own circumstances.

I believe that recently the IMF has been dealing with some of these matters a good deal more sensitively than in the past—



Hart: Alibi for non-action.

Heath: South frustrated

there must be some conditions and some discipline—but it helps to put the economies of these countries on a better course.

Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler (North West Norfolk, SDP): Does she accept and agree with the view of the World Bank that trade is much less important than aid to the poorest countries? When does she propose that a higher proportion of our GNP will be devoted to aid?

Mrs Thatcher: For the poorest countries, aid is as important as trade, although even the poorest countries often wish to export goods to the developed world. For many of the other countries, trade is much more important than aid. (Conservative cheers.)

The figures show that flows of trade are 13 times as great as flows of aid. Time and again countries have pointed out they must have trade.

Mr Peter Emery (Honiton, C): The attitude shown by the Leader of the Opposition clearly underlines that they do not understand the main purpose of the conference. The attitude taken by President Reagan was much more forthcoming than was originally expected at the start of the conference.

Would Britain take the lead in trying to approach Opec and the energy exporting nations to try to ensure that a greater contribution is made by them? It is the less well off nations which are badly affected by the massive increases in energy prices.

Mrs Thatcher: There has been a lot of misunderstanding about the purpose of the conference. Hopes were artificially raised. Those who organized the conference tried to see that they would not be. They did not succeed.

One had only to look at the composition of the countries to know that they could not commit other countries above any basic propositions or precise commitments.

President Reagan was forthcoming. His approach was well received and the developed countries were pleased with the result. They were pleased that President Reagan had agreed to attend.

I am sure he profited as much as others from hearing directly of the experiences of these countries. Saudi Arabia was one of the participants and joined in advocating further study of the energy affiliate.

Mr David Ennals (Norwich, North, Lab). The Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary (Lord Carrington) at his press conference immediately after the end of the conference said that he was determined to get practical results to reduce the difference between rich and poor. One would have assumed that this would mean an increase in our official overseas aid instead of the decrease promised. Is that true?

Did she feel any sense of shame that 12 out of the OECD countries have been increasing their contribution on a percentage basis of official overseas aid and Britain's is the only one that has been cut?

Mrs Thatcher: On the amount which goes to aid, I cannot promise him any increase. For 1981-82 the aid programme is higher in real terms than in any year in the period 1971-77. That is despite some of the problems we are encountering.

If you take aid and private investment and financial flows together, all of which matter—private investment matters a great deal to those countries; flows of money matter for those countries—our record is the best in the world, taking all this into account.

Mr Edward Heath (Bexley, Sidcup, C): The statement made by the Foreign Secretary on arrival at Cancun that the British Government would spend more on agricultural research to help the developing countries should be pursued methods which would encourage food production in the developing countries, would support the energy affiliate of the World Bank and would try and channel aid into the less developed countries where the trade flows did not sufficiently account for their economy and where they would push for a substantial renewal of global negotiations, was the most forthcoming statement yet made by the British Government and greatly encouraging. Should these remain the position of the British Government?

It was always accepted that no member of the Cancun summit could commit other countries, but there was nothing to prevent them from committing themselves. (Labour cheers.) It was the intention that they would make firm commitments which would provide leadership for the rest of the world if it came to global negotiations.

It is right that the existing institutions, particularly the World Bank, the IMF and the Gatt, should continue to run their affairs, but doing so will only carry conviction with the Third World, the South, if the North shows it is prepared to bring about the changes now so obviously necessary, and in particular if we gain large sums from the Opec surplus countries for further investment.

The fact that the North has not been prepared even as recently as last month to bring about the changes necessary and blocked any proposals, makes the South so frustrated and turn to global negotiations.

Will she give an undertaking that the British Government will be prepared to bring about the changes now recognized as necessary in both the IMF and the World Bank?

Mrs Thatcher: On agricultural research, we have committed more money to that, but what happened at Cancun made clear that if countries put in bids for more money for agricultural development, then we would slant our aid in that direction. I could not say there would be more aid, but more would be slanted in that direction.

On the energy affiliate, we advocated and supported it. On the amount to the less developed countries, the target agreed in Paris of 0.15 per cent on aid going to them, this country already finds. We have a problem because it does not include India and Pakistan which do not rank as less developed countries.

On the specific relaunching of global negotiations, we agreed with the summing up of the Presidency that the relaunching should occur in the United Nations.

On the existing institutions, the reform must come within them. Saudi Arabia has a considerable voting strength within the IMF; not quite as much in the World Bank as India.

Some BBC External Services are reprieved by Government

BROADCASTING

The Government is to cut by one half the £3m it wanted the BBC to save on its external services, Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs announced in a debate about the services. Some foreign language programmes which were to have been axed are to stay, but the Maltese, Spanish to Spain and Italian services are to end.

Mr Denzil Davies, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, moved the Opposition motion "That this House, in view of the dismay and concern expressed in Britain and by friends and allies abroad, asks HM Government to reconsider its intention to cut £3m from BBC External Services and to maintain the quality of the External Services at its present level".

He said that if the Government proposals went through the broadcast of French, Spanish and Italian to the continent of Europe would cease from the end of this financial year.

Other broadcasts to go would be those to Malta and Burma, Somalia and Brazil. Public expenditure cuts sought from the savings were £2m a year. In addition, the Foreign Office would withdraw a subsidy of £1m a year towards maintaining the BBC transcription service. In effect, that would mean the end of the service.

Few proposals by any department in recent years have (he said) aroused so much opposition.

An early day motion in the Commons criticizing the proposals had attracted 160 signatures—almost half of them of Conservative MPs. Before the summer recess, the House of Lords had registered its opposition by a substantial majority.

We believe (he added) that this widespread opposition has come about because of a genuine conviction on all sides that the Government has committed a great error and that these cuts will not only be damaging to the BBC but will harm the interests of Britain abroad.

They would be harmful because Britain's interests were enhanced and supported by the high reputation which the external services had built up over the years for honest reporting, integrity and objectivity. If the cuts were carried out, they would affect four continents—Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

A reason put forward for the cuts to Europe was that it involved friendly countries. Clearly the Foreign Office had not understood why the BBC reputation in such matters was so high and why that reputation was an asset to Britain.

It was precisely because the BBC did not categorize countries into friendly and non-friendly, because it did not seek to adopt a different attitude, and did adopt an even-handed approach that the reputation was so high.

Once judgments of this kind are made (he said) and once they are seen to be made abroad the foundation of that asset is undermined and British interests will suffer as a result.

It was foolish in the extreme to end the French broadcast; but the decision to end the Spanish broadcasts was extraordinary. The Foreign Office could not have chosen a more sensitive area in western Europe if it had tried. Spain was still a country struggling to overcome the difficult transitional period from Fascist dictatorship to parliamentary democracy. There was also the connexion with Gibraltar.

There had also been a suggestion of withdrawing the subsidy of £1m which the Foreign Office gave towards the transcription services. Without that subsidy, the services could not continue. It was foolish and unreasonable to expect the BBC to charge the market rate because other countries did not do so.

The proposed cuts were a panic measure by the Foreign Office in their attempt to deliver to the Treasury their share of the overall public expenditure cuts. The activity which was thought or seen to be on the periphery always got cut first. The mandarins of the Foreign Office hoped they could safely and conveniently put them out of mind.

With estimates in excess of £200m, the Foreign Office could have found £3m without inflicting this damage on British interests abroad by reducing these services. If the will had been there, the Foreign Office could have saved them and found the money somewhere else.

There should be an assurance that in the next five-year period there would be no cuts in the capital programme to pay for anything else and that if concessions were announced today they will not be bogus and the money for them would not be taken out of the capital programme.

The Soviet authorities bent facts and were prepared to do so in the pursuit of ideological gain and believed this was the honourable course to take. The "Voice of America" had not been noted for its objectivity and sensitivity.

The obvious antidote for all this was the genuine attempt by the BBC's external services to seek after truth and objectivity. The Foreign Office had committed a serious error of judgment and should say that all these proposals had been withdrawn and the cuts rescinded.

Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, moved the Government amendment stating: "That this House welcomes the Government's intention to maintain the essential programmes of the BBC External Services and to improve their audibility."

He said that the Government had taken into account views expressed by MPs and peers in deciding to reconsider the best way of financing the capital programme of the BBC External Services.

The Government's main objective remains unchanged (he said). We continue to attach the utmost importance to the BBC's External Services as a major national asset. Our top priority is to ensure that they continue to be heard loud and clear throughout the world. We have approved a capital expenditure programme for the decade valued at £102m in 1981 survey prices.

The Government had all along been prepared to finance the lion's share of the audibility programme. It had been announced in the Commons that new Government money in 1983-84 and 1984-85 combined in forecast cash prices was about £13m and the Government was prepared to make sums of this order available in this and future years.

We still believed (he said) it is right for the BBC to make some contribution by switching resources from current operations to investment. We originally proposed that the BBC's contribution should amount to savings of about £3m per annum, to be achieved by ending seven vernacular language services and a subsidy from the grant-in-aid to the transcription services. We are now asking the BBC to save only about half that amount.

We will not end the language services to Third World countries—Somali; Burmese; Portugese to Brazil—although we are asking for



Luce: Capital plans approved

a reduction of about half of the 15½ hours broadcast a week; nor end the French services, although we are asking for a reduction of about half the 21 hours broadcast per week.

The only services to be ended would be the Maltese, a country where the vast majority spoke English; the Spanish to Spain, and the Italian. The Government greatly regretted ending any vernacular service, but the decisions had to be made on foreign policy grounds.

The Maltese service was only 35 minutes a week, or about seven minutes a day. The other two services took seven hours per week. The Spanish service to 18 Latin-American countries would continue, and the Government hoped the listenership to the BBC's World Service in English would grow in the countries concerned, given the rapidly increase in study of the English language, and the improved audibility that the Government's plans aimed to secure.

I must stress (he said) that there has never been any question of reducing the World Service in English. Its audibility will increase and so will its audience. In the case of Spanish to Spain, and Italian, we are prepared to consider with the BBC whether a modest recorded tape service might be preserved, similar to the BBC's topical tapes. This would maintain a nucleus of expertise in Bush House.

Such a scheme would have to be financed within the resources allocated from the BBC's current services. As regards transcription services it was intended to halve the subsidy which was in current prices well over £1m per annum.

The amount the BBC was being invited to transfer from current capital came down from £3m to £1.5m. In the following financial



Rippon: Small but happy precedent

year, 1982-83, the June proposals asked for a reduction of £1.5m from the BBC. The Government would not now ask for that reduction.

In following years it would have to discuss with the BBC—and this would require considerable detailed discussion—how the capital programme would be spent, because the BBC would have to find £1.5m in the first two years.

The £102m already announced which was designed for capital expenditure was intended to improve the audibility of the English service, to which the Government attached the highest importance. The fact that as a result of these plans it would be made audible would overall increase substantially the value of the BBC's external services.

The Government had approved the capital programme as a whole and intended that it should be implemented as planned. It was the Government's firm intention to complete all the projects already announced in the House.

There had been some misunderstanding about the main thrust of the Government's plans. The intention was never to look for overall economies but to find finance for major investment in capital equipment so that the BBC's excellent output could be better heard.

The Government's proposals were not dissimilar to those which were under consideration by the previous administration. It believed that this package would enable it to secure a sensible capital programme which would greatly increase the BBC's audibility and preserve its honourable position in the front rank of international broadcasting.

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester, West, Lab) said that in a time of world instability and danger the face of the external service should be increased, not decreased.

Few matters so united MPs as their respect for the accuracy of the face of the BBC and their determination that it should not be cut.

They had been half disappointed and that was not good enough.

Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith (East Grinstead, C) said that he had not joined in the general chorus of denunciation on the previous occasion because the more he went into it, the more reasonable the package seemed.

The change in emphasis of external broadcasts was not all one way and if the cost of extending the programme to improve audibility was to be at the expense of some services, he was prepared to back the Government, particularly when other departments were expected to make a contribution to containing expenditure.

He hoped the compromise would be accepted so that they could settle down to a more searching inquiry into the service and the methods used to promote British interests abroad.

Mr Clement Freud (Isle of Ely, L) said that the external service was the face they presented to the world and he was against its diminution. The expenditure of £1.5m was roughly equal to one hour of British national defence.

They needed all the face they had. When they cut, they could not get it back because wavelength and staff both went.

The nation which only broadcast to its adversaries soon lost its name for impartiality. The overseas service was to broadcasting what Ipswich Town was to football—not perfect but more reliable than the others.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham, C said he welcomed the second thoughts of the Government about what was originally a bad decision But for the concessions, he would have voted against the Government.

Sometimes it takes quite a lot of pressure to get a change of direction out of the Government (he said) and this I regard as a small, but happy precedent for other changes that may follow in future. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr Bryan Magee (Waltham Forest Leyton, Lab) said the controllers of the external services must consider the probable political consequences of reporting events in other societies. It was not a complete defence in these cases to say they were broadcasting the truth and that it was not their job to question further. They did not take that view with the IRA.

When the Shah was in power in Iran and the Ayatollah Khomeini was living in exile in Paris, his every utterance was broadcast into every Iranian home by the BBC.

In Iran (he said) there is a widespread conviction among people with detailed knowledge of the situation that the BBC External Services played a material role in prompting the revolution that took place in Iran.

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield, East, Lab) said successive governments had treated the BBC shabbily generally and in terms of its overseas broadcasting role. This was partly due to lack of courage to give the BBC the licence fee it deserved.

They should be thinking in terms of expanding the BBC overseas services and not cutting them.

Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot, C), who is on the advisory committee of the BBC, said the Government were being marble hearted and marble headed. Every newspaper had been hostile and Britain's friends abroad had reacted with incredulity.

Is this (he said) any way to run a rail road? It is clearly not. It is only part and parcel of the general failure not only in terms of policies but how to present those policies. This is the lesson of this whole sad nonsense.

Mr Phillip Whitehead (Derby, North, Lab) said the Spanish democracy was fragile. There would be further attempts to kill the King and replace the present Spanish democracy with a military dictatorship. This country was spending on the Spanish service only £180,000 a year.

He was sad to see the Government had had to come forward now with proposals for cuts of £1.5m. It had given this country a bad press all around the world and deservedly so.

Mr Patrick Cormack (South West Staffordshire, C) said the reputation of a country was beyond price. Britain had over the years earned a reputation for probity in her external broadcasts which was of incalculable worth. For £1.5m they should not let that go. He was not prepared to go along with the Government.

Mr David Ginsburg (Dewsbury, SDP) said services should be concentrated in countries where Britain had political leverage such as France, Italy and Spain. The Foreign Office did not seem to understand that not all the indigenous communities overseas spoke English.

Sir Anthony Meyer (Flint, West, C) said the money spent on the French service was probably better spent than money that went on running the Embassy in Paris, which could be run as effectively with a smaller staff.

The amendment was carried by 278 votes to 224—Government majority, 54.

Perfectly proper letter

WALES

Mr Dennis Canavan, Labour MP for West Stirlingshire, challenged Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, to say that Mr Denis Thatcher did not get preferential treatment when he wrote to the minister on No 10 Downing Street notepaper complaining about delay in the holding of a planning appeal on a housing development at Harlech in Wales.

Mr Thatcher is a consultant to IDC Ltd, whose wholly owned subsidiary Housing Development and Construction Ltd, was involved in the appeal as appellant.

During the exchanges Mr Canavan referred to the post script that Mr Edwards wrote on the letter when he passed it on to an official in his department and called for an explanation.

Mr Canavan asked Mr Edwards for a statement about the communication he received from Mr Denis Thatcher on behalf of the building group IDC about the proposed housing development.

Mr Edwards: No. Mr Thatcher is perfectly entitled to draw my attention to delays in hearing a planning appeal and I see no good reason for detaining the House with a statement about it.

Mr Canavan: Does Mr Edwards insist that the boss's husband did not get any preferential treatment in his efforts to influence a controversial planning decision?

Will Mr Edwards give an assurance that any other letter from any other Denis, from the number 10 of any other street in Britain, will get the same prompt, personal and satisfactory attention, even if it means adding a ministerial post script that the explanation had better be good and quick, ie this week?

Mr Edwards: The date of the planning inquiry had been fixed before I received Mr Thatcher's letter. (Labour laughter and a cry of "Fixed".) I am surprised that people think it is. (Renewed Opposition laughter.)

Apparently it is the view of the Opposition that it should not be a matter of concern when there has been a serious delay in proceedings with a planning inquiry.

I had quite a number of letters, particularly from my own constituents, saying they had had service from me which was always just as prompt as had been indicated on this occasion. I was grateful.

The only difference in any comment I might write on a letter from Mr Canavan is that I suspect it might not be publishable in the national press.

Mr Dafydd Thomas (Merioneth, Pl Cymru): Will he explain to the House why the planning decision made in this case was against the recommendation of the inspector's original report, why it was at variance with the county council structure plan, and why the same decision is contrary to earlier planning decisions made in the same area for very small, minute developments in people's back gardens, whereas this massive application for what will be a second home development was allowed by the Welsh Office?

Mr Edwards: I have merely upheld the decision of the planning inspector. It is a matter of extreme rarity for me to overrule a planning inspector's decision because it is right that the man who heard the evidence on the spot should proceed and give the decision.

The question of the structure plan was fully taken into account by the planning inspector and commented on in detail in his conclusion.

The case Mr Thomas mentions was a particular case judged on merit and there were many different features about it. Traffic and access considerations were quite different from those in the Harlech case.

On the one change I made in the recommendation of the inspector, I was quite clear that, legally, this condition could not have been regarded as reasonable and could have been challenged in the courts.

I accepted the other recommended conditions aimed at providing a type of house which may not be attractive to people whose livelihood and interests are outside Harlech.

Mr Alec Jones, Chief Opposition spokesman on Wales (Rhondda, Lab): I understand everyone is concerned at any sort of delay in planning. But is it normal and is it current practice in the Welsh Office that a letter complaining about planning delay, from whatever source, will automatically land on the Secretary of State's desk?

Mr Edwards: I see the letters of anyone writing to me personally. I receive hundreds of letters every week.

Government seeks rail efficiency

BRITISH RAIL

The decrepit nature of British Rail's rolling stock, speed restrictions because of the low standard of track, and the derelict state of many railway stations were giving cause for serious concern, Mr Stephen Ross, Liberal spokesman on transport said when opening a debate on investment in British Rail.

Proposing a motion condemning the neglect of the railway system and calling for increased investment in British Rail, Mr Ross (Isle of Wight) said that morale on the railway, raised by the advent of the high-speed train, was now at a low ebb.

In some cases, labour-shedding had gone too far, and there was room for some services on the railway to be put out to private contract. The Government should go ahead with full electrification in the shortest possible time scale, approval of new rolling stock, rapid development of the advanced-passenger train, improved signalling schemes, and station redevelopments—all of which would have a dramatic effect on the private sector of the economy.

The Liberals and Social Democrats would pursue a policy of positive discrimination to get freight on the railways, and were concerned at the level of tax relief enjoyed by company car users, which could be better used for relief on season tickets. An immediate inquiry should be set up to look at proposals for a cross-London railway tunnel, and an immediate commitment to renew rolling stock on suburban and rural railways.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport (Guildford, C), moved a Government amendment welcoming the support that the Government had given to British Rail and emphasizing the need to improve operating efficiency.

He said maintenance of the railway system depended on working the equipment and assets with maximum efficiency; on mobilizing new investment; and on a degree of state support for social purposes

He had met Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, only this afternoon to discuss the physical assets of the railway and renewal needs. The meeting reminded him not just of future needs but of the great achievements of the BR system in modernizing itself despite its being the world's oldest system.

Despite all the international comparisons and suggestions that things were better abroad, people seemed to overlook that in Britain, as a result of massive investment in a fleet of high speed trains and in track and signalling, they had had for several years one of the best and most comfortable inter city services in the world.

Operating costs of these high speed services, however, had been higher than the board had forecast. Load factors were too low and there was over capacity, so what should be a source of profits which could help to develop the network had not come about.

Inter city and freight services should make money to aid investment in the rest of the railways and he awaited the board's review of their freight strategy to agree future business needs.

The board was acting with increasing vigour to tackle problems. There was a long way to go but the basic attitudes were of realism and determination.

The board needed to spend more on renewing tracks in many parts of the country. This had been confirmed in his talks this afternoon. The board said they now needed to spend an extra £30m a year over the next five years.

He would not like to see any substantial cuts in the size of the rail network, but that did not mean it would not be necessary to look at certain lines.

There was not much argument about what was needed over the next decade. The question was how to raise the money and make sure that developments were profitable.

What was wanted was a modern electrified railway system. The questions were the pace and the finance. His predecessor had said that the commitment to electrification could not be unconditional. The rail businesses that could be commercial but were not must become so and there must be further vital and necessary improvements in productivity.

He expected firm and prompt action. The board had been told that its 1982 grant claim must demonstrate that firm action had been taken on cost trends if it was to be accepted.

Mr Albert Booth, Opposition spokesman on transport (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab) said they had hoped that a new Secretary of State would at least bring a new and more open approach to rail investment. They had listened with growing incredulity and amazement

Britain had a railway system which by any fair international comparison was approaching a state of collapse.

The planned limits on British Rail investment at £320m had been virtually unchanged over the past 10 years. There was deep concern whether it would be possible to have a planned rail investment programme to meet the needs of the 1980s and sustain the network.

It was impossible for British Rail to plan to modernize the railway system on the basis of a piecemeal line by line approach to electrification.

There was a major threat to the efficiency of British industry inherent in the absence of a decision on railway investment.

British Rail workers were the lowest paid in the EEC, but worked the longest hours.

If the minister wanted to see the workforce cooperate, nothing would do more to set the framework for decisions than an announcement that there was going to be proper investment in British Rail.

British Rail was convinced that if the present external financing limits and rules were to be continued, it would be better for them to be free to go outside and secure money in the private capital market for those projects they wished to invest in which could produce a good return, attractive to the private investment market.

Government refusal to agree a proper investment programme was a back door way of deciding that the rail system was going to be run down. They had reached the point where without a decision the system would collapse.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C) said the costs imposed upon the railways were not imposed on any other forms of transport. He had doubts about the attitude of some members of the Government towards investment in British Rail. They were sometimes unsympathetic, sometimes unappreciative and sometimes unfair in the way they expected BR to operate in the present financial climate.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Under Secretary of State for Transport (Rushcliffe, C, said the Government had made no cuts in its predecessor's level of spending and no restrictions on the railways access of resources. It had maintained and in some cases increased the resources going to the railways and had shown a flexible response to the trading difficulties the railways were facing.

The amendment was carried by 281 votes to 223—Government majority, 58.

Further plans awaited from BSC

STEEL

The Government is awaiting further proposals from British Steel Corporation in connexion with its corporate plan and could not comment on rumours about Welsh steel plants until the proposals were received, Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, said during questions about the future of the Llanwern Steelworks.

He added: But quite clearly it is necessary to continue to maintain the kind of improvement achieved so far and I would be reasonably hopeful that, unless there is some totally unexpected event in overseas markets, Llanwern workers have given themselves a very strong position for the future.

He was answering Mr Alec Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales (Rhondda, Lab) who had asked him to meet Mr Ian MacGregor, the BSC chairman, because there were rumours in Wales about the steel plants there.

Will he tell Mr MacGregor from the Welsh steel industry (he said) that enough is enough?

Mr Edwards (Pembroke, C) also told Mr Jones that he and his officials were in frequent contact with the corporation about its Welsh operations and that he also kept the closest contact with the Department of Industry.

Earlier, **Mr Roy Hughes** (Newport, Lab) had asked: Is it not time to remove the shadow of despondency from this great works, bearing in mind that the men have made such splendid efforts to put it on its feet. It has an excellent works director, too.

But there are persistent rumours that this section or that section is to close, with all the demoralization that this brings. It is time to reassure the workforce that they and the works have a splendid future.

Mr Edwards: When I went round there early this summer I did not find any despondency. I found a lot of pride and excitement at the notable achievement of the Llanwern works in meeting productivity. They know that, as a result of the productivity improvements, they have given themselves a very much brighter prospect than anything they could have believed possible a year ago.

But of course, in a competitive industry, it is necessary to continue to make sure that output improvements are maintained, and that they can match the improvements undoubtedly taking place among our competitors overseas.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Education and Science; Prime Minister. British Nationality Bill, Lords amendments. Lords (2.30): Companies (No 2) Bill, Commons amendments.

The big skirt: Fashion by Suzy Menkes

Come Back Dior, all is forgiven

The Paris designers kept announcing loftily at last week's shows that hemlines don't matter. I think this is a maddening statement to make to women who are obliged to spend a lot of money on an outfit that they fear may be out of style before next year.

The high noon of Paris authority was in the 1950s. The area of the Dior dictatorship is neatly discussed and excellently illustrated in a new book by Brigid Keenan, *Dior in Vogue* (Octopus Books, £9.95). Dior's New Look of 1947 was the long skirt revolution of its day, and the perfectly controlled way it was carried through is a pleasure to the eye.

I happen to think that Dior's authoritarian demands for a change in the fashionable silhouette (the H-line, the A-line, the chemise) distorted dress and left a legacy of gimmicks and lurching changes among less skilled designers.

Brigid Keenan does not seem to have a point of view about Dior's place and role but she gives a very readable and immediate account of the quiet couturier's 10 years of authority before his sudden death in 1957.

Since the task of explaining current clothes to bemused readers falls entirely on the Fashion Editor, I am inclined to face hovering hemlines and undefined lines by crying "come back Dior, all is forgiven".

The truth about this do-it-yourself era of fashion is that proportions are crucial to the silhouette, and you have to have a trained or skilful eye to understand what goes with what.

The apparent mish-mash of lengths and shapes that came out of the designer shows for next spring had a theme and point for those who could spot it. Long skirts or culottes require a short jacket, cinched in waist and rounded shoulder line. Short skirts have a softly bloused top, usually broken at the hipline,and defined shoulders. A higher (one-and-a-half-inch) Louis heel goes with the long skirts/culottes. Dead flat shoes go with short skirts.

The big skirt is the one strong silhouette to emerge below the waist this winter — if you do not want to wear breeches, knickerbockers or other trouser alternatives.

The American designers have christened the giant shawls that partner the swirling skirts as The Big Sweep. It is a look that has sailed in like an unfurled flag from across the Atlantic, where Calvin Klein produced a collection of luxurious blanket wools that give a whole new spelling to the words "big cheque".

The swirling skirt has been taken up across the price spectrum because there are simply no other new-looking skirts around. They are easy to wear, and they dovetail neatly with the existing separates in your wardrobe.

How you wear the extra metres of fabric depends both on your size and your style. There is no doubt that Calvin Klein's Big Sweeps look best on (wouldn't you know it) tall and slender women. With a classic sweater and a soft belt pinching the skirt at the waist, you don't need any other accessories apart from the shawl which now appears on store counters everywhere in blanket checks, plain mohairs or Paisley.

The last appearance of the big skirt was part of the ethnic mood of the seventies. The pretty peasants who love Kenzo and live in Laura Ashley will sink back gratefully into the big check skirts. They do still look good with an ethnic or folklore cardigan, but you now spice them up with a romantic frilled blouse and belt them in firmly at the waist. The peasant look is much newer with flat shoes or courtiers pumps. A high-heeled boot is instantly dating with the long skirts, as are a jungle of prints and a jangle of accessories.

Working women who need a sleek outfit will find it easier to wear the big skirt with a jacket than with a profusion of woollies and shawls. The right jacket is short (to the hip bone) or waisted with a gentle peplum. Classic blazers look most odd with full skirts because the proportions are wrong.

Just as the worst soups are made by women who believe that you can chuck anything in, the recipe for looking a mess is to believe that there are no longer any fashion rules.



Above, from left to right: ■ Big check dirndl skirt in oatmeal and brown £15.15 by Barbara Hulanicki from 254 Regent Street. Cream ethnic cardigan by Ichor Knits, £23.99 from Dorothy Perkins, Oxford Street, Time Waltham Cross, and Jane Plymouth, Dorothea Bell Hessle, Lancs, Fenwicks Newcastle, I. W. Robertson Glasgow. Frilled denim shirt by Ralph Lauren. Waspie belt in suede by Mulberry, £10.95 from Way In at Harrods, Just Jacky Leicester, La Belle Femme Chislehurst Kent, Bagatelle Dublin. Ribbed tights by Elbeo. Bowed flatties in chestnut leather by Robert Clergerie, £55 at Rider, 201 Sloane Street and branches. ■ Calvin Klein's diamond patterned blanket check skirt £230 and matching big sweep shawl £130 in raspberry pink and slate blue with matching roll-neck sweater, rib-knit mohair cardigan and soft leather sash belt. All by Calvin Klein from his shop at 24 South Molton Street, London W.1. Wine red cuffed cavalier boots £139 from Bertie, 48 South Molton Street and branches. ■ Smart skirt: swirling big checks and matching big sweep shawl, £23.99 the set in loden green. Tyrolean loden jacket with scarlet braid £33.99. All from major branches of Wallis Shops. Oatmeal and lurex sparkle cable stitch sweater by French Connection, £27 at Friends, 193 Sloane Street and branches, Connections W.C.2., Cane Walton Street, Harvey Nichols, Eden Walk Kingston upon Thames, Garbo Brighton, Fenwicks Leicester, Vera Coggles York and Wallis Shops branches. Buckled cavalier pumps in oyster metallic leather £29.95 from Bertie, South Molton Street and branches. ■ Bold leather and metallic jewelry by Mick Milligan at Zandra Rhodes, Grafton Street, Roxy, Kensington Church Street, Whistles, Pampered Belle, Dublin. ■ Make-up by Mary Ellen Lamb using Mary Quant's Brave Face. ■ Hair by Trevor at Colombe.

Photographs by Jeany Savage



Snippets

■ Farewell for the moment to the rites of (next) spring. Zandra Rhodes' fashion spectacular last Friday brought to an end a month of European showing.

Zandra's show, like so many others, was a theatrical presentation, complete with multi-coloured make-up and boudoir nylon wings. I would have preferred to see uncluttered her delicate details of embroidery and bugle beading. Zandra Rhodes' inspiration this season were the Flower Fairy children's books of Cicley Mary Barker, which were translated into sweetly coloured short dresses with wide satin sashes. Her colour palette is always imaginative: laurel green chiffon over a burnt orange underskirt, slate blue with rust, a print of powder blue on peach.

Zandra showed really short skirts for slip dresses seamed and ruffled at the thigh. Her famous scissored hemlines are now decorated with frayed for the ultimate in chic.

Zandra's risque evening ideas are much more West Coast than West End, (which might explain her extraordinary success on the other side of the Atlantic). Will the Los Angeles smart set take up her mini-tutu dresses (shown with black fish-net stockings and garters) or her sequin bare-nipple dresses that are clearly a useful new line for nursing mothers). But there were plenty of Zandra's classics, like over-the-knee chiffon cocktail dresses, puff-ball gowns, and layers of silk wrapping the body like the petals of a flower.

■ I ran into Mary Quant last week and noticed that she is wearing again the angular geometric hair cut that Vidal Sassoon created for her in the Sixties.

The evergreen Mary has just launched a new fashion collection under her own label — the first significant one for 10 years. A Quant shop-within-shop opens at Debenhams in Oxford Street and at 14 other Debenham stores round the country.

You will find jeans (in stretch denim), but the basic collection is true British — grey flannel, velvet and cord. And no mini skirts.

■ Tricia Beaumont is 14 years old, goes to Haberdasher's Aske School and has big feet. The last fact would not be a matter for comment if Tricia's feet had not inspired her mother to overcome the large problem of finding shoes (and socks) for size eight feet and over.

More than 400,000 British girls have extra big feet, according to Over 8s, whose aim is to produce fashionable young shoes at reasonable prices. The best of their small range (seven styles) is practical and sporty, especially a leather sneaker, in jeans blue or dark red, decorated with stitching (£19.99) and a crepe-soled loafer at the same price.

You send for a brochure to Over 8s Mackenzie House, 2 Mackenzie Road, Cambridge CB1 2AN. Sizes go up to 10½, and are made by the British Company, Insight Limited with a starting price of £16.45.

■ Laura Ashley's new mail order brochure has some enchanting romantic blouses, with the frills and ruffles that the Princess has made her trademark.

The newest of these blouses has a cavalier frill at the front and comes in the Swiss spotted cotton voile (£22.95) that is less of a devil to iron than the pure cotton lawn blouse with lacey trim (22.95). I hope the royal lady, who no doubt has someone to do the ironing for her, realizes what a task her fashion fad has set for the rest of us.

Laura Ashley Mail Order, Box No. 1, Carno, Powys, Wales SY17 5LG.

Women in politics: a House without prejudice

Getting a thick skin

I can give no adequate explanation for that impulse towards a political career which went back to early childhood and was a settled ambition by the time I was 11. I received plenty of discouragement from well meaning friends and acquaintances — though never my parents — who said that politics was a dirty game and not suitable for a woman, to which my invariable answer was "all the more reason for honourable men and women to go into politics".

Others warned with more validity that I would find prejudice against a woman candidate which would weaken, if not ruin, my chances of success. I certainly did find some prejudice in the vital process of selection by a local party, though it is often difficult to pinpoint since it is not always immediately obvious and is in any case marked by the fact that competition for both sexes is very stiff.

I shall never know, for example, what factors militated against me when I failed to secure the nomination for my home town of Hastings, which was a big disappointment at that time, though with the wisdom of hindsight I believe that I gained from being forced to go farther afield and thus obtain valuable experience.

I do know, however that being a woman worked against me on at least one occasion when I was already an MP, but looking for another seat, as the constituency of Merton and Morden was about to disappear with a wave of the Boundary Commission's wand. The retiring member for one safe seat told me that the selection committee to choose his successor had started their deliberations by declaring that they would have no bachelors and no women!

To redress the balance, however, I believe that being a woman may have acted in my favour in the selection procedures for my present seat of Plymouth, Drake, for Plymouth has a remarkable tradition, starting with the redoubtable Lady Astor, of electing women MPs. I am the fourth in line.

Once over the all-important hurdle of selection, I have never found being a woman a sigificant factor with electors. It certainly does not matter in the House of Commons although this sometimes disappoints those earnest, enthusiastic researchers who hunt for anti-feminine prejudices.

The only relic of those days when the House was an exclusively male club lies in those doors marked "For Members Only". The new, unwary female Member soon finds out that in other places the doors would be marked "Gentlemen"!

It remains true, of course, that women are in a very small minority in the House of Commons, and in a less well-attended debate one might find oneself the only woman in the Chamber. It happens with even greater frequency in the Standing and Select Committees of the House.

I served on the Education and Home Affairs Sub-Committee of the Expenditure Committee. For the whole of the time, I was the only woman on the committee and when the chairmanship fell vacant, I was surprised and pleased when I was accepted as the new chairman. I found it a most challenging role to



Janet E. Fookes

fill, and I have to confess that I greatly enjoyed examining witnesses when they gave oral evidence — the terms used are very reminiscent of those in law courts.

Since 1976 I have been a member of the Speaker's Panel of Chairmen, and in that time have progressed from presiding over simple statutory instruments and minor Bills, to major and contentious ones such as the latest Housing Act and the British Nationality Bill.

For this work scrupulous impartiality and a thorough knowledge of the elaborate rules governing the conduct of the committee is essential — and so, I could add, is a well-developed sense of humour which can sometimes defuse a potentially explosive situation. Life in the Commons, incidentally, soon robs one of the illusion that it is women who are talkative and emotional, and that men are above such things. If one is going to generalize, the very opposite is true.

If there is one sector of activity that is usually regarded as the preserve of the men, it is that of defence and the armed services. However, with a seat like Plymouth, Drake, these matters are of immediate local and constituency concern.

I have always taken the line that it is fatal for an MP to become "housebound", and that it is essential to go and talk to people operating at the sharp end. When it comes to defence, this can lead one into some hair-raising adventures. I can recall, for example, being pinned down in a submarine in the English Channel the day after the Forces had not received the pay rise that they thought they deserved!

Even more hair-raising was my acceptance of a trip in a jet training Provost for RAF pilots, which involved first a simulated exercise on the ground so that I could, if necessary, use the ejector seat in real earnest, followed by a flight in which the instructor allowed me to take control. I actually managed to complete a loop-the-loop before descending to earth with knees like water.

Perhaps more hazardous is the publicity which attends one's private life. Interviewers, especially of women's magazines, do not hesitate to ask the most searching questions which, if asked by a comparative stranger, one would regard as rude and impertinent. Neither age, weight, shape nor marital status are sacrosanct!

Not even that doyen of television interviewers, Sir Robin Day, could resist asking me pointedly if I had any interest in music and sailing the day after my first election as an MP in 1970, when Edward Heath was then the new Prime Minister. This led me to inquire of him "are you running a matrimonial agency, Mr Day?"

It proved to be early warning of the fact that as a single woman I was considered fair game by the gossip columnists, and I have been shaken rigid at times by the very unlikely men with whom I have been linked romantically. Fortunately one learns to develop a thick skin, but the process of learning is very painful.

Membership of the Commons means the end of any division between one's job and one's leisure time. It very rapidly becomes an all-embracing way of life from which one snatches some private moments. I make no complaint about this as I am a willing victim. However, for anyone who is married it can bring strains and separation, and for any young married women with children it clearly poses some daunting practical difficulties unless they can call on the services of an old-fashioned housekeeper and a nanny.

Exacting, and indeed exasperating, though the life may sometimes be, it is one which I would commend to anyone who wants to combine the quiet satisfaction of giving a service to individual constituents with the excitement of being close to the centre of action in the country's affairs, though it is as well to be under no illusions as to one's own personal expendability. If one has the misfortune to die in office, the first comment is not about the value of the services of the late member, but a question about the size of the majority at the last election!

The author is Conservative MP for Plymouth, Drake.

The most sinister growth industry

As bombers again strike in London, the first of two articles by Caroline Moorehead on international terrorism

In the last 10 days Iranian diplomats on an arms-buying mission have been taken hostage in London and Antwerp, a millionaire chain store owner has been kidnapped in Ireland and the second-in-command of France's anti-terrorist squad arrested as he was bringing a car full of arms into France from Belgium, apparently for a secret right wing group. Yesterday's explosion in Oxford Street was the third to hit London this month.

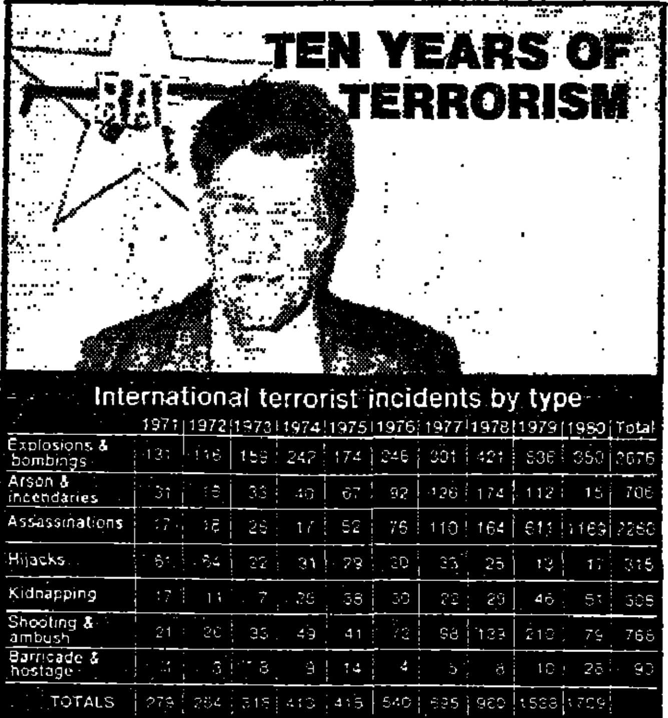
Terrorism is flourishing. But is it changing in character? An international and confidential security conference opens on Tuesday in Lisbon at which senior police officers and academics will debate yet again what form it is now taking and what can be done to counter it.

The year 1980 was the year of hostages and sieges. As governments took to standing firm over individual lives, refusing to barter, the kidnapping of diplomats was replaced by shorter lasting, but far more public and dramatic events. In 1970 there were 26 kidnappings of diplomats, but only one embassy siege. Ten years later, 42 embassies or diplomatic premises were seized and held to ransom.

But 1980 was also the year that "transnational terrorism" became fashionable, the year that people stopped looking at individual terrorist groups and turned instead to working out the links connecting them to other, foreign, groups, and asking: who is organizing all this?

The search for an internationally masterminded conspiracy reached a peak earlier this year in the United States when Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, told a Congressional committee in March that the Soviet Union was "training literally thousands of Third World embryo terrorists". His remarks were picked up and echoed both by the national security adviser, Richard Allen, and by President Reagan.

It was no coincidence that some of the first witnesses before a Senate subcommittee on security and terrorism were Claire Sterling, author of an American cult book on the KGB and terrorism called *The Terror Network*; and Arnaud de Borchgrave, a journalist who wrote a political thriller called *The Spike* about Soviet infiltration. This spring, international terrorism even received a new defintion: Senator Jeremiah Denton of Alabama broadened its meaning to include operations with "military, paramilitary or insurrectionary goals" if "they involve terrorist acts".



International terrorist incidents by type

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total
Explosions & bombings	131	116	159	247	174	246	301	421	536	350	2676
Arson & incendiaries	31	15	33	40	67	92	126	174	112	15	706
Assassinations	17	18	26	17	52	76	110	164	611	1169	2260
Hijacks	61	64	22	31	29	20	33	25	13	17	315
Kidnapping	17	11	7	26	36	30	22	29	46	51	305
Shooting & ambush	21	20	33	49	41	72	98	133	210	79	766
Barricade & hostage	4	3	8	9	14	4	5	6	10	26	90
TOTALS	279	284	315	413	415	540	695	960	1538	1709	

It is a fact that terrorist groups are in touch with one another, that they share arms and have trained together in Libyan camps. When on August 20, 1978, staff of El Al, the Israeli airline, were attacked in London, it was soon known that the operation was carried out by the PFLP foreign operations branch, supported by Iraq and South Yemen, financed by some of the £3.4m obtained in a hijacking, and certainly benefiting from ties with the Japanese Red Army and the West German Baader Meinhof group.

Diplomatic privileges are also widely known to be abused: the West German terrorist Hans Joachim Klein, who took part in the kidnapping of Opec ministers in 1975 has described how the ambassador of an unnamed Arab country took a large case of weapons through the Rome customs and later handed it over to German terrorists in his own residence.

And these incidents are increasing. According to Paul Wilkinson, Professor of International Relations at the University of Aberdeen, there were 1,550 attacks he defines as "international" in character in 1979, and 1,663 in 1980. According to the CIA, there were 14 assaults by Libyan hit squads in Europe and the United States last year.

It is perhaps not surprising that the United States should be at the centre of much of the conspiracy reporting. America has long been everyone's favourite target. Last year, two thirds of all international incidents involved American citizens or property. Many of these were businessmen in the Middle East or Latin America. (Next most victimized nations, in order: Israel, Russia, Turkey, Iraq and Libya).

But is the Soviet Union really behind them all? It is this easy assumption that is beginning to arouse people's anxiety. To say that the Pope was a victim of the KGB is, as Professor Wilkinson puts it, a "simplistic solution that a child of five could show up".

Even the CIA has tried to curtail the witch-hunt. Earlier this year, they produced a report saying that they could find no evidence to support the administration's charges that the Soviet Union was fomenting international terrorism.

Too great an obsession with international high level conspiracy is also, say the experts, highly dangerous in that it deflects from one simple fact: that national terrorism, individual acts of terror, carried out within their own borders by groups of terrorists, are on the steady increase. In 1979 and 1980 it began to look as if, in a couple of places at least, these attacks were being checked; 1979 saw only two victims of political terror in Italy, and in 1980 practically no activity of any kind in West Germany. The IRA carried out one mainland bombing attack in 1979 (Airey Neave) and none in 1980.

But these figures are deceptive. For one thing hijacking, which had been almost eradicated by tough international conventions, is on the increase again: 27 in 1979, 40 in 1980. Bombings have been rising, as have shootings and ambushes. Kidnappings (of all kinds, not merely terrorist) are noticably up, particularly in Guatamala, El Salvador and Columbia. And the rise in assassinations over the last four years is dramatic: 76 in 1976, 1,169 in 1980.

Recent figures for Europe are not reassuring. In Italy the killing on December 31 1980 of General Enrico Galvaligi, the senor policeman in charge of top security prisons, marked the resurgence of the Red Brigades, who announced that they were planning "blows ten times greater and more terrifying". The 700 arrests of suspected terrorists the previous year had not, after all, put paid to Prima Linea, the 28 March Brigade or Revolutionary Action. Next a senior magistrate, Giovanni D'Urso, was kidnapped by the terrorists, and so were a manager for the Montedison chemical firm, an Alfa Romeo employee, a Neapolitan city coucillor and the brother of a Red Brigade member whose confessions had led to many arrests— all part of a new Red Brigade strategy to hit at "the magistrature, the prison system and informers.

In West Germany a new lot of terrorists — possibly led by at least one of the experienced "first wave", Inga Viett, the former kindergarden nurse on the run since 1976, and possibly, too, trying to gain sympathy among the anti-American elements of the youth protest movement — took responsibility for the attack on the United States airforce headquarters at Ramstein and the assassination attempt in Heidelberg on the American general Frederick Kroesen.

Since the beginning of the hunger strikes 64 people have died through terror in Northern Ireland (excluding the strikers) — a marked increase over the same period the previous year. In the Lebanon 146 private armies are thought to be operating, 65 of them in the Beirut area alone. And the Basques have thought up something new, vulnerable and potentially without limit: maritime terrorism. On October 2, a destroyer of the Spanish navy on a patrol mission against ETA, the Basque separatist organization, was damaged in an explosion while in Santander harbour.

There has also been a shift to the right, as Paul Wilkinson shows in a coming book, *The New Fascists*. Not just in Latin and Central America, it is happening in Europe too. In August and September last year more than 100 people died in two of the bloodiest terrorist actions ever recorded, the Bologna station bombing and the Munichfest. The extreme right wing is known to be responsible for both.

It is partly a question of fashion and trend, of timing and imitation, the experts say. But whether it takes to the sea or returns to the air, whether terrorists keep to their sieges or return to kidnappings whether the Third World, hitherto exceptionally free of it, becomes its new focus, or Latin America comes up with a different form, the one thing not in doubt is that world terrorism is increasing.

Tomorrow: the forces who fight the terrorists.



The Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII) visits Welsh miners in 1919

Carlo Bach and the charm that disarms

Prince Charles today emerges with his wife from the relative seclusion of a four-month honeymoon determined to show that he is the most Welsh Prince of Wales since Llewelyn the last.

That the couple's first joint official engagement should be a three-day tour of the Principality to show off the new Princess of Wales to the Ancient British beyond Offa's Dyke is an indication that the 21st Prince of Wales takes the title more literally than any of his predecessors.

There is no profit in searching the British constitution for a definition of what a Prince of Wales is expected to be, or do. Historically places which give their names to royal titles have been of only the most slender consequence to the holder.

It has been so from the beginning, when the English usurper Edward I stole the title from the subjugated Welsh princes. That tale of him holding up the infant who was to become Edward II from the battlements of Caernarfon Castle and proclaiming him "a prince born in Wales who speaks no word of English" is more myth than truth. And when the 17-year old Edward was actually created Prince of Wales in 1301, the deed was done at Lincoln.

Poor Edward never made much headway with his Celtic Fringe; the Welsh detested him, and the Scots gave him the thrashing of his life at Bannockburn.

For 306 of the past 680 years there has been a Prince of Wales. Thirteen of the previous 20 eventually became king, but eight of them never set foot in the Principality, and none between the first and the twentieth was ever shown formally to the Welsh people. The title was a mere hollow ornament, generally conferred in a private ceremony at Westminster or Windsor.

George IV, who was Prince of Wales for almost 60 years, positively detested the place; despite a tendency to desperate seasickness he preferred to travel all the way to Ireland by boat rather than take the overland route through Wales, a place he regarded as "unattended with any sort of comfort or accommodation".

By far the best-known Prince of Wales was Bertie, who took the title while waiting interminably to become Edward VII. But the nearest he got to being held from the battlements of Caernarfon was to sail past the place at the age of five in the Royal yacht en route with his parents to a Scottish holiday.

Bertie did not much care for Wales either, and nor did his Danish-born Princess of Wales, Alexandra. His dislike upset his mother, Victoria, who complained to him how much "the naturally sensitive and warm-hearted people of Wales" felt his neglect of them. Stung into action, Bertie and Alexandra visited Caernarfon in 1868 to a rapturous welcome; but that was five years after his wedding.

It was David Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, who invented the modern theatricals of Caernarfon in 1911 for the investiture of the Prince who was to become the unhappy Edward VIII. The scheme was blatantly political, Lloyd George being MP for Caernarfon and no mean self-publicist.

He had a political need to demonstrate Anglo-Welsh unity in the wake of the disestablishment of the Welsh church, and he sought some means to disarm the opponents of his own constant attacks on inherited privilege.

It is too easy to forget that, before his brief and hapless occupancy of the throne, this particular Prince of Wales was a popular, charming figure with a fair measure of social concern, and some interest in Wales. During the 1926 General Strike, he authorized his car and chauffeur to carry copies of the Government's official newspaper to Cardiff.

It was a well-meant, if clumsy gesture hardly calculated to win the respect of Welsh miners. But he did tour Welsh areas of unemployment and squalor during the Depression, culminating in a visit during November 1936 when he listened, deeply moved, to an impromptu choir of several hundred unemployed giving forth amid the dereliction of Merthyr Tydfil with one of those desperately stirring Welsh hymns. "Something," "must be done" he remarked to an aide, "to find them work." But he was an exile before he could act.

The careful nurturing of Welshness in the present incumbent also has its political purpose. The showpiece investiture within the storied walls of Caernarfon in 1969 was greatly encouraged by a latterday Lloyd George, Harold Wilson, as a convenient poultice on the rising irritation of Welsh nationalism. But that was very much a secondary purpose.

Its real purpose, as ever, was not Welsh at all; it was part of a long and calculated process of re-establishing a comfortable, proper and relevant role for the monarchy, which had vacillated between extreme unpopularity in the wake of the Abdication and uncritical adulation in two postwar decades.

To establish such a place in the unwritten and infinitely subtle British constitutional structure, it was necessary to attach some reality and substance to the various components of monarchy, which one of the least defined was the title Prince of Wales.

For that reason the Investiture was no mere theatre; Prince Charles was sent to a Welsh university for two months to be tutored by an eminent nationalist figure and let loose at an Eisteddfodd to speak Welsh. For perhaps the first time, the title was taken with some degree of seriousness.

It is still no more than a title, and its vague constitutional position is not much enhanced. He is still as much Prince of England, Scotland and, God help him, Ulster, as he is of Wales. Wales receives no special status simply because its Prince, for once, takes his title to heart; at best he can only reassure the Welsh that England has not forgotten them.

But unlike Prinny and Bertie, Carlo Bach and Di the Shy will charm the Bible-black pants off them.

Alan Hamilton

Police complaints: is change worth the high cost?

By Sir Cyril Philips

Chairman of the Police Complaints Board

Today in the House of Commons Mr Alf Dubs, Labour MP for Battersea South, is to propose a bill "to set up an entirely new complaints procedure with investigation carried out by a police ombudsman who will have his own investigating staff". Similar notions, too, have recently been aired by Mr David Steel at the Liberal Pary Conference, and by Mrs Shirley Williams at the Police College; and last week in the House two MPs, one Labour and one Conservative, urged the Home Secretary to take early action.

In the evidence given to the recent inquiries into last summer's riots in Brixton, Toxteth and Moss Side the assertion was repeatably made that "the existing complaints system is a farce"; and in the light of the final summing-up by Mr Robin Auld, QC, who assisted the Brixton inquiry, it is certain that Lord Scarman's forthcoming report will consider the subject and make recommendations.

In the months to come it will clearly be necessary to establish public confidence in the complaints system, not least because without it the police cannot do their job effectively.

Existing arrangements for dealing with complaints by members of the public against police officers are based on the Police Act of 1964, topped up by the Act of 1976 which established the Police Complaints Board.

The act of 1964 had already laid down that the chief police officer for any area is to investigate any complaint from the public against his officers and to send a report to the Director of Public Prosecutions, unless he is satisfied that no criminal offence has been committed. The director then decides whether or not the officer should be charged with a criminal offence, and in the light of his decison, the deputy chief constable of the police force concerned has to make up his mind whether it would be right to charge the officer with an offence under the police code of discipline.

It is at this point that the Complaints Board comes into play, for the deputy chief constable has also to send a copy of the report to the board stating whether he has decided to bring disciplinary charges against the officer concerned and, if he is against doing so, to give his reasons. If the board disagrees with the decision not to bring charges it may recommend and, in the last resort, direct that charges be brought.

In considering whether disciplinary charges should follow where the evidence has first been referred to the DPP, the board is bound by the Act and by Home Office guidance which provides that "there should normally be no disciplinary charges if the evidence required to establish a disciplinary charge is the same as that required to substantiate the criminal charges". This is based on the principle of "double jeopardy" that it would be contrary to natural justice to resort to disciplinary proceedings where evidence has been found insufficient to bring the officer before the criminal courts; and the police set great store by it.

Public criticism has been levelled at the role defined for both the DPP and for the board. The DPP's prosecution figure of police officers of 13 per cent is said to be too low to form an appropriate control on misbehaviour. In explanation the DPP cites the reluctance of courts to convict police officers which causes him to demand for police an even higher standard of evidential proof than he does for the general public. Even so he justifies his policy in terms of the fairly constant conviction rate achieved, which is not very different from the rate for the general public; that is, 49 per cent compared with 56 per cent.

Doubt is expressed about the board's procedures because they result in only one per cent of disciplinary convictions out of a yearly average of about 15,000 complaints. Reminding the critics that this argument is to some extent suspect because it presupposes that the officers have acted unlawfully or improperly, the board rightly points out that a large percentage of complaints are of a relatively minor nature, deserving of not so much punishment by reprimand, fine, demotion or dismissal as of "constructive advice" from a senior officer; which in fact is given in eight per cent of cases.

The most radical criticism of this system, however, is that, as it is said, "the police investigate themselves"; the board's testimony to the meticulous and on the whole thorough character of the investigation reports, and to the fact that the investigating officer is always drawn from a different police division (or sub-division as in the Metropolitan Police) from that of the officer under investigation is dismissed as being beside the point.

In seeking to establish public confidence in general aspects of police behaviour it has to be said that there is a big gap between the procedures laid down by the acts of 1964 and 1976 and the only other method, which is for the Home Secretary to use his power to establish a local enquiry "into any matter connected with the policing of any area", as Mr Whitelaw has done in setting up the Scarman enquiry into the Brixton riots.

The Board, keenly aware of the public concern aroused by the Kelly, Blair Peach and Liddle Towers' cases, proposed last year that allegations involving serious injury said to have been inflicted by police should be investigated by a new standing body of senior police officers seconded for this purpose, and supervised by a person with legal or judicial experience.

A proposal of this kind, or any similar move to create a police ombudsman with his own investigating staff, would be more complicated to work than appears at first sight; and costly. To deal with a yearly average of 150 to 300 cases of serious injury, which is the board's estimate, would probably require a cadre of some 250 to 300 investigators with a supporting staff of about 60.

If *all* cases of assault were investigated, which appears to be the intention in Mr Dubs's proposed bill, the number involved would be about 2,400 cases yearly, requiring some 500 full-time investigators with 100 supporting staff.

Bearing in mind also that at present the Complaints Investigation Bureau of the Metropolitan Police employs 240 officers at an annual cost of £4.5m, I calculate that the cost of a fully independent system for complaints of serious injury would be of the order of £10m annually.

In what undoubtedly is a complicated, and to the public a confusing, system, three promising lines of future policy may be distinguished; the introduction of some form of independent investigaton of complaints of serious injury; the possibility as proposed by the Complaints Board of deflecting from the DPP to the board a specified range of minor criminal offences (for example, where the penalty would not exceed one month's imprisonment or a fine of £500; or both) and thus rendering them amenable to disciplinary charges, which would have the effect of taking these matters outside the range of the "double jeopardy" rule; thirdly, the need to eliminate the trivial and ill-founded complaints at the earliest possible stage from the system and to strengthen conciliation procedures to deal with them.

Changes of this order would require amendment to the Act of 1976, and are not likely to come about quickly.

Meanwhile much can be done to pull some of the existing strands of the system into a more effective network. For example, the Police Authorities and the Police Inspectorate, both of whom are responsible for keeping themselves informed "as to the manner in which complaints against a member of the force are dealt with by the chief constable", and the Complaints Board could work much more closely together.

If the system is to be seen as seeking not simply punishment of the police but rather improvement, then the experience gained particularly by the DPP and the board ought to be passed into police training, especially into the police colleges at Bramshill and Hendon. If more money is to be made generally available then it might well be a better investment of scarce resources to put most of it into training rather than into the complaints system.

THE TIMES DIARY

I hear discreet rumblings at the Atheanaeum Club. From next Monday members will find them served not by the usual band of mainly part-time waiters but by staff from a new firm of contract caterers, Sutcliffes, which looks after the Royal Thames Yacht Club and the Honourable Artillery Company.

Anyone who has tried to eat at the Atheanaeum will know that it isn't to put it mildly, the Gavoroche, but some people at the club are not happy about the way the change has been introduced. One tells me that no notice was given at the annual meeting in June and that the present staff have had to apply for new jobs with Sutcliffes, those not taken on being dismissed with a month's notice and with little chance of members chipping in with gratuities.

The club secretary, former naval officer Captain Denys Wyatt, admits it is all "a delicate matter". He says the plan was not brought up at the annual meeting because it had not then been formally discussed in committee. Members were told of the imminent change and will be able to show their appreciation by contributing to the staff holiday fund. But although Sutcliffes start next week, no contract has yet been signed or menu prices agreed.

Full circle at last for Dame Ninette

Dame Ninette de Valois, the extraordinary bundle of talents who founded the Royal Ballet in 1931, has decided to concede to advancing years and retire as president of the London Ballet Circle, the most distinguished ballet appreciation society in the world. The sprightly former prima ballerina ("I shall be 84 next June, you know") will be succeeded by Dame Alicia Markova on December 12 after the 400 members of the circle have honoured her departure with a private party.

It was Dame Ninette's wish that she should stay on for her 35th year as their president in order to be in office during the fiftieth anniversary of the Royal Ballet — a year which has seen some delightful celebrations including a reception at which 60 of the original performers attended. Coincidentally, her last duty as president, a week before her retirement, will be to unveil a plaque to Constant Lambert (1905-1951), her friend and founder music director of the Royal Ballet, in St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, for which an appeal has been launched.

Dame Ninette told me yesterday: "I particularly wanted to do that. But the time has come to give way to someone a little younger. [Dame Alicia is a mere 71.] I can't go on for ever dominating proceedings though I shan't sever my connexions with the circle."

It would have been easy for "Madame" to allow the circle to become a fan club of the Royal Ballet but she has always encouraged a healthy interest in all other companies, which she has gone out of her way to meet and address.

Of Protestant Anglo-Irish stock, Dame Ninette started to take classes in "fancy dancing" at the age of 11. In 1923 she joined Diaghilev's famous Ballets Russes, a two-year experience which set firm her resolve to start a ballet company in Britain. The rest, as they say, is history.

The stark truth?

Might we soon know what really made Mona Lisa smile? The latest theory, which received some prominence in Paris over the weekend, comes from Carlo Pedretti, an eminent art historian in Los Angeles. (He is the man who lectured to the Royal Academy in July on his plans for restoring the painting to its original glory using a special computer technique of photographic enhancement developed by American space scientists).

According to Pedretti, the world's most famous portrait could date from a period when Leonardo da Vinci, pursuing his obsession with the form of the human body to its logical conclusion, was painting nudes only. Pedretti suggests the dress was in fact added later so that Mona Lisa could go on public display.

The theory is now being put to the test. Again using space research equipment, a photograph of the painting has been blown up in 15 foot squares and fed into a computer: the first step to seeing whether the colour density changes and thus prove that the dress came later.

While we wait for the result I must report that this novel striptease is scorned by the Louvre's own experts. They say they have applied x-ray and other relevant techniques, and that these do not show any repainting except for a small area restored after a madman threw a stone. They confidently expect that the University of California effort will join the hundreds of others to be filed away as fantasy — and proof of the power of a smile.

Smokescreen

I believe I have a definitive answer at last to one of the most vexing puzzles for the man-about-town: whether to smoke your cigar with the band on or off.

A colleague recently visited the shabby little factory in Havana where they produce the world's most expensive cigars. Each man rolls 12 an hour. Periodically one of the men leaves his bench, stands at the end of the workshop and for 45 minutes reads aloud from some improving work, political or literary — nineteenth century custom, apparently, to help relieve the monotony and provide the only education they ever had.

Not all the men in the factory smoke, but those who do are by definition connoisseurs of a good cigar — and to a man they always remove the band. The reason? Manners. One of them said: "The band should be removed to spare the feelings of those who are too poor to afford a good cigar — so as not to make them feel inferior."

"My mum says I was conceived on one of these"

Salim next?

The United Nations Security Council meets in secret later today to begin the process of electing a Secretary General for the next five years. Kurt Waldheim, the Austrian, is seeking reelection for a third term but there is some feeling among delegates in New York that the time may be right for a Third World Secretary General.

In that case, the other contender for the post, the relatively little known Salim Ahmed Salim, Tanzanis's Foreign Minister, could emerge as the winner. The Organization of African Unity has endorsed him and China is one member of the Security Council known to prefer him.

Salim is something of a diplomatic prodigy. Not yet 40, he has come a long way from the sleepy spice island of Pemba in the Indian Ocean where he was the first-born of a poor clerk's 18 children.

In all, he has spent a quarter of his life in New York, with his wife and two children. It is therefore less surprising that several of his close friends are Americans: Andrew Young and Donald McHenry, United States chief delegates to the United Nations under President Carter, Muhammad Ali and Harry Belafonte.

The other side . . .

In these times of confrontation, when people seem to have lost the ability to disagree in a civilized manner, it is pleasant to be able to record a happy gesture.

Victor Radmore, the sorely tried inspector in charge of the public inquiry into the controversial Coin Street redevelopment scheme on London's South Bank has, on occasion, gently reminded the disputants that it is all very well for them to go on talking for as long as they like, but that he will be 65 next Wednesday and is due to retire as soon as he has completed his report.

A few days ago, when he adjourned the proceedings for yet another two weeks, he was surprised to be approached by Raymond Sears, the QC appearing for the Greater London Council. After a graceful little speech thanking Radmore for his tolerance and patience, Sears presented him with a large birthday card in the form of a Japanese print.

The card bore the signatures not only of the lawyers representing the various parties in the dispute, but also of several of the rowdiest protesters who had shouted the inspector down at the opening of the inquiry last April. One of the messages read: "Best Wishes. Sorry you were ever dragged into this."

"I really was very touched by it, I must admit", Radmore told me. "It was so totally unexpected."

Blurb watching

It is unwise for authors to be impolite about publishers (you never know when you might need one), and when they are mentioned in the acknowledgements at the front of a book it is usually in terms of effusive sycophancy. Not so Peter Brent in his biography of Charles Darwin, published this week by Heinemann.

Brent notes his appreciation of "a certain British publisher who, presented with an outline for this book emphasising Darwin's crucial role in the intellectual history of the west, reeled back with the remark: 'But what I want to know is, did he pay his tailor's bills?'" In the three years it took him to write the book, the author says, those words "gleamed like a beacon marking the shallows to be avoided".

A free plug in this column is offered to the philistine publisher, if he owns up. And yes, Darwin did pay his tailor's bills, and his plumber, too.

Peter Watson

THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

WHO IS TO LEAD THE UN?

The two main candidates for the post of Secretary General of the United Nations are unusually well matched. Dr Waldheim, whose current term of office comes to an end at the turn of the year, can point to ten years of experience in one of the most difficult and unrewarding of jobs. His performance during this time, cautious and persevering, has won him the confidence of both the Americans and Russians, who would like to see him continue. Mr Salim, the Tanzanian Foreign Minister, is a much younger man, 39 compared to Dr Waldheim's 62; but he also has many years of experience of the United Nations, where he was his country's permanent representative and much respected. He has the backing not only of the Organization of African Unity but of the non-aligned movement as a whole. In the Security Council, where the process of election begins today, he is expected to have the support of China.

There are the makings of a protracted tussle, therefore, if all parties stick to their positions. The Americans, the Russians and the Chinese all have the power of veto in the Security Council — as does Britain, which is expected to back Dr Waldheim, and France, thought likely to make at least a gesture in support of Mr Salim. The most likely possibility is that in due course China will do what it did in 1976 and drop its opposition to Dr Waldheim, having demonstrated its solidarity with the developing world. But that is not yet certain, and even so Dr Waldheim would still have to win the support of the General Assembly, where more than half the members are at least nominally committed to Mr Salim. So there could be a deadlock, and the need to look for a compromise candidate from elsewhere who would be acceptable to everyone.

The main claim made by the supporters of Mr Salim is that it is time to have an African, or more generally a representative of the developing world, as Secretary General of the United Nations. U Thant is the only non-European to have held the post. There is obviously a certain force to his argument, since the developing countries now make up more than half the organization's membership; and in picking Mr Salim they have found a good candidate. A man of mixed African and Arab background, he was one of the most active members of the African group at the United Nations when he was Tanzanian representative, and was therefore identified with the militant campaigns conducted there against South Africa and others. At the same time western representatives found that he was open to argument, as well as an able negotiator.

It is likely that if he was elected Secretary General, Mr Salim would try to make the United Nations a more influential actor on the world scene; and that he would specifically aim to use it to promote the interests of the developing world. It is just this which disturbs both Washington and Moscow. Washington under the Reagan Administration is in any case unsympathetic to the sort of causes promoted by Mr Salim at the United Nations; and there are plenty of people there who remember that Mr Salim was one of the leaders of the move to admit China to the United Nations in 1971, when there was dancing in the aisles in the General Assembly. In Moscow there is suspicion of Mr Salim's links with China, and more generally of any move to make the United Nations a more effective organization. The well-known Dr Waldheim is regarded as a much more safer prospect, a view summed up by Mr Troyanovsky, the Soviet representative in New York, in the proverb "Old shoes fit best".

Dr Waldheim has, in fact, been rather more effective than he is often given credit for. An Austrian diplomat, he has been careful in the last few years not to offend either super-power — after an initial clash with the Nixon Administration when he criticized Washington for bombing the dams in North Vietnam. He has not taken the forthright policy initiatives which were the mark of Dag Hammarskjöld; but Hammarskjöld's policies led to a breakdown in communications with Moscow and undermined his efforts. By contrast, Dr Walheim has kept a low profile, but while doing so has worked indefatigably behind the scenes for peaceful solutions in many areas, including the Middle East, Afghanistan, Cyprus, and the war between Iran and Iraq. It is not his fault that most of the problems he has faced have been intractable. They might have been worse without his and the United Nations' efforts.

The Secretary General of the United Nations has, or should have, great moral prestige. But he has very little political power. If the member states of the United Nations disagree there is little he can do about it, and that applies particularly to disagreements between the two super-powers. Dr Waldheim has appreciated that, and worked within the limitations. If Mr Salim is elected, he will be in a position to cut much more of a dash on the world political scene, and he has the ability to do so. But he, too, will have to accept the limitations, and it would be a very severe limitation to be distrusted by both super powers, even if many would regard the distrust as undeserved.

BIRKETT v MOSLEY, FORTY YEARS ON

Earlier this year a committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor (the Wilson committee) reported on access to modern public records and related matters. Most of the confidential public records that are preserved become open to inspection after thirty years. Some ill-defined categories may be kept back for longer — it is 100 years in the case of census returns — and some "for ever". Three criteria are applied in making exceptions to the thirty year rule: (i) exceptionally sensitive papers whose disclosure would be contrary to the public interest on security or other grounds; (ii) papers containing material supplied in confidence, to disclose which might be a breach of good faith; (iii) material about individuals which would, if disclosed, cause distress or embarrassment to living persons or their immediate descendants.

The Wilson committee thought the criteria should be drawn more tightly. It also thought that a confidential panel should be formed from among the privy councillors on the Lord Chancellor's advisory council, authorized to examine withheld papers about which the advisory council has doubts or has received complaints. At present no one sees them (since the Lord Chancellor himself may be supposed to be too busy) except officials of the department that declares them to be unsuitable for public perusal. That is obviously unsatisfactory.

Here is a case in point. Oswald Mosley was arrested under defence regulation 18B on May 23, 1940. On July 3 and 15 he was examined for a total of 16 hours by Norman Birkett who was head of an advisory committee to the Home Office inquiring into whether detainees should continue to be held. A transcript of the hearing was made. Together with all similar material arising out of 18B detentions it is closed to public inspection for 100 years. Oswald Mosley's son, Lord Ravensdale (Nicholas Mosley), is writing a book about his father and wants to make use of the transcript. He has the support of Sir Oswald's widow. Access is denied him.

A record of that encounter between Mosley and Birkett is a document of great personal interest. It is likely to be of some historical interest too, shedding light on the way the 18B procedures were handled and on the activities of those who were trying to promote a negotiated peace with Germany and the official assessment of them. Neither corner of the history of Britain in crisis is as well documented as modern history ought to be.

It is possible, but unlikely, that Birkett disclosed in the course of his questioning intelligence information which it would still be contrary to the public interest to have known. Breach of good faith would not arise out of publication of the transcript. That leaves the third criterion for secrecy, "distress or embarrassment". Mosley himself is dead. His eldest son and widow want the document out in the open, so their feelings stand in no need of protection. Perhaps in his part in the dialogue Mosley implicated others in a way discreditable to them, and they or their immediate relatives deserve protection. Or perhaps the document is just part of a large bureaucratic bundle labelled "closed for a hundred years" and no one is going to go to the trouble of unpicking it. Until someone has a look, no one can be sure which explanation is the right one.

If the confidential panel recommended by the Wilson committee were in being there would be available a procedure for independent advice in cases where closure to access, however sensible it may have seemed at the time it was decided on, looks less sensible now. Two Cabinet committees of officials are working on a white paper in response to the Wilson committee. Let us hope that a means of independent review of particular decisions is prominent in their thoughts.

Turks and Caicos plans

From Mr Bowen Wells, MP for Hertford and Stevenage (Conservative)

Sir, On publication of the House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs' report on the Turks and Caicos Islands hotel development, you published an editorial on August 5 1981, commenting on the need for select committees to publish unanimous reports if they were to be treated seriously. The Government published its reply to the committee's report on the Turks and Caicos Islands this week. In my view the Government's reply is a devastating condemnation of the select committee's report, which is very damaging to the committee's credibility and standing.

To avoid this outcome, I drafted an alternative report, which secured the support of all the Conservative members of the committee present, but was rejected by Labour members.

These are the lessons to be learnt from this experience. First, it is clear that select committees are not able to deal with politically contentious issues effectively. The committee's report on the Turks and Caicos Islands was heavily larded with socialist doctrines derived from peculiarly British experience on the direction of industry to areas of highest unemployment and to the primacy of planning and social considerations, important as these are, over those of sound viable development.

There is also a prejudice in socialist development thinking against tourism, particularly catering for the wealthy, which was exhibited in the report. Of course, there is a real danger in all tourist development of undermining the social and moral conduct of any country, particularly if its inhabitants are very poor, and these must be guarded against both by the host government and the developer.

Second, this report was largely written by the select committee's adviser and not by the professional staff of the House of Commons Clerks Department. The latter are experienced and skilled in making certain reports are based on the evidence and they seek a form of words which would satisfy differing political views on the committee. It is essential that the reports are drafted with the objective of attracting unanimous support based on the facts and evidence and that the adviser selected does not hold strong political views of his own.

Third, select committee members are not personally qualified, nor is there sufficient research effort available to the select committees to counteract this deficiency for committees to stray into the complicated and professional field of project evaluation, particularly in a foreign country.

I had hoped to avoid the necessity to point out the limitations of the select committee as it is evolving, especially as I am the newest member of this Foreign Affairs Select Committee, but your editorial forced me to speak out. Surely it would have been much more damaging to the reputation of a minority dissenting view? None the less, I accept that we must all work to make these committees effective watchdogs of the Executive.

Yours faithfully,
BOWEN WELLS,
House of Commons.
October 20.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Employment in a technological age

From Mr P. W. Bennett

Sir, Having just returned from California, the birthplace of the micro-processor, I read with added concern Mr Fairbairn's letter published on October 22. His illustrations from the past purporting to prove the validity of the economist's concept of elasticity are fallacious.

That industries die and others are born is a fact of the life cycle. What he ignores is the pervasive nature of the integrated circuit, its ability to do the most menial and highly skilled tasks in any industry.

Neither the doomsters nor the "don't worry" brigade serve mankind by their prophecies. It is a social problem of magnitude that the survivors will face.

Yours faithfully,
P. W. BENNETT,
Strand House,
10 New Fetter Lane, EC4.
October 26.

from Lord Monson

Sir, In his stimulating temporary assumption for the role of Secretary of State for Employment (October 15), Mr Keith Middemas proposed "to start lowering [the male] pensionable retirement age, one year at a time", but went on to warn that "the cash cost will be great".

In fact the cost of lowering the male retirement age from 65 to 64 would be rather less than is generally supposed: £300m per annum, after taking into account the consequential saving in unemployment benefit. This sum could be met by eliminating British Steel's annual losses or, if such a feat is considered unattainable, by raising the rate of VAT from 15 to 16 per cent.

The predictable lack of public enthusiasm for even such a modest increase would surely be tempered by satisfaction at the consequent opening up of employment prospects for young people, coupled with the knowledge that the actuarial disparity in the number of years of well-earned retirement enjoyed by men and women respectively would henceforth be a little less glaring.

Yours faithfully,
MONSON,
House of Lords.
October 21.

From Mr Ivor Hussey

Sir, Hearts will bleed for Mr D.S. Neudegg (October 22) who very understandably has difficulty in affording to find out and apply for jobs out of what is left from his £20.65 supplementary benefit after he has paid his parents for his board and lodging. And that is just what hearts should do.

Mine, however, rather less than others'. My dependence on supplementary benefit results from almost four years of unemployment and the consequent exhaustion of my reserves, and from being both too old and seemingly over-qualified for such employment as is available. The Supplementary Benefit office supplies most of my rent and rates, but out of my basic allowance has to come not only the newspapers and journals and stamps which Mr Neudegg and those as active as he is must buy but also the balance of my rent and rates, all my food and general household expenses, and the other costs met by parents providing board and lodging, such as those for gas and electricity and the telephone and the television licence. Moreover, the older generation of unemployed professionals have to try also to keep up professional subscriptions and contacts — to say nothing of appearances.

The young unemployed merit sympathy and help, but let not the far greater financial difficulties of those who find their working careers prematurely ended before pension age but whose basic "dole" is the same as that of their younger fellows in the queues be unappreciated.

Yours faithfully,
IVOR HUSSEY,
41A Prospect Hill,
Swindon, Wiltshire.
October 23.

From Mr John Osborne

Sir, In *The Times* Profile of the Manpower Services Commission (October 21) your reporters, David Walker and Peter Hennessy, point out that the training of young people in special programmes can cost "some £2,000 per year per place — not too far short of the cost of tuition in a university".

With the reduction in university places consequent upon the current round of educational cuts, more relatively highly qualified young people will be denied the chance of a university education. Presumably it is these young people who will be among the first to take such jobs as are available to 18-year-olds, diverting some of those on the next rung down into MSC special programmes.

If one had any confidence that educational policy were organized in a systematic way, one would assume that its aim was to reduce the educational standards attained by young people. Saving money is not, it seems, part of the exercise.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN OSBORNE,
30 Waverley Road,
Kenilworth,
Warwickshire.
October 22

Need for changes in education

From the Head Master of University College School, Hampstead

Sir, I believe in reality and sentiment, not in fantasy and sentimentality. The Vice-Chancellor of Durham (October 10) and the Headmasters of Clifton (October 13) and Winchester between them are surprised that parents, grandparents and heads of schools have not protested at the so-called "curtailment of opportunities in higher education".

Perhaps the silence is a recognition of reality. The time has come to count the cost. Ratepayers in London are wondering whether reduced bus and Tube fares are worth the price.

Equally many people have wondered about the worth of some university courses. The latest University Central Council for Admissions report indicates the withdrawal of certain degree courses from some universities. Many people would argue that these courses should never have been started in the first place.

Our present economic plight in a time of worldwide recession gives us an ideal opportunity to assess our resources after two decades of constant increases in educational expenditure. Incidentally it may provide the opportunity for polytechnics and technical colleges to obtain the parity of esteem which the late Tony Crosland hoped would come about. Ten years ago, when I was chairman of the Cambridgeshire College of Arts and Technology, there was little chance of real parity. Now we also have the Open University which has provided and still provides unparalleled opportunities.

Education is fundamentally a problem for politicians only in terms of finance. I find it a pity for so many academics to feel that change means decay. It could bring new life to our institutions of further education.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. BARKER,
University College School,
Frognal, NW3.
October 13.

From Mr T. J. Lunt

Sir, I have noted with concern the letter (October 14) from Dr Edward Parkes about engineering places in universities.

Dr Parkes suggested that he was writing as an engineer concerned about his profession and not in his capacity as chairman of the University Grants Committee. It does not seem to me that he can dissociate his pronouncements from his role as chairman of that committee. There is in fact a confusion arising from the committee's recent proposals which I should have thought it was part of Dr Parkes' duty to resolve.

I feel that in making reference to the fact that the University Grants Committee has proposed an increase in the number of engineering places, he has failed to distinguish between different facets of engineering as a university subject.

Universities can be divided into two general classes in respect of engineering, namely those which teach engineering science and those which offer "applied" engineering courses, many of which are on a four-year "sandwich" basis characteristic of the so-called technological universities and having an industrial content. The University Grants Committee proposals clearly favour the former.

Dr Parkes offers reassurance to young people, their parents and teachers about the total number of engineering places available, but it should be made absolutely clear that engineering science places have been increased in number at the expense of applied engineering places.

It seems appropriate to point out that the Finniston Committee of Inquiry into the engineering profession strongly commended the development of engineering courses "with enhanced industrial relevance" rather than an extension of science based engineering courses.

Yours faithfully,
T. J. LUNT, Chairman of Council,
University of Salford,
Salford.

Tale of two Escorts

From the General Secretary of the International Metalworkers' Federation

Sir, Your article (October 16) unfavourably comparing the production of Ford Escorts in Britain with that in Germany and placing the blame on British workers needs to be placed in a proper context.

Ford production schedules are always a function of market demands. At the beginning of 1981, Ford Fiesta production at Dagenham was only 70 per day. After a couple of months it picked up to 200 a day and by midsummer was running at 350 a day. Had British Ford workers miraculously become five times more productive over a six-month period? No, the answer lay in the fact that Ford became politically sensitised to the import of Escorts from its low-wage Spanish plant coupled with a sharp increase in United Kingdom demand. Dagenham's increase in production was a management decision and I would like to have far more details on the Saarlouis-Halewood comparison before automatically falling in with the one-off figures supplied by the Ford public relations department.

The comparison between Ford British and West German wages also demands some thought. British wages are, in any case, one third lower but more important, the cost of non-basic wage benefits in Germany approaches 80 per cent of basic wages, and only 30 per cent in Britain. The links between wages, non-basic wage benefits and productivity are complex. The only safe rule of thumb is that higher productivity permits higher wages but higher wages can act as an inducement to workers to perform more effectively and equally encourage management to reorganise and modernise so as to increase productivity. In West Germany labour costs as a percentage of sales costs are 28 per cent whereas in Britain they are only 23 per cent.

The fact that Ford UK is a low wage operation thereby guaranteeing easy profits is hardly likely to spur British management to increase productivity. Not that that stops Ford management from looking after itself: according to Ford's annual report last year, the number of employees in Ford UK earning between £20,000 and £65,000 rose from 162 in 1979 to 305 in 1980.

I notice that no articles celebrating the hard-working habits of British workers appeared when Ford announced that the United Kingdom would soon become the major source of Ford's new diesel engine for export to Europe and North America, nor when Ford opened a £180m engine plant in Bridgend — again hardly a sign of lack of confidence in British workers.

But then the extremely skilful Ford public relations departments whether in Britain, the United States or West Germany are adept at encouraging articles aimed at softening up unions just prior to important negotiations.

I want to stress, as an American auto worker living in Europe and a member of the Supervisory Board of Ford, West Germany, that the British worker is as good as his or her colleague anywhere else in the world provided there is the right investment and management back-up.

Yours sincerely,
HERMAN REBHAN,
General Secretary,
The International Metalworkers' Federation,
Route des Acacias 54 bis,
Case postale 325,
CH-1227 Geneva,
Switzerland.

Sentencing policy

From the Secretary of the Magistrates' Association

Sir, When Dr Stephen Shaw says (October 20) that courts do not and should not have power to impose prison sentences without regard to wider public policy, whose policy does he have in mind, I wonder — the Home Office, or perhaps the Prison Reform Trust?

If Parliament speaks, so be it, although courts would point to the unhappy history of interference with judicial discretion. It would be quite another matter for courts to allow themselves to be pressurised by the Executive into passing sentences which they believed to be wrong simply because this course is dictated by administrative expediency. That magistrates feel this would not be in the public interest does not mean that they are unaware of or are insensitive to the grave crises in the prisons.

The Magistrates' Association was among the first to draw attention to the deteriorating situation and put forward proposals to deal with the situation. The latest proposal for day imprisonment is an example. Also, the latest figures show a marked reduction in the average length of sentences imposed in magistrates' courts following the Lord Chief Justice's remarks in *R v Bibi*.

A sentencing policy should not be based on panic measures framed in an emergency. The Home Office proposals for automatic release of prisoners under supervision give this appearance. It is proposed that this should apply to sentences of six months to three years. It would mean that a magistrates' court's sentence of six months would in effect be one of two months with the normal one third remission and one third release under supervision.

The Magistrates' Association has opposed this strongly. We doubt whether this would be acceptable to the public or to Parliament.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY NORMAN, Secretary,
The Magistrates' Association,
28 Fitzroy Square, W1.
October 20.

Butter or margarine?

From Mr Maurice Hanssen

Sir, Could someone tell me why, in this nutritionally important debate, neither side has emphasized the main point of agreement between all nutritionists: that we would in general be far healthier *to reduce our overall fat consumption*, from whatever source?

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE HANSSEN, President,
Health Food Manufacturers' Association,
Tremaine,
21 Milbourne Lane,
Esher, Surrey.

Taken in vain

From the Very Reverend Allan Shaw

Sir, Am I alone in deploring the increasing abuse of the word "theology" as a term of disparagement? Twice in this morning's first leader (October 20) you are guilty of such a solecism, once directly and once quoting Lord Croham (who is further alleged to have spoken "drily", though it would seem to be with the wets that he is aligning himself).

I suppose you both mean "ideology". It does seem a bit hard on Almighty God that every time a Government makes a mistake its errors are said to be owing to a faulty "theology". Very possibly members of the present Administration have but the haziest ideas of the Godhead; but if their present policies are wrong it is their economics and not their religion that is at fault.

Yours faithfully,
ALLAN SHAW,
The Canon's House,
Hereford.
October 20.

Nuclear moralities

From Miss Kathleen Nott

Sir, In his article (October 19) on two sorts of nuclear morality Mr Clifford Longley seems to have fallen into the common but unjustifiable error of equating morality with altruism, and self-preservation with selfishness.

In the special case, one must consider that the inhabitants of localities designated as missile sites are almost certainly thinking about the survival of their families and friends, not only of themselves as individuals. Why should the wish to save some millions of Russians be regarded as more altruistic than the wish to spare this closer human group — at the price, too, of its probable sacrifice anyway?

Some of us hold that such ideological (and quantitative) idealism is the source of much of our ethical muddle. It may not be easy to maintain that the wish to survive, even when it includes the survival of others, is strictly a moral aim. On the other hand, as (I believe) Johnson said of courage, without it all the other virtues are impossible.

Moreover, to bring in religion, we are commanded: Love thy neighbour *as thyself* (ie not more than thyself). Blake, too, as representing practical morality and common sense, can also be seen as relevant: "No man did good except in minute particulars".

So the best "nuclear morality" might be represented by a plurality of local concerns and efforts.

Yours very truly,
KATHLEEN NOTT,
5 Limpsfield Avenue,
Thornton Heath,
Surrey.
October 21.

Checks on prisons

From the Chairman of the Board of Visitors, HM Borstal, Bullwood Hall

Sir, Contrary to the views expressed by Messrs Coggan and Pooley (October 17), boards of visitors do speak out about their findings.

My board are not in a position to comment, and would not presume to do so, regarding the death of Barry Prosser. However, I can say without equivocation that members of my board make unannounced spot checks at any time they please and throughout the many years I have been a board member never has there been a question raised as to a board member being a nuisance in any respect whatsoever, least of all on the matter of unannounced visiting or inspection of all parts of the premises.

It is because of the erroneous impression that may be read into parts of Messrs Coggan and Pooley's letter that I must write and correct any misgiving of the role of a concerned, conscientious member of a board of visitors. We are the public watchdog and there are times when we may be a nuisance to an establishment and occasionally to the Home Office, but no one on my board has failed to be reappointed as a result of showing concern for any particular matter whether it is the trainees, staff or premises.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. DREW,
Chairman, Board of Visitors,
HM Borstal,
Bullwood Hall,
High Road,
Hockley,
Essex.
October 21.

Textile protectionism

From the Chairman of the Consumers' Association

Sir, When the EEC Council of Ministers meets on Tuesday to discuss the Common Market's negotiating stance on the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), which is due to be renewed at the end of the year, it seems likely that it will respond to the pressures brought to bear by the European textile and clothing industries, including Britain's, by adopting a hard-line position which limits still further access to EEC markets by Third World producers.

If this happens, and if MFA III turns out to be even more protectionist than MFA II, then there must be an overwhelming case for the introduction of a system of monitoring the cost and effectiveness of protection. This already takes place in Australia and the United States. Only in this way can we see whether protection really does save jobs (no one has yet produced any convincing evidence that it does so on a long-term basis) and, if it does, at what cost?

When we know the answer to these questions we will at last be able to judge whether protection is a cost effective means of aiding Britain's declining industries. Until then the consumer pays with higher prices and restricted choice for a policy that has never been properly evaluated in the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,
C. B. ZEALLEY,
Consumers' Association,
14 Buckingham Street, WC2.

Nobel prize

From Professor H. S. Reiss

Sir, Your correspondent's account about Elias Canetti (October 16) was sadly incomplete. Canetti's autobiographical writings are also of great consequence: above all his autobiography, a remarkable document of our age, of which so far two volumes — *Die gerettete Zunge* (translated as *The Tongue Set Free*) and *Die Fackel im Ohr* — have appeared.

Moreover, Dr Canetti is also a scientist by training, a PhD in chemistry, which is reflected in the precision of his writing. He now lives not only in London, but in Zurich as well.

Yours truly,
H. S. REISS,
Head of Department of German,
University of Bristol,
21 Woodland Road,
Clifton, Bristol.

Traffic in art works

From Miss Brenda Capstick

Sir, Professor Thurstan Shaw in his letter (October 22) rightly emphasises the continuing threat which the illicit trade in antiquities and other cultural material presents to many third world countries.

The Code of Practice for Museum Authorities, issued by the Museums Association for its member museums, lay down that a museum should not acquire material to which it cannot establish a valid title or where it cannot obtain an assurance that its export did not contravene the laws of the country of origin. The code covers not only illicit traffic from overseas but draws attention to the legislation protecting wildlife, natural history and archaeological material in this country.

We therefore welcomed the implementation this month of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 with its added protection against the unauthorized use of metal detectors on archaeological sites.

Yours faithfully,
BRENDA CAPSTICK, Secretary,
The Museums Association,
34 Bloomsbury Way, WC1.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 26: The Duke of Edinburgh, as Chancellor, visited Cambridge University this evening and opened and toured the new Extra Care Housing building at Edward House, Mount Pleasant, where His Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of the Trustees, the Storey Charity Foundation (Dr P. Maitland).

Major John Cargin was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this morning opened the Snaffles Exhibition organized by the British Sporting Art Trust at the Alpine Gallery, South Audley Street, London, W1.

Her Royal Highness was later present at the Women of the Year Luncheon at the Savoy Hotel.

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

Lady Abel Smith has succeeded the Hon Mary Morrison as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 26: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Master of the Bench, this evening dined in Hall at Lincoln's Inn.

Mrs Angus Blair and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, president, the Mary Rose Trust, will attend a meeting of the Court of the Mary Rose at Goldsmiths' hall, Foster Lane, on November 3.

The Prince of Wales, patron, the British Film Institute, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will open the London Film Festival at the National Film Theatre on November 3.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as chairman of the Tiger Club Dawn to Dusk Competition, will chair the panel of judges at Buckingham Palace on November 5.

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will attend the National Conference and Annual General Meeting at their Festival Hall, London, on November 5.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother will attend a performance of *Iolanthe* given by the students of St Mary's Hospital Medical School in the Medical School Library on November 27.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as patron of the British Library of Tape Recordings for Hospital Patients, will attend its annual meeting at Draper's Hall, London, on November 10.

The Duchess of Gloucester will attend a concert given for the Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and dumb at St John's Church, Smith Square, London, on November 11.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit Holloway and Pentonville prisons on November 12.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. E. J. Jerram and Miss F. C. Black
The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of Colonel E. J. Jerram, MC, and Mrs Jerram, of Poplars Farm, Evenlode, near Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, and Fiona, younger daughter of Sir David Black, Bt, of Elvendon Priory, Goring, near Reading, Berkshire, and Mrs Rosemary Black, of The Glebe House, Gullsborough, Northamptonshire.

Mr M. D. Seligman and Miss L. A. M. de Zulueta
The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr and Mrs Spencer Seligman, of 64 Bedford Gardens, London, W8, and Louise, daughter of Sir Philip and the Hon Lady de Zulueta, of Eastergate, West Sussex.

Captain M. W. Gilson, RE, and Miss N. C. D. Boyd
The engagement is announced between Michael William, only son of Major and Mrs P. W. Gilson, of Gillingham, Kent, and Nicola Clare Diana, younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs D. S. A. Boyd, of Ashbury, near Swindon, Wiltshire.

Capt M. R. A. Goode and Mrs J. M. Eden
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Brigadier and Mrs G. H. W. Goode, of Cuffley Cottage, Worthington, Leicestershire, and Jacqueline, daughter of Mrs I. M. Fox, of Roberts Court, Birmingham.

Mr P. D. Greenslade and Miss S. J. Mobbs
The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. E. A. Greenslade, of Galmpton, Brixham, Devon, and Sandra, daughter of Mr R. M. Mobbs, of Maidenhead, Berkshire, and Mrs J. M. Mobbs, of Bourne End, Buckinghamshire.

Mr P. B. Philpotts and Miss J. S. Hearley
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr R. D. Philpotts and the late Mrs R. E. M. Philpotts, of Windsor, Berkshire, and Joanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Hearley, of Milford-on-Sea, Hampshire.

Marriages

Mr R. J. McAlpine and Mrs A. J. Bell
The marriage took place quietly in Macclesfield, Cheshire, on October 26 between Mr Robert McAlpine, son of Mr A. J. McAlpine and Mrs P. B. Hickman, and Mrs Angela Bell, only daughter of the late Major and Mrs E. W. Langford-Brooke, of Cheshire.

Birthdays today



Sir Norman Chester, former Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford, who is 74.

Mr John Cleese, 42; Mr Paul Fox, 56; Sir John Guillum Scott, 71; Sir Eric Hallinan, 81; Sir Antony Meyer, MP, 61; Lord Moyne, 76; Sir Arthur Norrington, 82; Sir Frank Roberts, 74; Sir James W. Robertson, 82; Mr Leonard Rossman, 68.

Curriers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Curriers' Company for the ensuing year: Mr Beric M. Fletcher, Master; Mr Peter A. Thomas, Upper Warden; Mr Jonathan N. Bryant, Renter Warden; Mr Alastair McNeil, Junior Warden.

Luncheons

Women of the Year
Princess Anne was present at the Women of the Year Luncheon held yesterday at the Savoy Hotel in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind. The Marchioness of Lothian, founder president, presided and the other speakers were Mrs Robert Mugabe, international guest of honour, Miss Frances Cairncross, Mrs Bernadette Nolan, Miss Zandra Rhodes, Mrs Barbara Woodhouse and Mrs Pleydell Bouverie. The Countess of Airlie and Mrs Denis Healey, vice-presidents, and Miss Irene Harris, luncheon organizer, were present. The guests of honour were: [illegible]

Vintry and Dowgate Wards Club
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by Alderman and Sheriff Lady Donaldson, were present at the annual luncheon held by the Vintry and Dowgate Wards Club at Skinners' Hall yesterday. Prebendary D. W. C. Mossman, chairman, presided and the other speakers were the Archdeacon of London and Colonel and Alderman Sir Lindsay Ring.

Royal Over-Seas League
The Lord Mayor of Westminster was entertained at luncheon yesterday at Over-Seas House by Sir David Scott, chairman, and members of the central council of the Royal Over-Seas League.

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
The Bishop of London gave an address at a service of thanksgiving for the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry held yesterday at St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. Canon G. Hudson officiated and Mr R. T. S. Macpherson, chairman of the council, read the lesson. A centenary council luncheon was held afterwards at Mercers' Hall and Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, was the guest of honour.

Joseph Nickerson Husbandry Award
The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, presented the Joseph Nickerson Husbandry award 1981 at a luncheon at which Mr Joseph Nickerson was the host, held at the Savoy Hotel on October 22.

Latest wills

Miss Christian Innes Shepherd, of Barton on Sea, Hampshire, left estate valued at £242,883 net. After personal bequests of £42,000 she left the residue to the Army Benevolent Trust.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bailey, Annie Louisa, of Broxbourne, Hertfordshire .. £230,395
Booker, Mr Richard Henry, of Bowness-on-Windermere, Cumbria, company director .. £666,621
Butler, Mr John Henry, of Bromley, Zimbabwe, estate in England and Wales .. £404,416
Eastbope, Mrs Noeline Jeanne, of Leamington, Warwickshire £259,335
Evans, Mrs Rhoda White, of Leeds £282,976
Rainford, Mr William John, of Lydiate, Lancashire .. £435,174
Rowlands, Mr David Henry, of Amlwch, Gwynedd .. £227,906
Trench, Mrs Harriett Milward Agnew, of woodbridge, Suffolk £223,193
Vosper, Mrs Annie Margaret, of Llandovery, Dyfed .. £205,216
Wiernik, Mrs Ruth Vera Irmgard, of Mayfield, Sussex .. £322,070

Princess Anne with Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, at the Women of the Year luncheon at the Savoy Hotel yesterday.

Dryden's home fund

At least another £50,000 will be needed to complete restoration work on Canons Ashby House, Northamptonshire, the former home of John Dryden. The house has been taken over by the National Trust

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Sir Alan Parks, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Dr J. D. Cohen, Mr Peter Wreford, Professor Harold Ellis, Mr R. J. Townsend and Mr E. H. Cornelius.

Receptions

HM Government
Mr Denis Thatcher, on behalf of the Prime Minister, was host at a reception given at 10 Downing Street yesterday evening in honour of the British Mount Konger Expedition to China.

Byron Society
The Byron Society held a reception yesterday evening at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, after a lecture on "The Scrope Davies Literary Find" by Mr Victor Lucas, of the British Library. Mr Martin R. Davies was in the chair and among those present were: Lady Butterfield, Mrs Elma Dangerfield, the Countess of Longford, Mrs Doris Langley Moore, Mr John Murray, Mr Ian Scott-Kilvert and Sheikh Nezam and Mrs Amery.

Dinners

Shipwrights' Company
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and Lord Justice Donaldson and Mrs Eskenzi, attended the annual dinner of the Shipwrights' Company held last night at Mansion House. Mr D. F. Martin-Jenkins, Prime Warden , presided and the other speakers were the Lord Mayor, Sir Frederic Bolton and Mr J. E. Neary, Third Warden. Others present included: The Earl of Inchcape; Sir Charles Alexander, Mr D S Clarabut and Mr Alderman R C L Charvel (Wardens), Sir Leslie Bowes, Sir Charles Trinder, Mr F A J B Everard, Mr Richard Hill, the Masters of the Ironmongers' and the Master Mariners' Companies, the Master of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames, the Chairman of British Shipbuilders, the President of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects, the Chairman of the Baltic Exchange, the President of the General Council of British Shipping and the Chairman of Lloyd's Register of Shipping and their ladies.

Anglo-American Sporting Club
The Anglo-American Sporting Club held a boxing dinner evening at the Hilton hotel last night at which Mr Robin Jackman was the guest of honour. Mr Brian Downing was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Benny Green, Mr Leslie Crowther and Mr Kenneth Wostenholme, seretary of the club.

Meeting

Royal Over-Seas League
Sir Godfray Le Quesne, QC, Chairman of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, was guest speaker at a meeting of the discussions circle of the Royal Over-Seas League held last night at Over-Seas House, St James's. Mr Alex Todd presided.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, October 25, 1956

From Our Special Correspondent, Vienna, Oct 24. — Soviet troops and units of the Hungarian Army are tonight gaining the upper hand in the struggle for Budapest. The Hungarian Government claimed that the situation was well in hand, but admitted that "isolated nests of counter-revolutionary gangs" were still holding out. The rising began yesterday with students demanding the return of Mr Nagy as Prime Minister. Great crowds swelled the demonstrations far into the night, and firing began. Mr Nagy, who was deposed last year for his "Titoist" leanings, was swept into power again as the result of last night's demonstrations. Reports reaching here speak of 200 dead and uncounted injured in Budapest alone, where Soviet tanks fired at random in houses suspected of harbouring rebels. Machine-gun fire went on all day, and a squadron of Soviet jet fighters swept the city, seeking to locate rebel strongholds. The curfew imposed last night was extended

Royal engagements

The following engagements for November are announced by Buckingham Palace:

6 The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will visit Tyne and Wear to open the new Metro Urban Railway.

7 The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Albert Hall. The Prince and Princess of Wales will also attend.

8 The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the Remembrance Day Service at the Cenotaph and will lay a wreath. The Prince and Princess of Wales will also attend.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel Welsh Guards, will attend the regimental Remembrance Day service in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks.

10 The Queen will hold an investiture.

The Prince of Wales will receive the honorary fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians at 11 St. Andrews Place, NW1.

11 The Queen will attend a tea party given by the 16 / 5th The Queen's Royal Lancers at St James's Palace.

The Prince of Wales, patron, International Year of the Disabled People, will attend a seminar on the prevention of disablement at Leeds Castle, Maidstone, Kent.

12 The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the National Railway Museum, York.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

13 The Queen will open phase II of the Town Centre Development, Telford.

The Queen will visit the 1st Battalion The Queen's Lancashire Regiment at Tern Hill.

16 The Duke of Edinburgh, patron, Disabled Drivers' Association, will attend a luncheon organized by the association to launch "Project 81", at the Festival Hall.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the Westminster Abbey Trust, will preside at a trustees' meeting at Buckingham Palace.

17 The Queen will hold an investiture.

The Duke of Edinburgh will visit Rolls-Royce, Derby, in the company's seventy-fifth anniversary year.

The Prince of Wales, president the Prince's Trust, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will visit the Horley Road Community Centre, Bristol.

The Prince of Wales, patron, International Year of Disabled People, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will visit Remploy Limited, Horfield, Bristol.

The Prince of Wales, patron, International Year of Disabled People, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a concert in aid of the Multiple Sclerosis Society at the Cathedral Church of St Peter and St Paul, Clifton, Avon.

18 The Duke of Edinburgh, grand president, British Commonwealth Ex-Services League, will chair a Commonwealth council meeting at Buckingham Palace.

The Princess of Wales will switch on the Christmas lights in Regent Street.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the Royal Concert at the Festival Hall.

19 The Duke of Edinburgh, president, Central Council of Physical Recreation, will visit Francis House.

The Prince of Wales, commodore, accompanied by the Pricess of Wales, will be entertained at luncheon at the Royal Thames Yacht Club.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee, will attend a reception at Buckingham Palace for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

The Queen will open the new headquarters of the Royal British Legion in Pall Mall.

The Duke of Edinburgh, a Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple, will dine with the Masters of the Bench at the Inner Temple.

The Prince of Wales, president, will present the annual awards of the Royal Aero Club at the Royal Automobile Club.

The Prince of Wales will attend the annual dinner of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at the Hilton Hotel.

20 The Queen will visit Birmingham.

The Princess of Wales will open new premises for handling the Royal mail in the Northampton area, Northampton.

23 The Queen will attend the Royal Variety Performance at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

25 The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a reception to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Historical Association.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the English Speaking Union, will present the 1981 English Language Competition prizes and preside at a meeting of the English Language Committee at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee, will hold a reception at Buckingham Palace for the Friends of the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend a performance of *Romeo and Juliet* at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

26 The Duke of Edinburgh, chairman of the National Federation of Housing Associations Working Party on Rural Housing, will chair a conference at the Royal Society of Arts.

Princess Anne will open the Gunnar Nilsson Radiotherapy Unit at Charing Cross Hospital, London.

Museum plan destructive, Victorian Society says

By Kenneth Gosling

An £18.1m "infill" plan for the Natural History Museum, providing for a five-storey building that will open up new views of the original Waterhouse structure, was described as "expensive and destructive" by the Victorian Society yesterday.

The plan is to replace the single-storey galleries to the rear of the eastern galleries; approval to demolish them was withdrawn in 1978 when plans for a six-storey building were submitted.

A public inquiry into the proposals took place in June, 1979. In the following August Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, decided to allow the five-storey bock provided its height was reduced.

The Victorian Society's criticism came as the scheme was explained to the press yesterday. The society, however, conceded that it had been drafted with "a good deal of imagination".

The scheme is £1m dearer than when it was first proposed, but will provide more space for the public — 19,000 square metres against 17,000 in the original plan.

Sketch plans have been submitted to the local planning authority and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, and will also go to the Royal Fine Art Commission, after their approval last week by the museum's trustees. Sir Arthur Drew, chairman of the building committee, said that since the original plan was drawn up 10 years ago the number of visitors had risen from a million to up to three million a year. "One cannot wait for ever", he said.

There had never been any intention to demolish the eastern galleries of Waterhouses's structure. "We never contemplated such an absurdity", he said.

Mr Raymond Saunders, the museum secretary, said that since the museum was opened 100 years ago the number of scientific items had increased from four million to 50 million, the library from 17,000 to 750,000 volumes and the staff from 147 to 795.

Attendances averaged 8,500 a day, with 38,000 on one particular day. And during the century only the Whale Hall (1932) and a lecture theatre (1958) had been added.

Mr Peter Newman, for the architects, said the plans contained *a respect for Waterhouse*; "you cannot and should not ignore what he did". New vistas would be opened up, providing what he called "three-dimensional visual excitement". Wheelchairs would for the first time have access to the botany gallery; and there would be plenty of seats

Japanese porcelain tigers fetch top price

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's launched a week of sales devoted to Japanese art, timed to link with the "Great Japan Exhibition" at the Royal Academy, on a muted note yesterday.

The impact of the Japan exhibition, which opened to the public on Saturday, has clearly not yet had time to seep through to collectors. The most competitive bidding came from Japanese dealers who had come over to retrieve their treasures..

A pair of sleek and ferocious Kakiemon porcelain tigers, seated on rockwork bases and dating from the late seventeenth century, were bid to £22,000 (estimate £8,000 to £12,000), the star bid of the sale. The purchaser was Imura, a leading ceramics dealer from Kyoto; underbidding him was Isozaki, also from Kyoto.

Imura also paid £17,000 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) for a very good pair of early (second half of the seventeenth century) Kakiemon jars and covers. The early date seems to have been the chief reason for the high price; the flower decoration is good but rather standard.

The Kakiemon porcelain in general appeared to be holding its price but the Imari and early blue and white was down. The other strong section of the sale was the lacquer *Kotansu* (a box with three drawers) decorated with landscape, foliage and blossoms, made £3,200 (estimate £1,800 to £2,400).

The market for netsuke carvings, like the commoner ceramics, was uneven and selective. Sotheby's devoted the morning to selling a single collection of netsuke formed about 1890-1910 by a Dutch engineer, the late Mr J. H. Jurriaanse.

The sale totalled £65,425, with 17 per cent unsold, and unusally high percentage in a single collection sale. Eskenazi paid the top price at £4,000 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) for an eighteenth-century study of a pup by Masanao.

Church news

Appointments

Canon B Pawley, former Archdeacon of Canterbury, diocese of Canterbury, to be Archdeacon Emeritus in the same diocese.

The Rev E G Pountain, Priest in Charge of St Marks, Preston, and Chaplain at Preston Polytechnic, diocese of Blackburn, to be Vicar of St Peters, Salesbury, near Blackburn, same diocese.

The Rev E Rusby, Rector of St Nicholas Sutton, diocese of Southwark, to be also Assistant Rural Dean of Sutton, same diocese.

The Rev J Shepherd, Vicar of St Paul, Wandsworth, diocese of Southwark, to be [illegible]

[illegible]

University news

Oxford

Grants
Wolfson Foundation: £75,000 to Dr B J Bellhouse, department of engineering science, and Professor M K Sykes, Nuffield Professor of Anaesthetics -to enable them to develop an artificial lung, intended for the treatment of "shock lung" (acute respiratory distress syndrome) : £30,000 to Dr A C Sills, department of engineering science, for research into a proposed new laboratory test for measuring some of the engineering parameters required for building on or with soil.

London School of Economics
Professor A. B. Atkinson has become chairman of the International Centre for Economics and Related Disciplines in sucession to Professor M. Morishima.

Glasgow

Grants
Cancer Research Campaign: £40,823 to R M S Smellie, biochemistry department, for studies in cancer.

Centro Internacional de la Papa £42,000 to Dr H J Duncan, agricultural chemistry department, effect of diffused light on potato sprout growth during storage. Department of Employment: £63,305 to J E T Eldridge, sociology department, planning, introduction and consequences of worker participation in management.

Greater Glasgow Health Board: £88,450 to F A Boddy, social paediatric and obstetric research unit.

Manpower Services Commission: £39,107 to M Moss, archives, for clerical assistance under temporary employment programme.

Medical Research Council: £27,082 to P C Wilkinson, bacteriology and immunology department, contact guidance of locomotion in leucocytes: £37,434 to G H Coombs, zoology department, leishmania parasites and their relationship with the macrophage host cells: £53,118 to J Shepherd, C Packard and A R Lorimer, biochemistry department, intermediate density lipoprotein metabolism: £68,066 to A A Spence and R P Kalli-Jones, [illegible]

Moreover ... Miles Kington

At a time when half the journalists in the world are changing the meaning of words by over-use or misuse, and the other half are writing articles about those changes, I would like to make my contribution to both sides. Here are a few words which I have not seen listed elsewhere.

Confrontation: That dramatic stage in a series of negotiations where both sides refuse to meet the other.

Socialist: A person who is so disgusted by the way power is controlled by a few huge corporations that he proposes to place it in the hands of one giant corporation.

Totally: An adverb meaning quite, moderately, fairly, as in: "I am totally disgusted by the situation in Peru."

People: My friends, as in: "People are totally disgusted by the situation in Peru."

Taboo: A subject or topic, like cancer or death, that is so sensitive that people talk about it the whole time.

Cinema: A place where you can get a preview of a television film.

Folksinger: A comedian with a guitar slung from his neck.

Opera: A loosely connected series of songs designed to make a full evening's entertainment out of an overture.

Disco: The first ever kind of background music that is louder than anything in the foreground.

Jazz: A kind of music played by blacks and listened to by whites.

Alternative: Normal, fashionable, the way people usually behave.

Domestic science: An attempt to discover the exact scientific laws which govern cookery. The three basic laws are as follows:

1 [illegible] of butter thrown away with a used butter paper is exactly the same as the amount found in an unused miniature catering packet of butter.

2 No matter how hard you try to empty a packet of sugar, you can always hear some more inside.

3 When a tap is turned on over a sink full of washing up, there is always a teaspoon directly beneath the flow of water, which creates a fountain effect on to the floor.

Catering: An attempt to do away with cooking altogether.

Self: When used as a prefix, the word self has two opposite meanings:

1 Does all the work for you, as in self-adhesive, self-cleaning;

2 Makes you do all the work, as in self-catering, self-drive, self-hire.

Modern: Any music or art created 50 or more years ago.

Preview: That part of a theatre run which is not affected by bad reviews.

Grant: A sum of money given as a bonus and demanded as a right.

Tip: The same.

OBITUARY

DR KATHLEEN WOOD-LEGH

Studies in medieval religious and social life

Dr Kathleen Louise Wood-Legh, the historian, died in Cambridge yesterday, at the age of 80. She was born in Ontario in 1901 of an English father and a Canadian mother. Although near-blind from birth, and totally blind from girlhood, she graduated with First Class Honours from McGill University, and subsequently obtained an MA from McGill; a BLitt from Oxford, and a PhD; and (in 1967) a LittD. From Cambridge. From 1935 to 1971, she was a supervisor in History for various Cambridge colleges; and she delivered both the Birkbeck Lectures and the Hulsean Lectures for the university.

A dedicated Mediaevalist, Dr Wood-Legh's prime interests are revealed by her principal publications: *Church Life under Edward III* (1934); *A Small Household of the XVth Century* (1956), an edition of the account book of two chantry priests; and *Principal Chantries in Britain* (1965), based upon her Birkbeck Lectures. In these, as also in her many minor publications, her specialist knowledge of mediaeval Church government, coupled with her strong interest in ordinary mediaeval people, enabled her to illuminate not only the legal structures, but also the social and religious aspects of the period.

Her Hulsean Lectures were entitled "Charities and Chantries in the Post-Reformation Period"; and her last work (in preparation) is an edition of the visitations of Bishop Warham in Kent in 1511.

In 1951, together with two others, she gathered together a group of Cambridge woman scholars and scientists, who regularly dined together, and also engaged in other academic activities. This group, of which she was for many years Steward, ultimately received University recognition as a new type of Cambridge College (Lucy Cavendish Collegiate Society). Of this College, which specialises in the academic and career prospects of older women, she was in turn a Founder Fellow, Pro-President, and finally Pro-President and Fellow Emeritus. During all this time, her fidelity to the ideals of pure scholarship, the integrity and generosity of her friendship, her impeccable sense of words and her phenomenal memory led her to make a cardinal contribution to the creation and development of the college.

Dr Wood-Legh was also a frequent collaborator with Professor Stengel at the University of Marburg; and through contacts over many years with German scholars and with a great number of German students who stayed with her in Cambridge, she created a valuable network of Anglo-German friendship. She was also active during the Second World War on Committees for the relief of German refugees. A staunch Protestant, traditional in her preferences, yet forward-looking, she was a prominent member of the Modern Churchman's Union.

MRS LILY PINCUS

Mrs Lily Pincus, the social worker and writer on marital and family problems, died in London on October 22. She was 83:

A refugee from the Nazis, she came to England in 1939 with her husband, Fritz, and after the war they both became British citizens. Joining a small group of family caseworkers, she and Mrs Enid Balint founded the Family Discussion Bureau in 1948. In collaboration with the late Dr Michael Balint, the Bureau (later changing its name to the Institute of Marital Studies) quickly made a great impact on the social work profession in this country by its use of a psychodynamic understanding of interactive processes. Wide interest was aroused among caseworkers and within a few years the Bureau was in great demand from probation and after-care service and other professional groups to offer training.

The first full account of its work, *Social Casework and Marital Problems*, was published in 1955. Five years later appeared the second book from the Bureau: *Marriage: Studies in Emotional Conflict and Growth*, now in its fourth reprint, in which the principles of their work were illustrated from the now much greater experience.

She was born in Germany into a liberal Jewish middle class family. In 1922 she married a young man of similar background who, as an active member of the Social Democratic movement in Berlin, brought her into an ever-widening range of friends, several of great distinction — Martin Buber, Bonhoffer and Paul Tillich.

A bitter experience for her was the result of a period of work in radiography during the First World War which prevented her from having children. Then she and her husband had to contend with the Nazis. Their concern to get others out of Germany made their own eventual escape a narrow one. Her Jewishness had never meant much to her though her concern and feeling for the distress of othes had all the quality of a deeply religious love, one which allowed her to become an Episcopalian and with close friends among the clergy, as well as to keep a similar friendship with "her Rabbi".

Her work was always of great importance to her and sustained her both during the long years of her husband's illness and after his death in 1963. As she began to pull out from the work of the Institute of Marital Studies, her new career developed. With mixed feelings she accepted an invitation from Elsa Gindler, a strong, out-spoken anti-Nazi, who had helped her and Fritz escape in 1939, to take seminars with German social workers.

A strenuous programme in England, Germany and Israel followed. A chance meeting with Bernd Stappert of Sueddeutscher Rundfunk, who became her regular interviewer, led to many broadcasts from Stuttgart on the subjects of her latest books — (*Death and the Family*, 1974); early childhood (*Secrets in the Family*, 1978); and old age.

The success of these books in Britain and many other countries was rooted in her ability to tell a story and convey the essence of common human experience and suffering while preserving a spirit of courage and increasing personal enrichment through her own life saga.

The Challenge of a Long Life, just published, depicts the problems of the over-75s and her own capacity to enjoy life at the age of 83.

SIR GILBERT FLEMMING

Sir Gilbert Flemming, KCB, who was Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education from 1952 to 1959, died on October 24. He was 84. He was the son of Mr Percy Flemming, the eye surgeon.

Born in 1897 he was educated at Rugby. He served in the 1914-18 War, in which he was wounded. He then went to Trinity College, Oxford where among his contemporaries were Sir Charles and Sir Philip Morris, with whom his career was to be so closely linked in later years.

He came down in 1921, without a degree, in order to enter the Board of Education. All his career was spent in that department with the exception of the period 1939-43 during which he served first in the Cabinet Office and then in the Office of the Minister of Production. As for so many of his generation promotion was slow and it was not until 1942 that he became Assistant Secretary.

Promoted Under Secretary on his return to the Ministry of Education in 1943, he was responsible for planning and putting into operation the scheme under which men and women from the Forces were given a short but intensive training to equip them as teachers. This Emergency Training scheme was a highly novel and successful piece of administration. It brought into the profession some much needed additions of good quality and so made possible the raising of the school leaving age to 15 as early as 1947.

Subsequently Flemming became responsible for all teacher training and put into effect the reforms recommended by the McNair Committee. He was promoted to Deputy Secretary in 1950 and in 1952 he became Permanent Secretary.

With his humanist sympathies and intellectual integrity, Flemming was no respecter of ancient shibboleths. He wanted to know the reason why, and to be satisfied that the reasons adduced stood up to rational scrutiny.

He had married in 1931 Virginia, daughter of Dr Stanton Coit, by whom he had four children, and his final year of office was clouded by illness in his family. But though he was at the time carrying a nearly intolerable burden, he never allowed it to affect his work. Later, after his retirement, the clouds lifted and he was able to resume a more active life. The variety of the tasks he then undertook is itself a testimony both to the width of his interests and to the wide respect in which his abilities were held.

He was chairman of the governing body of the National College of Agricultural Engineering from 1960 and a member of the Restrictive Practices Court from 1960 to 1964. In 1960 he was appointed chairman of the commission that reviewed Civil Service salaries in the East African Territories. In 1961 he undertook an inquiry into the grading structure of the Department of the Clerk of the House of Commons, while in 1963 he was engaged on an inquiry into the scope for dispersing Civil Service work from London.

Lady Brown, widow of Sir Samuel Harold Brown, died on October 17 at the age of 76. She was Barbara Compton (Betty), daughter of A. C. Hays, and she was married in 1929.

Professor Louis Claude Martin, who has died at the age of 90, was Professor of Technical Optics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology from 1943 to 1951.

Bernstein contract

An exclusive contract between Polydor International and Leonard Bernstein was announced in Hamburg when Bernstein gave a concert there on October 13 with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

The six-year contract will feature Bernstein in recordings with four major orchestras: the Vienna Philharmonic, the Los Angeles Philharmonic, the BBC Symphony and the Orchestre National de France.

Following his cycle of the Beethoven Symphonies with the Vienna Philharmonic, Bernstein has already started a Brahms cycle which will include the four symphonies, the Haydn Variations, the *Academic Festival Overture* and the *Tragic Overture*.

For the first time for Deutsche Grammophon, Bernstein will conduct English music when he starts a series of Elgar recordings next year with the BBC Symphony Orchestra.

Galleries

A welcome invasion by the Japanese

The Great Japan Exhibition

Royal Academy of Arts

One Thousand Years of Art in Japan

Colnaghi Oriental

Contemporary Japanese Prints

Business Art Galleries, Royal Academy

Heritage of Tibet

Goya's Prints

British Museum

If, design-wise, the Japanese have even the tiniest feet of clay, they are very well concealed in all the shows of Japanese art which have suddenly sprung up in the last week around the Royal Academy's long-planned Great Japan Exhibition, and certainly this centrepiece of the Japanese frenzy which is hitting London at the moment (with a lot more yet to come) is absolutely impeccable.

The show is, indeed, if anything a mite too much what we would have expected: it offers not so much a new revelation as resplendent confirmation of all our flattering assumptions and optimistic guesses about Japanese culture. But since it brings this about with a wealth of material too large, too delicate or just too precious ever to have been allowed out of Japan before, there can certainly be no cause for complaint.

Much of the material is fragile so our pleasure is to be doubled: the first part of the show runs until December 20, then, to avoid subjecting such pieces to the hazards of exhibition for too long, there will be a large-scale changeover, in which, from December 28 to February 21, they will be replaced with other, similar pieces of the same quality.

There is probably no culture of which we have a clearer, more unified image than the Japanese. If this were not so, it is very unlikely that last years' *Japan Style* show at the Victoria and Albert would have been received in certain quarters with such howls of incredulous disapproval. Practically everything in that, presenting us with a cross-section of modern Japanese commercial design, was highly proficient and in its own way stylish. But how could they do this to us? Plastic foodstuffs for restaurant window-displays; super-*Playboy* layouts for the ad-campaigns of sexy cinema? From Japan, of all places? Not tasteful, understated, economical, hieratic, inscrutable, rigorous, unpredictable or any of those other things we know are "typically Japanese". They might, with a few minor modifications, come from any Western country. So what happened?

The principal thing that happened was the West. Happily for our peace of mind, the Edo period, that covered in *The Great Japan Exhibition*, runs from 1600 to 1868, and ends before the real impact of the West on Japan, so that what we have here is in effect an isolationist art, deliberately keeping itself to itself. The complementary show at Colnaghi's, just round the corner, is entitled One Thousand Years of Art in Japan, and at least in the earlier works there, such as the Buddhist sculptures of the tenth to thirteenth centuries, we can see many evidences of give-and-take over south and east Asia. But by 1600 separate development is the idea, and there are few works at the Royal Academy which one could possibly suppose came from anywhere else but Japan.

There could be arguments in theory about the health of this. But in practice it all seems to work very well: certainly there are no perceptible signs of inbreeding and debility even right at the end of the period. (Colnaghi's carry the story even farther, with an amazingly strong and idiomatic late work by Shibata Zeshin, who lived until 1891, long enough to be an honoured exhibitor at the Vienna and Philadelphia international exhibitions, with no falling-off of vitality and independence.)

It is difficult to know where to start with *The Great Japan Exhibition*. So many wonders, so exquisitely displayed — a special credit is due to Kisho Kurokawa and his team for the astonishing transformation they have wrought on the generally intractable interiors of the Academy,





Images from two "knockout" exhibitions. Above, Goya's own printing of "This is worse" from Disasters of War. Right, detail from Mori Sosen's scroll of Apes by a Waterfall

Perhaps the most lasting impressions are at the two extremes of scale: the very large screen paintings or paintings on sets of sliding doors, and the very small items, such as netsuke and inro. It is at these extremes that the Japanese sense of fitness is most fully comprehended. The big segmented paintings are often of the utmost simplicity, creating their effect by the perfect spacing and disposal of parts across great areas of negative space which are never allowed to go dead. Note, for instance, not only the supreme confidence with which Nagasawa Rosetsu disposes his giant kitten-cat across the six panels of his *Bounding Tiger*, but also the humour as well as the daring with which he enlivens the far left-hand panel by allowing it no more than the ends of the tiger's whiskers on an otherwise totally plain surface.

While at the other end, the tiny worlds of experience which are compressed with no sense of strain into the netsuke's minute block of ivory or wood, the surface of the inro's little lacquer container, can engross the spectator so completely that it is no wonder both forms have been collected with such passion in the West. Between the extremes, in terms of size, come all kinds of wonderful things: the great ceremonial robes and other textiles; the famous woodblock prints which were among the first objects to carry the message of Japanese design to the over-stuffed world of the mid-nineteenth-century West; the armour and metalwork; the furniture; the ceramics. Looking round, one realizes very clearly that it was not only the generation of Whistler and Rossetti which underwent the influence of Japan; there have been few areas of twentieth century design upon which it has not left its mark. If the first thing that strikes us about the show of Contemporary Japanese Prints upstairs at the Academy (until November 4) in the Business Art Galleries is the heavy hand of the West upon almost everything, we cannot help being aware also that this is no more than the repaying of a very real debt.

It is probably unfortunate for the British Museum's show Heritage of Tibet (until May 2) that it happens to open the same week as the principal Japanese shows. The arts of the two countries are not, of course, closely related, but they are near enough in certain elements, especially the part played by Buddhism, to encourage invidious comparisons. Tibetan art does not come off too well in any such confrontation: it is like, if you will, comparing a sleek, well-groomed Arther Freed/MGM musical with a rough-and-tumble Betty Grable vehicle at Fox. And Tibetan art's more coarse, direct, simple statements, while telling enough in their own terms, do look ham-fisted in comparison with the infinite subtleties of the Japanese. I suspect the answer is, avoid the comparison: leave the Tibetans for a month or so, and you will surely get a lot more pleasure and enlightenment out of what is, after all, a very lively and well-thought-out show.

Though you may not, admittedly, be able to possess your soul in patience for so long, since immediately adjacent to *Heritage of Tibet* in the British Museum is a knockout show which anyone in his right mind should rush off and see instantly. This is modestly entitled Goya's Prints, and runs till January 24. What lies behind the title is the British Museum's acquisition in 1979 of Tomas Harris's unique collection of Goya prints, which with their own previous holdings makes the museum's holdings of Goya's graphic work virtually unrivalled. This is the first time the bulk of the collection has been publicly on show together, and so one may see just about every plate Goya ever etched, engraved, or lithographed, some of them in a variety of different states. All the *Disasters of War*, all the *Caprichos*, the *Proverbios*, the *Tauromaquia*, and a great range of independent prints, early and late.

The museum also owns the three albums presented by Goya to his friend Cean Bermudez; unfortunately they cannot be dismembered, for what we can see of Goya's own way of printing his etchings is very revealing. He liked to wipe the plate completely, so that the images emerge as pure hard line on a pure white background, while those who printed the first published editions of the *Disasters of War* left a fine film over the plates, creating the toned backgrounds so admired in the 1850s. Otherwise, the show does not, like *The Great Japan Exhibition*, bring any striking new revelation. We know Goya was a great artist; but it is very infrequently that we are offered such incontrovertible evidence all together.

John Russell Taylor

Television

The land vandals

Our hedgerows are vanishing at the rate of 2,000 miles a year, our wetlands are being drained, half of our ancient woodlands are gone, our native species are vanquished or in retreat, and our beloved, mental picture of the English countryside is largely a myth: this was the grim lesson of last night's Horizon on BBC2, *Butterflies or Barley?*

The vandals are those gentleman our children's books have conditioned us to believe are invariably genial, rubicund and devoted to our well-being: the farmers. Well, I for one always thought the Archers were too good to be true.

The motive for this blight, *Horizon* argued, is not food — for much of that goes to heighten those Common Market mountains — but money and actually, when you think about it, why should farmers be less venal than the rest of us?

To produce the food to get the enormous Government and EEC grants, farmers need bigger fields for their gargantuan machines, so down go the hedgerows and anything else in the way.

Science and technology are the tools of this agricultural rampaging. For instance, those cows we see grazing peacefully are often as not munching rye grass now. This converts to milk faster but butterflies can't live in it. Exit butterflies.

National parks are insufficiently protected and suffering erosion by land-clearing; even private lands are not secure. Marion Shoard, author of *The Theft of the Countryside*, was an impressive witness. She argued that the farming industry was out of control and should be subject to planning permission.

On ITV, steps were taken last night to occupy an area that has been left to boffins and sci-fi series: space. We saw the launch of ATV's Astronauts, written by two-thirds of The Goodies team, Graeme Garden and Bill Oddie.

The scope is obvious, the idea timely. Like the Archers these space people tend to be too good to be true. Christopher Godwin, Carmen Du Sautoy and Barrie Rutter comprise this ill-assorted British team set for a quarrelsome period in the sky-lab with, as it's a British project, Bimbo the dog.

Dennis Hackett

Dance

Versatile to no avail

Place Royale

Riverside

There cannot be many dance companies, other than folk troupes, which write and play their own music. That was the case, however, with many of the pieces presented by Le Groupe de la Place Royale at Riverside Studios last Friday night. They come from Ottawa and this was their London debut.

The collection of instruments ranged across the back of the stage looks impressive while you are waiting for the show to start. Tall structures support vertical tubes and xylophone-like slats; there are drums and strange contraptions in which water is slurped about near microphones for one number. The dancers augment that vocally, or even by gargling into the mike for the water music.

Unfortunately the outcome of all that effort has very little musical interest. Far too much of it seems to consist of simple little patterns of notes repeated over and over. That is one reason why the effect of the programme is really rather boring.

There is another reason, too, namely that although they appear to be able enough dancers, eager to entertain, the choreography never really stretches them. A great deal of it is the kind where the dancers spend time walking around, making gestures and occasionally performing a step or two; rather well, sometimes. But it lacks patterns in time or space that are pointed enough to hold the attention as pure dance or to provide drama or character.

Jean-Pierre Perrault's *Dernier Paille*, for instance, has some ramps at the back and a couple of looped hanging ropes in order (the programme not told us) to explore gravity and weight, but it never really developed any of the incidents it half-heartedly started.

What Happened, with music by John Plant and choreography by the group's director, Peter Boneham, is an attempt to dance, speak and sing a play by Gertrude Stein. Ashton has shown, in *A Wedding Bouquet*, that Stein's words can spark wonderfully witty dances.

This example of the genre, however, fell heavily between several stools. Singing, speaking and dancing, alike, proved desultory because not enough energy and concentration was put into any one of them.

Before those two main pieces, the programme included five miniatures choreographed by several dancers in the company. Janet Oxley's *Fish out of water* was



Anthony Dowell as Hamlet and Graham Fletcher as the Gravedigger in Robert Helpmann's Covent Garden production

a moderately amusing sketch for two women skittering about in bathing suits; and Tassy Teekman, in Michael Montanaro's *Gestures*, looked as though she could carry off such an almost static number if it was produced more purposefully. But nothing all evening made its point strongly.

John Percival

Triple Bill

Covent Garden

It is hard to guess exactly which method the powers that be at the Royal Ballet used to select the items on Friday night's mixed bill, since there seems to be no logical reason for this particular combination.

Discarding, as unworthy, the suspicion that the directorial pin was employed, let us suppose that the widely differing styles were an attempt to find something to please everyone.

Judging by the audience reaction, the item that pleased most was Glen Tetley's *Dances of Albion*, premiered last season and newly rehearsed by Scott Douglas. Beautifully danced by its original cast, the high lifts, big jumps and striking poses show the four principals and also the young supporting cast to fine advantage, the outstanding performance, as before, coming from Stephen Jefferies, whose every movement commands attention, not only because of his fine technique, but also because of the sheer intensity of his performance.

Another intensely theatrical performance came from Anthony Dowell in the title role of Robert Helpmann's *Hamlet*. Wild-eyed and hollow-cheeked, he gave the full-bloodedly theatrical interpretation the ballet needs. But alas, he was the only member of the cast with the courage to abandon himself to the melodramatics of the work, and as a result it fell sadly flat.

The evening began with a performance of Balanchine's *Serenade*, which for the most part would be best forgotten were it not so distressing. Made originally for students, it should present the Royal Ballet dancers with no great technical problems, but it does demand musicality and good *ports de bras*, neither of which were much in evidence last night.

Judith Cruikshank

Concerts

RPO/Arwel Hughes

Festival Hall

Three of London's four main independent orchestras had occupied the Royal Festival Hall in succession within 24 hours up to Sunday night, prompting the thought whether such an exercise in furniture removal and man-power exchange, involving some 250 musicians chasing each other on and off the South Bank, is really the most effective deployment of available resources. Perhaps the London Orchestral Concerts Board might consider if the present pattern of concert planning is indeed the best they can come up with in the interests of standards and audiences alike.

The third of the weekend tenants was the Royal Philharmonic, who candidly advertised their concert last night as a popular programme, although it is one thing to do this with works that have been well prepared and something rather different if they sound otherwise. Owain Arwel Hughes was the conductor and I do not recall when I last heard so ramshackle and untidy an account of Richard Strauss's *Till Eulenspiegel* as he began with. The rhythm was stilted and plodding, the attack less than unanimous and the instrumental detail not fully integrated into the ensemble.

They were then joined in an often precarious partnership by Cristina Ortiz for the *Variations of a Theme on Paganini*, where the pianist took it into her head and fingers to accentuate the range of Rachmaninov's keyboard character and colour in a manner that the orchestra seemed not to be expecting. There were dangerous moments in variations 12 and 16 when I wondered if the association between them had reached the brink and not even the best known variation of all found the orchestra fully realizing the music's expressive character.

After the interval Mr Hughes had gone more than half way around *The Planets* before his mission fully locked into Holst's intentions.

However, after a certain raucous glibness around Jupiter, Mr Hughes homed into Saturn with the first fully accomplished and carefully characterized playing of the evening, and having belatedly brought this about, he continued it through Uranus and Neptune as well. The finale added the ladies' voices of the Royal Choral Society singers, properly hidden from view, the sound effectively retreating into remote space at the end.

Noel Goodwin

Arnaldo Cohen

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Schoenberg and Chopin were the main pillars of Arnaldo Cohen's piano recital on Sunday afternoon, though he began with Mozart. The first movements of the Sonata K332 had great animation, even moments of turbulence. Yet the overall effect was of a smooth flow, with much sensitivity to harmonic nuance and niceties of formal detail. In the Adaggio there was a different application of similar qualities, with elaborate ornament so well controlled as to create an impression of purity and simplicity. The finale offered the most musical kind of technical display; this included some moments of vehemence, although these seemed mild in comparison with what came next.

Actually, a superfine control of the keyboard was evident from the very first bar of Schoenberg's *Kleine Klavierstücke* Opus 19. While they do have their violent outbreaks, these are highly concentrated musical aphorisms that one has to be quick to grasp. Although the audience was less than ideally attentive on this occasion, there was no question about Mr Cohen's perceptive handling of the linguistic complexities of these little pieces. Cohen's was a predictably adept performance.

Schoenberg's three Opus 11 *Klavierstücke* are earlier and at least in the first two cases more expansive. They were presented, however, as tightly argued pieces, and Mr Cohen's beautiful tone mitigated some of the asperities which in less astute performances tend to be perversely emphasized.

A Brazilian himself, Mr Cohen continued with the *Estudos em Forma de Sonatina* by the Brazilian composer Oscar Lorenzo Fernandes. The keyboard writing projects the rhythmic liveliness of the outer movements in a quite vivid fashion while the slow middle piece is melodic and sultry.

Max Harrison

Orlando Quartet

St John's/Radio 3

A close liaison of key linked the two works in yesterday's BBC lunchtime recital, Mozart's second D minor quartet and Schumann's in F major, but otherwise the connexions were few. Here was Schumann showing how classically disciplined music could still be in the 1840s, Mozart displaying how much intensity of personal feeling it could attain in the 1780s.

The earlier piece unfolds a prodigal variety of themes in its first movement, where the latter strives to make do with one. Mozart relaxes only in his slow movement, which is where Schumann becomes most concentrated.

Furthermore, the Mozart work is a cornerstone of the string quartet's highly select repertory, whereas Schumann's quartets have never quite made it, and this must surely have been responsible for the gross difference in quality between performances by the Orlando Quartet. Though there were flashes in the Schumann of the group's typical lightly-worn confidence and perfection of utterance, notably in some turns of phrase from the leader and in the golden rays of full harmony in the slow movement, the inner parts were often alarmingly insecure and the performance indicated little sensitivity to Schumann's idiosyncratic forms. I know the Orlando has disdained specialization, but it would be nice to have one or two quartets of their calibre looking seriously at the romantic repertory.

In the Mozart, however, they were totally at home and wonderfully absorbing. The combination of classical form and fiercely emotional content they very intelligently maintained by settling for a severe gloom.

Paul Griffiths

Stock Exchange Prices

Quiet start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 26. Dealings End, Nov 6. § Contango Day, Nov 9. Settlement Day, Nov 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
275	161	Utd States Gen	230	-1	15.0	6.5	..
114	49	Viking Res	89	+1	1.1	1.3	..
102⅞	48	Westpool Inv	50	+2	1.4b	2.9	..
86	36½	Witan Inv	66	+1	2.7	4.1	..
134	85½	Yeoman Tst	108	-1	9.1	8.4	..
40½	24	Yorks & Lancs	27	-1	2.9b	10.6	..
135	90	Young Co Inv	116	-1	8.6	7.4	..

SHIPPING

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
346	178	Brit & Comm	263	..	17.9	6.8	5.8
338	228	Caledonia Inv	235	..	19.3	8.2	15.7
306	116½	Fisher J.	148	..	3.3	2.2	11.9
42½	27	Jacobs J. I.	30½	+½	3.3	10.8	13.1
150	85½	Ocean Trans	93½	-½	12.9	13.8	4.4
164½	95	P & O 'Dfd'	97	..	11.4	11.8	6.1

MINES

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
17½	8½	Anglo Am Coal	£16	..	62.6	3.9	..
892	485	Anglo Am Corp	702	-11	65.5	9.3	..
58¼	30⅝	Ang Am Gold	£47⅞	-⅞	615	12.9	..
56⅝	36⁷⁄₁₆	Anglo Am Inv	£38¹³⁄₁₆	-1⁵⁄₁₆	504	13.0	..
23	13¾	Anglo Transvl	£23	..	179	7.8	..
23	13¾	Do 'A'	£23	..	179	7.8	..
25	19½	Asarco.	£14¹³⁄₁₆	-⁵⁄₁₆	60.0	4.0	..
12¾	4⅝	Blyvoors	£6⁷⁄₃₂	-⁷⁄₃₂	152	24.1	..
277	104	Bracken Mines	146	-7	3.5	2.4	..
29¹⁵⁄₁₆	11½	Buffelsfontein	£20½	-⅜	421	20.6	..
350	189	CRA	189	-6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	178	Assam Frontier	190	• -15	14.3	7.5	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	425	..	7.1	1.7	..
378	230	McLeod Russel	338	+6	11.8	3.5	..
332	255	Moran	285	..	7.1t	2.5	..
158	93	Surmah Valley	95	..	1.4	1.5	..
253	152½	Warren Plant	240	h +3	14.3	6.0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	9.1	26.1	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
28	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£28	..	150	5.4	10.5
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	181	+6	11.4	6.3	11.5
185	93	Milford Docks	126	..	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	130	-3	10.0	7.7	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£28½	..	500	17.5	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Brooke Bond Liebig 8¾% Db 87-92	[illegible]
East of Scotland Onshore 25p Ord (64)	[illegible]
Exchequer 15% 1997 (£95½)	[illegible]
F and C Enterprise Trust 10p Ord	[illegible]
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52)	[illegible]
Habitat Group 10p Ord (110)	[illegible]
Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100)	[illegible]
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	[illegible]
London Private Health 25p Ord (25)	[illegible]
Portsmouth Wtr 10% Pf 1986 (†)	[illegible]
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1)	[illegible]

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	[illegible]
Foseco Minsep 25p Ord (182‡)	Nov 27	[illegible]
Webster Group (20‡)		17 [illegible]

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £50 paid b. £10 paid [illegible] fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j [illegible]

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 26	Market rates (close) October 26	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.7975-8190	$1.8045-8055	0.15-0.05c prem	0.17-0.07c prem
Montreal	$2.1725-1950	$2.1795-1805	0.42-0.52c disc	1.35-1.45c disc
Amsterdam	4.59-63fl	4.59½-60½fl	1½-1c prem	4¼-3¾c prem
Brussels	69.40-70.10f	69.50-60f	25-33c disc	65-75c disc
Copenhagen	13.36-45k	13.37-39k	150-55ore prem	65ore prem-75ore disc
Dublin	1.1729-1800p	1.1730-1750p	8-23p disc	35-63p disc
Frankfurt	4.16-20m	4.16½-17¼m	2¼-1¾pf prem	5½-5pf prem
Lisbon	118.50-120.00e	118.70-119.20e	70-355ore disc	105-620ore disc
Madrid	177.00-178.50p	177.25-55p	5 prem-15c disc	21-55c disc
Milan	2202-16lr	2205-07lr	10-13lr disc	31½-36½lr disc
Oslo	10.90-11.00k	10.91-93k	390-285ore prem	810-685ore prem
Paris	10.43-50f	10.45½-46½f	⅛ prem-⅞c disc	1¾-2⅜c disc
Stockholm	10.18-25k	10.19-20k	335-270ore prem	940-860ore prem
Tokyo	423-30y	425½-26½y	3.90-3.65y prem	9.75-9.40y prem
Vienna	29.15-40sch	29.18-23sch	16-13gro prem	35-25gro prem
Zurich	3.44-50f	3.45¾-46¾f	1¾-1¼c prem	4¾-4¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.2 at 88.1.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 16 Low 14½

Week Fixed: 16¼-16

Treasury Bills (Dis%)			
Buying		Selling	
2 months	16	2 months	15¾
3 months	16³⁄₁₆	3 months	16

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)		Trades (Dis%)	
2 months	16³⁄₁₆-16⅛	3 months	16¾
3 months	16⁵⁄₁₆-16¼	4 months	16⅝
4 months	16-15⅞	6 months	16¼
6 months	15¹⁵⁄₁₆-15⅞		

Local Authority Bonds			
1 month	16¾-16½	7 months	16¼-16
2 months	16⅞-16⅝	8 months	16¼-16
3 months	17⅛-16⅞	9 months	16⅞-16⅝
4 months	17⅛-16⅞	10 months	16⅞-16⅝
5 months	17-16¾	11 months	16⅞-16⅝
6 months	16¼-16	12 months	15⅞-15⅝

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)			
1 month	16⅞-16⅝	6 months	16¹³⁄₁₆-16¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	16⅞-16⅝	12 months	16½-16⅜

Local Authority Market (%)			
2 days	16	3 months	16¾
7 days	16	6 months	16¾
1 month	16¾	1 year	16⅛

Interbank Market (%)			
Overnight: Open 15¾-15½		Close 15⅝	
1 week	15⅞-15¾	6 months	16¹⁵⁄₁₆-16¹³⁄₁₆
1 month	16½-16⅜	9 months	16¹¹⁄₁₆-16⁹⁄₁₆
3 months	16⅞-16¾	12 months	16⁹⁄₁₆-16⁷⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)			
3 months	17¼	6 months	17¼

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.5890-1.6040
Bahrein	0.6805-0.6835
Finland	8.1185-8.1585
Greece	104.10-106.10
Hongkong	10.8315-10.8715
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5105-0.5135
Malaysia	4.1385-4.1685
Mexico	45.30-46.80
New Zealand	2.2080-2.2260
Saudi Arabia	6.1735-6.2085
Singapore	3.7765-3.8065
South Africa	1.7450-1.7600

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5260-1.5310
† Canada	1.2077-1.2079
Netherlands	2.5450-2.5500
Belgium	38.54-38.59
Denmark	7.40-7.41
West Germany	2.3095-2.3115
Portugal	65.75-66.00
Spain	98.25-98.35
Italy	1223-1224
Norway	6.0450-6.0550
France	5.7975-5.8025
Sweden	5.6450-5.6550
Japan	236.15-236.35
Austria	16.15-16.18
Switzerland	1.9165-1.9185

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8279-1.9185

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 15-16: seven days, 15-15¾; one month, 15⅞-15¾; three months, 16¼-16⅛; six months, 16⁹⁄₁₆-16¹³⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $428 (an ounce); pm, $428 close, $425.60.
Krugerrand (per coin): $430-441 (£243.5-244.50).
Sovereigns (new): $105.5-106.5 (£57.50-58.50).

Chrysler– another rescue? page 17

Business News
THE TIMES Tuesday October 27 1981

West German unemployment growth, page 17

Uncertainty over Poland boosts US dollar

By John Whitmore

Continued uncertainty over the Polish situation brought renewed demand for the dollar on foreign exchange markets yesterday.

The United States currency rose 3.3 pfennigs to close at DM2.3105 in London and was also firm against most other European currencies.

Sterling, however, held up relatively well against the dollar and also strengthened against continental currencies as United Kingdom interest rates once again edged higher.

Although the pound dipped briefly to $1.80, it later recovered to finish with a net fall of 1.65 cents at $1.8050. By contrast, it ended 2½ pfennigs higher at DM4.16¾ and its index against a basket of leading currencies rose 0.2 to 88.1.

While the latest unease over developments in Poland is undoubtedly accentuating the strength of the dollar against the West German currency, there also seems to be a growing feeling that the United States currency is likely to be buoyed up through the autumn by the inflation/interest rate situation in America.

Although last week's United States money supply figures, showing a $1,500m fall in M1-B, were much in line with expectations, the 1.2 per cent rise in the consumer price index (bringing the annualized rate of increase over the latest 3 months to 13.5 per cent) came as a disappointment and suggested to markets that interest rates are likely to remain firm for some time.

In London money markets short-term interest rates continued to edge higher yesterday morning. At one point three-month interbank rate touched 17 per cent. Later it eased to close at 16¾-16⅝.

Ultra short-term rates, however, were little changed and continued to trade just below 16 per cent. The Bank of England relieved a market shortage through repurchase agreements on bills at rates of 15¾-15⅞.

So long as rates on money of up to one week maturity can be held at this kind of level, the clearing banks should be able to hold their base rates at 15½ per cent.

Financial Editor, page 17

Banks attack Mitterrand takeover terms

By Simon Proctor

Representatives of 16 European and American banks and companies yesterday issued a sharp attack on the French Government's nationalization plans after a meeting in London.

The companies were particularly concerned with the form compensation will take for their stakes in French companies being nationalized and clearly implied that they were willing to take the issue to court if satisfactory terms were not agreed. Only nine of the 16 were willing to put their names to the public statement issued.

As the bankers were meeting, the French National Assembly voted 332 to 154 in favour of nationalizing five industrial groups, 36 banks and two finance companies, Paribas and Suez.

The Bill will now go to the Senate and the final law is expected to be adopted by January at the earliest, despite the "emergency" status it was accorded by M Pierre Mauroy, Prime Minister.

The participants at the London meeting included Bayerische Vereinsbank, Commerzbank, Hamburgische Landesbank, Hessische Landesbank, Westdeutsche Landesbank, all of West Germany, Bank of Scotland, Philadelphia National Bank and Wells Fargo Bank of the United States and a group representing shareholders in France's Paribas Bank who live in the Benelux states.

This group is called Syndicat des Actionnaires Etrangère de la Compagnie Financière de Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas. It is led by M Jean Rey, a former president of the EEC Commission and a founding father of the Community.

M Rey, who is 79, flew to London from Brussels yesterday for the meeting. He is not a shareholder of Paribas.

Other companies who were represented at the meeting, held in the City's Tower Hotel, included Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa.

S. G. Warburg, the London merchant bank which has links with Paribas, was not represented.

It is believed to be the first time that international companies with minority stakes in French concerns have held a coordinated meeting to discuss the nationalization proposals and it comes hard on the heels of a fierce row in France over the way a small investment company in Switzerland, Pargesa, recently managed to win control of the Paribas Swiss subsidiary.

The statement said: "The participants do not dispute the right of the French Government's nationalization proposal on their minority holdings in French banks and companies. However, the participants feel that the compensation proposals, as they presently stand, fall short of generally accepted principles of international law concerning adequate, prompt and effective compensation."

The driving force behind the international opposition to the proposals of President François Mitterrand's government, is believed to be the German banks.

The companies objected to both the way the compensation is being evaluated and the form in which it will be paid.

As its simplest the government is generally planning to issue a special type of bond in compensation for assets nationalized. The companies attending the talks in London yesterday were concerned that the bonds would not be marketable, would be in French francs and carry too low an interest rate.

In a separate development the Geneva-based consortium, Pargesa, yesterday said it had won between 50 and 60 per cent of the Swiss subsidiary of Paribas in the move designed to take the subsidiary out of French control.

Bank makes Norton Warburg loan offer

By Lorna Bourke

The Bank of England has made an offer to those of its pensioners who lost money with the collapse of investment advisers Norton Warburg, which effectively indemnifies them for up to 90 per cent of their losses.

Norton Warburg, which failed last February leaving clients with losses in excess of £5m, was allowed by the Bank of England to discuss investment with pensioners and employees being made redundant, on the closing down of the exchange control division of the Bank. Around 20 pensioners who invested with Norton Warburg, lost considerable sums as a result.

The Bank has now offered to extend its interest-free loans to these pensioners to cover up to 90 per cent of their investment with Norton Warburg. The loans will be non-repayable to the extent that these investments become irrecoverable from the liquidation of Norton Warburg. In effect the Bank is covering 90 per cent of pensioners' potential losses.

The Bank maintains that in offering the "loan" terms it is accepting no liability for the Norton Warburg debacle. But this is unlikely to be the view taken by others who lost money in the affairs after taking the Bank's unspoken recommendation to its own pensioners as sufficient evidence of Norton Warburg's probity. Other institutions which allowed Norton Warburg to advise their pensioners and employees included the BBC, Unilever and British Airways.

The Bank's vulnerability to claims of liability does not stop at its association with Norton Warburg through its pensioners. Norton Warburg applied for a licence under the 1979 Banking Act, as a licensed deposit-taking institution, and was advised by the Bank that this was not necessary.

Private investors in Norton Warburg feel that in its regulatory capacity the Bank has been remiss, if not incompetent, and believe a lifeboat should be launched to cover small investor's losses.

Yesterday's news of the Bank's loan offer, due to be discussed with a pensioners' committee in the next week or so, is likely to encourage other investors to pursue their claims against the Bank.

The Bank is not the only institution in the firing line. Lloyds Bank which acted as bankers to Norton Warburg up to the time of the collapse, is at present involved in legal exchanges with at least one of the Norton Warburg investors.



Mr Hanson announcing Mrs Mason's removal from the board in Bradford yesterday.

Mrs Mason is ousted

By Philip Robinson

Mrs Pamela Mason, the Hollywood chat show hostess who has been warring with the board of Illingworth Morris for two years, was yesterday ousted as a director of the Yorkshire textiles group.

With her went her son, Morgan, aged 31. The board recently demoted him to a part-time director and cut his salary from £29,000 to £5,000 a year.

Although Mrs Mason, aged 65, who joined the board on the death of her father and co-founder of Illingworth Mr Isadore Ostrer in 1976, controlled 46 per cent of the votes through his estate, she and her son were defeated on a poll in which 96 per cent of the votes available were cast.

In one of the highest turnouts ever known in a proxy battle in the United Kingdom, 84 per cent of the 2,052 shareholders turned out to vote them off.

Commanding 4,642,221 votes, Mrs Mason was defeated by a margin of 277,773. Her son Morgan, who became a director in 1977, was ousted by 279,573 votes.

Mrs Mason had originally intended to use her stake to vote out Mr Donald Hanson, chairman and Mr Peter Hardy, the group's joint chief executive.

She announced the threat and requisitioned a special shareholders' meeting in July after the group had reported a second £2.4m loss in as many years and passed the dividend. She claimed that assurances which had to be given to the group's bankers in order to continue borrowing facilities represented a vote of no confidence in the present management.

But, during successive court battles involving actions brought by relatives, including her step-sister, Mrs Isabella Blench, and the executors of the estate of her father's brother, Maurice, she gave a High Court undertaking that she would not vote out the top management. The court actions had been designed to wrest control of the shares from her by replacing her as executrix.

Mrs Mason had also called for the removal of Mr Tommy Yeardye, whom she put on the Illingworth board when she first showed alarm at the way the company was run at a stormy annual meeting in 1979.

Mrs Isabella Blench applauds the decision to oust her step-sister.

But, in August, Mr Yeardye resigned, saying he backed the existing board.

Then, early in Setember, the Illingworth board went on the attack. They called another special meeting themselves to remove Mrs Mason and her son, and said that profits of £1.2m would be made by next March and that the group would return to paying a dividend, although only in a nominal way.

In the background during the four-month battle has been the announcement by Mrs Mason that she intends to sell her stake. At one time she said there were three bidders interested. Then, during a High Court hearing 10 days ago, she announced an agreed deal with Mr Alan Lewis, a Manchester businessman and chairman of a London property company.

She is selling to his Isle of Man off-the-shelf company, Abele 19 per cent of the votes and 14 per cent of A non-voters for £707,718 with the option of buying the remaining 27 per cent of the votes and the rest of the non-voters for £327,908.

But whether Mr Lewis takes up the option will depend on a winding-up petition against Lothbury Investment Corporation which has been brought by the executors of the Maurice Ostrer estate and through which the remaining shares are held. It has yet to be heard.

If Mr Lewis, aged 43, succeeds in getting the full 46 per cent, he would be obliged to make a full bid for Illingworth under the Takeover Code.

Pearson's £2m entry into legal publishing

By Our Financial Staff

Pearson Longman, which has earmarked £30m for publishing expansion over the next few years, has bought into the highly competitive legal publications market.

The group, part of the huge S. Pearson empire, has agreed to pay £2m for the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society's publishing arm which is valued in SLSS books at £357,000.

Mr James Lee, deputy chairman of Pearson Longman, said last night: "We paid £1.7m for goodwill which gives you an indication of how much we wanted to buy this. If we had not done this deal, we could virtually have kissed goodbye to getting into the legal publishing field in the United Kingdom because it is controlled by so few people."

The other big force in the field is Associated Book Publishers which has Sweet and Maxwell as its subsidiary.

Pearson's expansion lies in three main areas: video, professional information and business information.

For its cash it will get the established *Solicitors' Journal*, which has been with SLSS since the 1920s, and the legal works on capital transfer tax and road traffic offences. It hopes to retain most of the 50 staff.

Last year the SLSS publishing arm lost £150,000 on a turnover of £1.6m. It is understood that losses for the six months to the end of June were running at £75,000.

Mr Lee added: "We think it can be profitable by next year. We will expand internally in this country and by acquisition in this field in the United States, providing the price is right."

For Soliictors' Law the deal will reduce its debt by two-thirds. Bank overdrafts and loans due within a year will drop from £2.8m to £719,000.

Mr John Swanborough, Solicitors' managing director, said: "While the company was profitable it would have taken a long time to claw back out of such high debt. We decided to sell assets. We tried to sell Oyez Ltd to Mr (Robert) Maxwell (head of Pergamon Press) but that did not come off and several people had already expressed an interest in the publishing side. We put a prospectus together and put it round to about eight companies. Although there were several around the Pearson price level, they were the only group willing to keep on most of the staff."

£90M PLANT FOR LEAD SUBSTITUTE

Highland Hydrocarbons, a Scottish-based chemical processing consortium financed partly by Clydesdale Bank, yesterday announced plans for a £90m plant to produce a substitute for lead in petrol at East Nigg Bay.

The plant would make 500,000 tonnes a year of MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Buthyl Ether) out of natural gas liquids from the North Sea.

The company has applied for outline planning permission from the Highland Regional Council for a coastal plant where it is already proposing to construct an £800m development to produce basic chemical raw materials from North Sea production. A statement detailing supply agreements with a number of oil companies will be made soon.

Exxon profits fall but Shell has 33% rise

New York, Oct 26.—Exxon, the largest oil company in the world, said today that its third-quarter earnings fell 20.7 per cent from a year earlier, while Shell Oil, ranked No 8, reported a 33.4 per cent increase.

Exxon blamed higher oil exploration costs and sharply lower profits from refining and marketing for the fall. Its earnings for the three months to September 30 dropped $1,080m (£600m) from $1,360m in last year's third quarter. Revenues rose 3 per cent to $27,610m from $26,750m.

Shell attributed its gains to increased output of oil and natural gas and higher prices for those products. It also improved its profits from marketing and refining. The Houston-based company said its net income rose to $471m from $353m in last year's third quarter. Revenues climbed to $5,600m from $5,100m.

In San Francisco, Standard Oil of California blamed a decline in its third quarter net income to $1.54 a share from $1.82 the year before on a drop in foreign petroleum earnings which fell 36 per cent to $160m from $249m.

The fall was due to higher taxes on petroleum production in Britain and Canada, lower refining and marketing profits in Europe and the Bahamas, and significant costs to carry a high level of crude inventories.

United States earning for the third quarter rose 4 per cent to $332m from $319m.

Atlantic Richfield reported net earnings of $433m against $389m in the corresponding period last time.

It said petroleum product margins and sales volume, particularly petrol volumes, improved considerably in the third quarter

Higher earnings from crude oil production also were a significant factor in the 11 per cent rise in third quarter profits.—AP and Reuter.

20,000 jobs go in electronics

By Bill Johnstone

The electronics components sector has grown faster than almost any other in British manufacturing industry yet in the 18 months up to March this year, the industry shed over 20,000 workers, according to a report by a working party of the National Economic Development Office.

Between December 1979 and March 1981 the number of employees in the industry fell by 20,000 to 107,000, most of them women workers. But the report is optimistic that the industry will expand by between 10 and 15 per cent a year until 1985. In 1930 the 500 companies in the sector generated business of over £1,400m.

However, the report claims that the aggressive marketing methods of Japanese and American manufacturers have given them a competitive edge.

To counter this, the NEDO working party calls for the Government to adopt a clear set of guidelines to ensure that inward investment helps rather than hinders the United Kingdom industry.

EEC approves loan for Sony factory in Wales

A £3.7m EEC loan to help the Japanese Sony Company build a new factory in Bridgend was given the go-ahead by the Community's ministers yesterday despite French objections.

The loan for the factory, which could provide 120 jobs for redundant steel workers, was originally blocked by the French, who insisted that European industries should take priority over foreign firms for EEC investment aid.

But yesterday, the foreign ministers, meeting in Luxemburg, voted by a majority to grant the low-interest credit.

The new factory, which will assemble television tubes, is being built by Sony UK. The company applied for help from the Community coal and steel fund on the grounds that the new venture would provide jobs for workers from the Port Talbot steel works. When they closed as part of Britain's steel industry restructuring programme, 7,000 people were laid off.

France objected to the loan again yesterday, saying that the EEC was supporting an invasion of the Community by foreign interests.

Although the deal was finally agreed, EEC industry ministers have been asked to consider the whole question of financial aid from the Community for non-EEC companies.

PRICE CHANGES

Stock Markets
FT Index 461.8 down 0.1
FT Gilts 60.17 down 0.22
FT All Share
Index 281.76 down 0.34
Bargains 13,800

Sterling
$1.8050 down 1.65 cent
Index 88.1 up 0.2
New York: $1.8135

Dollar
Index 110.5 up 1.2 cents
DM 2.3105 up 330 pts

Gold
$425.50 down $5
New York: $426

Money
3 mth sterling 16¾-16⅝
3 mth Euro $ 16¼-16⅛
6 mth Euro $ 16⅝-16½

Rises

Atlantic Resc	25p to 290p
Berkeley Exp	18p to 326p
Carless Capel	6p to 133p
Imp Chem Ind	8p to 262p
Imp Cont Gas	8p to 181p
James M. Ind	1½p to 26½p
Lnd & Prov Shop	15p to 400 p
Mining Supplies	12p to 120p
Shell Trans	10p to 366p
Ultramar	8p to 481p
Utd Scientific	20p to 443p
Wiggins Const	5p to 71p

Falls

Allied Plant	5p to 16p
Assam Frontier	15p to 190p
Blackwood Hodge	2½p to 21½p
Cons Gold Fields	12p to 478p
Farmer SW	15p to 130p
Grootvlei	31p to 498p
Kinross	22p to 727p
Paterson Zoch	12p to 116p
Phicom	3p to 19p
Streeters	3p to 22p
Telephone Rents	12p to 271p
Vosper	10p to 115p

1983 boom forecast

Growth will pick up sharply next year and the economy should move into a boom by 1983, according to forecasts published yesterday by Liverpool University, under the direction of Professor Patrick Minford. Output is forecast to rise by 2.5 per cent in 1982, 4.5 per cent in 1983 and 4.2 per cent in 1984.

Inflation is predicted to fall to 7.6 per cent in 1982, 4.2 per cent in 1983 and 5.2 per cent in 1984.

The forecast says unemployment will fall by about 800,000 between now and 1984, with total adult unemployed down to 1.9 million by 1984.

The forecast calls for a package of measures aimed at improving the working of the labour market, including cuts in social security benefits. It is claimed that these could push growth up to 7 per cent a year by 1983, though the forecasters admit that such estimates may be open to considerable margins of error.

The latest forecast is considerably less optimistic than earlier statements by the group, largely, they say, because financial markets are worried by fears of post-election reflation.

Financial Editor, page 17

☐ West Germany's economic growth will be at best minimal next year and unemployment will rise, according to the country's five leading economic research institutes yesterday. But the institutes predict the balance of payments will improve considerably and inflation will fall from 6 per cent to 4.5 per cent.

Four of the institutes expect the economy to grow by 1 per cent but the fifth expects a further 1 per cent fall.

Germany's Unemployment, page 17

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Harry Kerr



A smile from Professor Delfim Neto, the Brazilian Minister of Planning, is appreciated by Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, as the professor prepares to sign a $600m memorandum of understanding which will help British companies. Full story, page 1.

Maxwell buys another printer

Mr Robert Maxwell chairman of British Printing Corporation, is to buy Carlisle Web Offset, the *TV Times* printers, and Product Support (Graphics), subsidiaries of the Oxley Printing Group which went into receivership in August. The agreement is conditional on a swift outcome of negotiations with unions over the number of jobs. BPC is also acquiring PSG Technical Publications and Birmingham Binding Company.

More oil found

Kerr-McGee Oil (UK) has discovered oil in the recently-licensed Inner Moray Firth area east of the Beatrice Field. It owns 45 per cent of the block and Tricentrol North Sea 25 per cent.

Strike leads to Pan-Am loss

Pan American World Airways said yesterday its airline division reported a pretax loss of $80.2m (£44.4m) in the third quarter compared with pretax earnings of $13m in the same period last year.

Pan Am said the loss reflected a 4.5 per cent fall in passenger traffic, partly because of the strike by American air-traffic controllers.

☐ Merger discussions between Santa Fe International and Kuwait Petroleum Corporation have led to the American Securities and Exchange Commission filing a complaint alleging violation of insider trading regulations against unknown stock buyers.

Britain and Belgium boost crude steel output

Substantial increases in crude steel production in Britain and Belgium last month boosted European Economic Community output by 6.3 per cent compared with levels of a year earlier, according to International Iron and Steel Institute statistics yesterday.

Production increased by 18.6 per cent in August with output of 10.7m tonnes.

Overall crude steel output in the non-Communist world increased by 4.8 per cent on the previous month to a total of 36.8m tonnes. In the first nine months of the year, output at 340,509m tonnes was 0.6 per cent below the level for the same period of last year.

☐ The United States Steel Corporation said yesterday it would file its expected anti-dumping suits against foreign steel producers next month. Other American steelmakers are expected to support its action.

Public sector accused

The public sector was accused yesterday of being very substantially responsible for the loss of competitiveness in British industry.

Mr J H Forbes Macpherson, president of Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, said that local authority rates and coal, gas, electricity, telecommunications and transport costs had risen by twice the rate of inflation in 1980-81 and together accounted for half the inflation in industry's total costs.

He added: "But for them, or if these sectors had kept in line with private industry, inflation would now be down to something like 7 or 8 per cent."

TODAY

Association of Scientific and Managerial Staffs Quarterly Economic Report.

Companies reporting results include: Brooke Bond Leibig (finals); British Car Auctions (finals); Harrison and Crosfield (half year).

Tea strike ends at De Lorean

The De Lorean sports car plant in Belfast was back in full production yesterday after 700 workers agreed to a union recommendation to return to work.

The dispute began when men returned late from a tea break on Friday and found supervisors working in the factory's body-shop. Machinery was blacked, and 400 workers were suspended. Another 300 walked out.

☐ Management proposals were put to the 13,000 workers at the nationalized Renault factory at Billancourt, near Paris, yesterday in an attempt to end a strike which began on October 12 and has caused the loss of 15,000 models of the popular R4.

The strike began in two shops largely manned by North Africans and Africans, who complained about pay and conditions and said changes brought about by the new Socialist Government in many areas of French life were not percolating through to them. The management later locked out 4,500 men and only talked to unions after pressure from the government.

IN BRIEF

Malaysia to continue anti-British trade policy

☐ Datuk Seri Mahathir, Mohamed, the Malaysian Prime Minister, said his country's new policy against British goods and services will remain for a long time because he does not foresee any accommodation by the British.

In an interview with the National News Agency, Bernama, he said Malaysia was neither cutting trade ties with Britain nor carrying out a general boycott of British goods.

A directive issued earlier this month requires all contract offers to British companies by ministries to be referred to the Prime Minister's department, along with a non-British second choice, for final approval.

Sweden faces tax reform

☐ Sweden's Centrist-Liberal minority government is to present a controversial tax package by next Thursday in a move to overhaul the crisis-ridden economy, government sources said.

The taxation issue sparked a dispute in the ranks of the ruling centre-right coalition last May and led to the Conservatives pulling out of the government, leaving a minority coalition under the premiership of Mr Thorbjoern Faelldin, a centrist.

Mr Faelldin, said the planned package was the biggest taxation reform ever in Sweden. "It must have a solid political foundation," he said.

S Africa gold

☐ South Africa, worried by balance of payments problems, may use its gold as collateral in the next few months to raise curency loans and to bolster its foreign exchange reserves, banking sources said in Johannesburg.

Car output down

☐ Japan's motor vehicle production in September declined 1.7 per cent from a year ago to 986,397 units, a third consecutive monthly drop, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association reports.

Iran-Japan talks

☐ Iran Chemical Development Company partners in the Japan-Iran joint petrochemical project at Bandar Koheneini, in Souther Iran, expects Iran to send a government mission to Tokyo soon to reopen talks on the fate of the project, which has met with difficulties because of the Iranian revolution and the Gulf war.

Indonesian coal

☐ Mr Subroto, Indonesian mining and energy minister, said yesterday that his country expects Australia to share its knowledge and expertise for the development of coal projects in the country. The participation of Australia and other countries was required for the exploitation of tens of million tons of his country's coal reserves.

£996m oil platform

☐ The Norwegian Statfjord oil group reports that its new oil-production platform, expected to be the world's largest, will cost about $1,800m (about £996m) up 8 per cent from previous estimates.

Hoover talks off

☐ Talks which were to have taken place yesterday were postponed between Hoover management and the unions over plans to close the company's Perivale plant in West London with the loss of more than 1,000 jobs.

£18m ship order

☐ Rijn-Schelde-Verolme Machinefabrieken en Scheepswerven NV has received an order for a bulk cargo vessel worth more than 60 million Guilders (about £18m from Dock Express Shipping, of Rotterdam.

Zinc plant project

☐ Thailand and Belgium have signed an agreement to set up a $144m (about £79.6m) zinc smelting plant to refine ore deposits near the Thai-Burmese border.

Trade balance

☐ The current account of South Africa's balance of payments is likely to remain in deficit throughout 1982, according to an economic survey published by Nedbank, a leading bank group. The prediction comes on the heels of speculation that the current account deficit may reach 4,000m rand (about £2,285m) this year, following a 1,800m surplus in 1980.

French gold venture

☐ A gold mine will be started up at Cros-Gallet, near Limoges in central France, next year by the Coframines and Pennaroya companies. About 60m francs (£5.8m) will be invested.

Oil output down

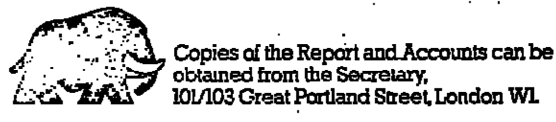
☐ Average Venezuelan oil production for the year to October 21 was 2,075,000 barrels a day, 4.29 per cent lower than that for 1980.

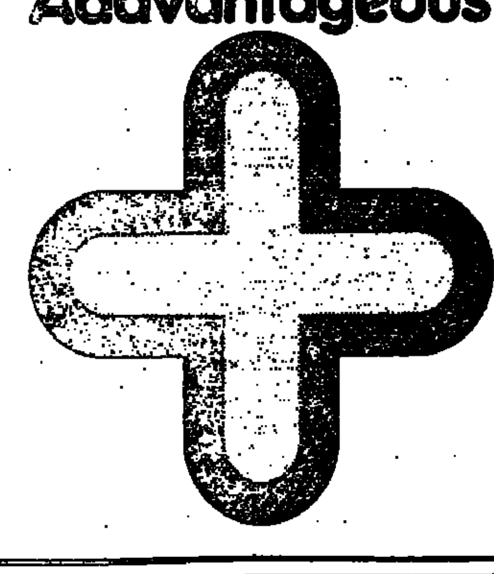
Wage claim

☐ The Japanese Confederation of Labour, a union organisation grouping many private-sector workers, has decided tentatively to seek wage rises of between 9 and 10 per cent next year.

Consumer spending

☐ Recovery in Japanese consumer confidence is slower than expected with August personal spending registering a further decline, the Prime Minister's office reports in a monthly survey report. Expenditure by wage earner households averaged 247,500 yen a month (about £578), up 4.5 per cent from a year earlier.





State blamed for wool industry woes

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Britain's wool textile industry, which in the last two years has witnessed the closure of 300 mills and the shedding of 14,000 jobs, is pressing the Government to draw up a charter of intent with employers and trade unions.

Management and trade union officials yesterday sharply criticized the Government whose policies and attitudes had, they claimed severely disturbed the industry.

A progress report from the industry's Economic Development Commitee (Little Neddy) published yesterday stated: "Many in the industry felt that there was little point in identifying and attempting to overcome problems when the main problem was the Government's economic policies."

The tri-partite Little Neddy has had discussions with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an effort to clarify the Government's attitudes towards the wool textile industry in particular, and the textile industy in general. But the members of the EDC said that while they accepted the ultimate benefits of reducing inflation, they were not convinced that nothing could be done to ameliorate the worst effects of the measures being taken.

In its report, the Little Neddy said it intended to pursue its dialogue with Ministers in a bid to improve communications with Governments and help to develop a charter.

It wants a "charter group" of the textile industries' leaders and senior civil servants to meet under the auspices of the Joint Textile committee to draw up a charter which would be based on mutual undertakings by the Government and the industries.

The committee urged the Government to adopt a resolute stance in the forthcoming round of negotiations on the renewal of the GATT Multi Fibre Arrangement and called on the Government to seek urgently to improve access to overseas markets presently protected by high tariffs.

The industry is also pressing for a simplified procedure at the European Commission for investigating cases of alleged dumping of cheap imports and it wants the Government to do its utmost to ensure that sterling is maintained at a stable and equitable level.

Last year, the report noted; the industry's recession was exacerbated by the Government's deflationary policies. Total fibre consumption fell by 20 per cent, fabric deliveries were down by 14 per cent on levels of a year earlier and the industry's labour force shrunk by 21 per cent.

Although export volume declined overall, the sector's balance of trade last year improved to almost £90m but import penetration has risen in all sectors of the industry except woollen fabrics.

The committee said the level of imports was now a serious threat. The main threat came from high-cost countries, notably Italy,

Wool Textile EDC Progress Report, free from NEDO Books.

Government may aid castings industry

By Our Industrial Editor October 26

Government funds may be made available to promote rationalization of Britain's recession-troubled steel castings industry.

Lazard Brothers, the merchant bankers, with support from the Bank of England and the Department of Industry, launched a scheme earlier this year designed to eliminate overcapacity in the industry through a voluntary and novel compensation scheme. The idea was that companies closing down facilities would receive compensation, based on a turnover-related levy paid by those companies retaining facilities.

Although progress has been made in the high alloy sector with a sufficient number of companies notifying the bankers whether or not they are willing to close facilities to enable a scheme to go ahead, less progress has been made among those companies producing heavy and light castings.

So far, companies accounting for about 15 per cent of the capacity in the heavy and light sectors of the industry have indicated that they would be prepared to close down their facilities. This falls short of the 25 per cent capacity which experts believe needs to be phased out.

In a statement to companies last night, Lazard Brothers said: "While there is nothing approaching any commitment, our explorations have now indicated a very reasonable prospect of significant external financial help for the scheme from sources outside the industry but that such help will be forthcoming only if there is firm evidence that the industry is prepared to unify quickly to play its part".

The Government has supported the scheme because of the voluntary nature of the plan and because it would be self-financing. It is understood that Finance for Industry has indicated that it might become involved.

R-R strike puts 6,000 jobs at risk

From Our Correspondent

An unofficial strike by 1,500 craftsmen at the Rolls-Royce Aero-Engine factory at Hillington, Glasgow, is putting the jobs of the entire 6,000 workforce at risk, Mr Don McLean, the company's director in Scotland, said yesterday.

He said the strike by members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers over new timings for jobs was "a mean and contemptible demand for more money", that could force the company to shift work to other factories in England. "This will mean that the factory will just erode away" he added.

A letter from the AUEW executive last week advised the strikers to return to work.

Rolls-Royce management is angered because it was thought the dispute causing the stoppage had been settled when a new agreement was signed with the union in January.

Arnold pulls out of coach consortium

From Our Correspondent

Wallace Arnold Tours, the country's largest independent operator, has pulled out of the British Coachways consortium set up a year ago after the delicensing of road transport routes.

This is the second defection from the British Coachways pool. Grey Green of London quit some months ago. However, it still leaves a number of major British operators interested in competition on long distance services, including Parks of Hamilton, Scotland, Barton Transport in the Midlands, Ellerman Beeline in the North-east and others who have joined the consortium recently.

Wallace Arnold describes the event as "a breakaway action to go even more upmarket". Coaches will now bear the company identity of Wallace Pullman. Devon and West Country services into Heathrow and London will in future carry a number of tables and games will be provided.

Japan plans multi-lingual 'artificial brains'

Computers go polyglot

Tokyo, Oct 26. — Japan is laying the foudations of a plan to build a super-sophisticated family of computers, to be introduced in the 1990s, capable of talking in any language, repairing themselves and controlling locations as diverse as hospitals and engineering works.

The Japanese companies which would take part in this development see it as a means of catapulting themselves to the forefront of the world computer industry.

The aim is to create a vast Japanese research project from which technical breakthroughs could spread, affecting anyone in any country who can be reached by telephone.

The name coined for the new machines is the "Fifth Generation". A study group has already taken the first step in the project.

Until now, computers have been designed for numerical calculations and development has concentrated on providing bigger capacities and higher operating speeds. But all the systems have involved complex operations.

Improved technology and large-scale producton is now reducing manufacturing costs and simpler ways of communicating with the machines are emerging.

The Fifth Generation computer is so called because the first computers used tubes, the second semi-conductors, the third integrated circuits and the fourth large-scale integrated circuits.

Now Japanese computer scientists, armed with ultra-large integrated circuits, plan to target computer development 10 years ahead and create cheaper machines with memories 100 to 10,000 times bigger than those in current products and capable of working 10 to 1,000 times faster.

These machines would resemble artificial brains, ranging over a vast memory store of the world's knowledge and readily usable by the general public.

A preliminary report from the Japan Information Processing Development Centre envisages a computer terminal capable of accepting voice commands in any language and any accent. It would be able to read, including an understanding of Japanese and Chinese characters and abbreviations.

Research would embrace systems to link telephones, home terminals and television receivers into a wide network of communications, including international satellites.

The new terminals would be lightweight, able to clarify even vague instructions, able to detect and repair their own malfunctions and operate in secrecy to protect individual privacy, thwart computer crime and prevent any unauthorized use.

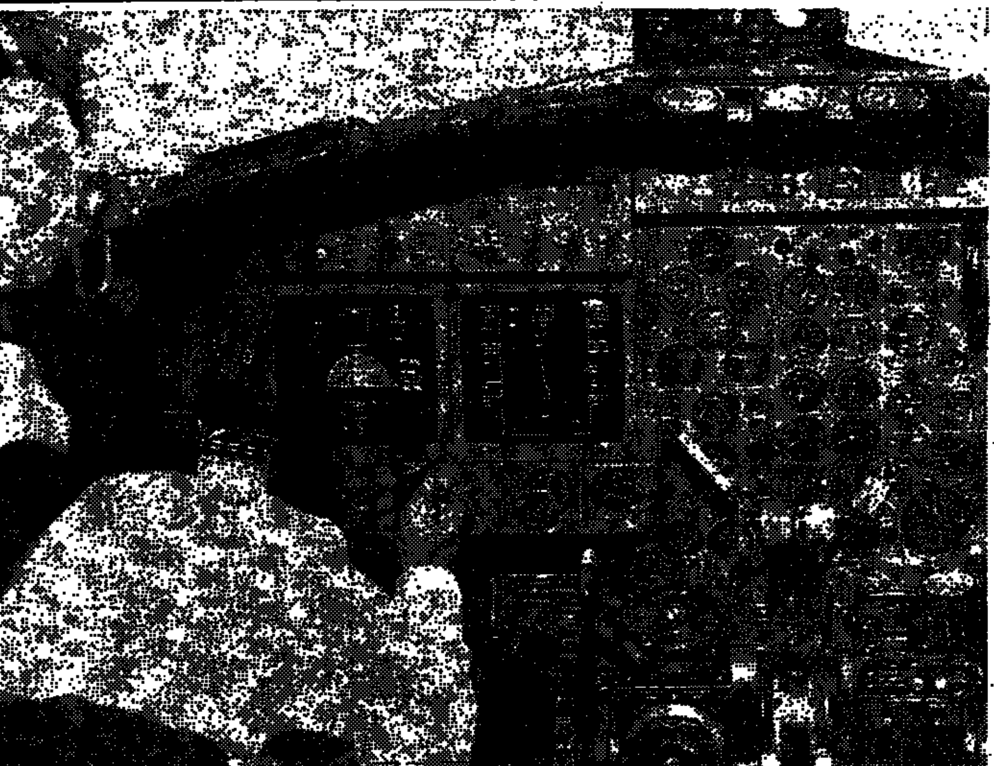
Initially the new machines would be introduced in Japan for a wide variety of uses, including building a range of intelligent robots, the creation of a lifetime education system, remote medical checks by telephone and further developments towards workerless factories.

Some scientists foresee other developments, such as the possible growth of a stay-at-home white collar workforce, the spread of accounting methods down to the corner shop and the possible use of terminals as election voting points.

Mr Hajime Karatsu, a technology consultant for Matsushita Communication Industrial Company, addressing a recent Tokyo seminar on Fifth Generation computers, said:

"Mass production robbed from us the joy of selecting goods as we like. The next generation computer will open the door to multiple choice, with products as different as cars and clothes tailored to the specifications of the purchaser.

"The Fifth Generation computer must be the machine that should work to fit the human being, contrary to the present way whereby a human being has to follow the rules of the machine." Reuter.



The TV-studded all-glass cockpit of the future.

Old 1-11 to sell new flight decks

By Arthur Reed

An elderly British Aerospace BAC 1-11 airliner will fly from the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford, this week to the United Stated on a joint government-industry tour in an effort to sell a British developed flight deck of the future.

Although the aircraft is old, it is being used as a test bed for the latest cockpit instrumentation. This instrumention replaces the traditional electro-mechanical dials — which tell the pilots their speed, altitude and attitude to the horizon — with computer-generated information on television screens.

Two full-colour cathode ray tubes are installed in the 1-11 aircraft in front of the pilot in the left-hand seat, one displaying the instruments, the other a moving map showing exactly where his aircraft is at any moment during the flight. The traditional dials have been left before the right-hand seat to show potential customers the enormous difference between the two systems.

A joint team Smiths Industries, the developers jof the new system, the Royal Aircraft of Industry, and the Royal Air Force, will be on board to demonstrate it to airlines and the Boeing company ad other aircraft manufacturers on the United States west coast.

They will be trying to sell the Smiths system for the new generation of American airliners emerging from the factories, such as the Boeing 757 and 767, and for re — eqiping existing airliners, such as the 747 jumbo and the smaller 737.

Developing EFFIS, the electronic flight instrumental system, which is refereed to in the aviation industry as "the all — glass cockpit", has cost Smiths £750,000 to date, while the Department of Industry has put in a further £3.9.

The sales team will tell the Americans that the British system has potential for fuel saving, through the more exact flying which it makes possible, for greater safety in the air cutting down crew workload, and for the work of three pilots to be done by two.

The team's main slogan will be that EFIS will also save the airline industry money on the ground.

Esso project would lead to only 70 new jobs

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The £40m Esso lubricants plant proposed for Ellesmere Port would generate only 70 jobs for the area because of automation.

Esso has applied for outline planning permission on a 15-acre site and has commissioned Digitron, a Swiss company noted for guided missile systems, to investigate the project's automation potential.

Such systems use remote controlled forklift trucks to carry the products on pallets to the designated storage and dispatch areas.

Digitron has designed similar projects in Germany and Canada. The German plant in Hamburgis serviced by 20 automated trucks controlled from a computer and given signals from induction coils inserted into the floor of the warehouse.

Digitron usually uses computers from IBM or Digital Equipment Corporation of America.

It has been known for some time that Esso has been looking for a site to expand production of its blended lubricants division. At present lubricants are produced at two main plants at Manchester and Purfleet, Essex.

There has been no decision yet even to build the plant, since the company still has the option to improve its two existing sites.

Small firms are starting to boom, Jenkin says

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary for Industry, quoted new evidence yesterday to support the view that the recession had sabilized. Small businesses, on which the Government laid great emphasis, were now being created at the rate of 2,500 a month, he said.

Mr Jenkin told the National Chamber of Trade conference at Worthing: "The number of new businesses starting up even in this recession may well outweigh the number of businesses being wound up or taken over."

He said that in contrast with earlier decades, the Government now helped small businesses in dozens of ways. "Since the last general election, 60 new measures have been introduced to encourage the small firms sector," he added.

Mr Jenkin spoke as part of a government drive to publicize its business opportunities programme. A local businessmen's conference in Brighton tomorrow, to be addressed by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary for Energy, is one of a series being held throughout the country.

Mr Jenkin said the Government saw a thriving small business sector as essential as a safeguard against too much economic power being concentrated in too few hands. The multiplication of decision centres meant there was more chance of getting things right.

He added: "There are too many one-horse industrial towns where the horse has bolted leaving the stable empty. In towns where there is a thriving small business sector, the collapse of a major employer is a far less serious event than where there is none."

The real reasons for the low number of small firms were to be found in the national culture. Mr Jenkin said: "In our schools it is preached that profit is a dirty word. School-leavers are overwhelmingly encouraged to see themselves as employees and never as potential employers.

"From having been perhaps the most entrepreneurial society in the world, our culture, our attitudes and our institutions have almost made 'entrepreneur' a term of abuse.

"It is not fanciful to argue that nearly three million unemployed in Britain — 11.3 per cent compared with an average of 8.3 per cent in the Common Market — is at least in part due to this disastrous attitude. Nor is it fanciful to claim that things are at last changing."

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	15½%
Barclays	15¼%
BCCI	16 %
Consolidated Crdts	16 %
C. Hoare & Co	*15½%
Lloyds Bank	15½%
Midland Bank	15½%
Nat Westminster	15½%
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 12%, up to £50,000 14%, over £50,000 14½%.

Business appointments

Newage names technical chief

Mr Peter Wyles has been appointed technical director of Newage Engineers, part of the Charterhouse Group.

Mr Denis Lyons, managing director of Heidrick & Struggles International, has joined the Heidrick & Struggles Inc group operating board.

Mr David LeRoy-Lewis is now on the board of R.P. Martin & Co. and will be non-executive chairman with effect from November 1. Mr LeRoy-Lewis is also deputy chairman of Touche Remnant & Company. In accordance with the agreed terms of the merger with the Bierbaum Group, Mr Peter M. Endres and Mr Michael D. Phelan become joint managing directors; Mr Wolfgang Struck and Mr Peter Watling become joint deputy managing directors. Mr Alan Griffiths and Mr Martin H. Renfer have been appointed to the board, together with Mr Eduard will (managing director of Bear, Sterns International Corporation, London) who will serve as a non-executive director.

Mr John Bullock becomes a part-time member of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority for three years from November 1.

Mr Brian Tatch of Clay and Partners has been elected chairman of the Association of Pensioneer Trustees with Mr Derek Thomas of Christian Morgan as secretary and Mr David Johnson of Duncan C. Fraser as treasurer.

Mr David Phillips has been appointed a director of Pointon York (Pension and Employee Benefits) and of P.A. Trustees.

Mr J. E. Lazurus is to be secretary of Pyke (Holdings) from November 1. Mr A. J. Pyke is resigning as director and secretary.

Mr Peter Hammond has been appointed managing director of Eros Mailing.

Mr C. J. Whittles, managing director of Profile Expanded Plastics, joins the board of its holding company, Pentos Home and Office Products Group.

Mr Roy Benniston and Mr Barry Matthews have been appointed to the board of H. Pickup Structural Engineering, a subsidiary of Allied Plant Group.

Mr Malcolm A. Anson is joining the board of the Bristol Waterworks Company, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr A. N. Irens.

Dr Wolfgang Lafite becomes deputy general manager of the London branch of Creditanstalt-Bankverein and Mrs Janet Chamberlain has been appointed manager, Export Finance.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Interest rates on a knife-edge

Period rates in the money market continued to creep higher yesterday, with the 3-month interbank rate briefly touching 17 per cent. But still the authorities and the discount houses continue to play the game at just over 15 per cent. So, for the time being at least, the banks continue to be spared the blushes of pushing their base rates back up to 16 per cent.

How long this can go on remains to be seen, but the behaviour of sterling must be fairly critical. Although the pound finished 1.65 cents down in London last night, it appeared to bounce off the $1.80 mark without Bank of England help. It was also firm against Continental currencies.

Whether this was in response th the higher period rates in London money markets or in expectation that ultra-short term rates will soon move higher, is a matter of conjecture. Dollar rates remain firm, however, and that seems to be the way markets expect them to continue on the basis of the latest US inflation figures. As in London, bonds and equities in New York have failed to hold on to the early October rally and are staring their September "lows" in the face once more.

● *Fund managers GT Management are negotiating with Sun Life and are likely to come to agreement soon on the sale of a range of insurance and pension products linked to GT funds. The main attraction for GT, as for any unit trust group which teams up with an insurance company, is no longer the sales potential of unit trust linked policies which attract tax relief on the premiums. Unit trust are now a more tax efficient investment vehicle than life products and will sell to some extent on their own merits. The appeal lies in the much improved marketing potential available through a life company's sales force and broker contacts.*

Unit trust groups are prevented under the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act from doorstep selling of their products, while insurance companies suffer no such restriction. Fund managers feel that the PFI Act, now under review by Professor Gower's committee, places unit trusts at an unfair disadvantage to competing insurance products and are anxious to see the constraints removed. The GT has no intention of exploiting any insurance links in this way.

One way of avoiding the Act's constraints is to obtain potential customers written consent to being supplied with information concerning unit trust investments. Salesmen are then free to discuss such investments in the client's home.

This blatant sidestepping of the PFI Act provisions must make Professor Gower's review of the Act all the more urgent. In the meantime, an EEC directive currently being drafted deals with the problems of doorstep selling and is likely to come down in favour of a statutory cooling-off period with salesmen giving clients written notice of their right to cancel an agreement within seven days. Clearly, this could create problems with financial products like unit trusts.

Economic forecasts

Liverpool misses goal

The latest set of economic forecasts produced by the Liverpool group headed by Professor Patrick Minford take the Micawber school of economics to its logical conclusion. Not merely something but everything will turn up as long as the Government sticks to its policies. The rosy forecasts would have more credibility had we not seen them all before. In November last year, the Liverpool group went against the prevailing fashion by saying the British economy would show positive growth of 1.4 per cent in 1981. Now they predict a drop in output this year of 1.3 per cent. Last year, Professor Minford was dismissive of those who thought the Government would have problems in bringing inflation down. Prices would rise by only 8.1 per cent in 1981, he said. The latest Liverpool estimate is 11.3 per cent inflation.

Unemployment is now at 2.7m among adults. In November, 1980, the *Liverpool* group proved to their satisfaction that the annual average would never rise above 2.1m. Yet as the forecasts for the early 1980s are *shown to be hopelessly* optimistic, the Liverpool estimates for the middle years of the decade are being revised up. Growth of over 4 per cent a year is now predicted in both 1983 and 1984 in the central forecast, while inflation is set to be 4.2 per cent in 1983 and 5.2 per cent in 1984.

Forecasting is an inaccurate science at the best of times. No one can reasonably complain if forecasters get it wrong, though errors on this scale are far greater than those using more conventional techniques are used to. What does grate a bit is the tone in which anyone who disagrees with the Liverpool view of the world is dismissed for failing to understand it. It is as if the whole of the British recession of the past two years (whose imminence Professor Minford denied) has been caused because unions and financial markets have been too stupid to understand what the Liverpool forecasters have been saying.

The stridency (noticeable in discussion of this year's riots, which Professor Minford also doubted would happen) comes across particularly clearly when the Liverpool policy for the British economy is discussed. Briefly, this involves big cuts in social security benefits, removal of trades union immunities and a string of measures to cut spending and taxes. If all this is done, *the Liverpool group claim, inflation will* fall to 1 per cent in 1983 and prices will actually drop 1 per cent in 1984. Growth will be at or above 7 per cent in both those years. Yet this non-inflationary boom will be accompanied by interest rates between 13 and 14 per cent. The only thing one can do is shake one's head and remember that the Liverpool group's forecasts should not be used to judge other forecasters.

Highland Distilleries

Little cheer

Without its *Famous Grouse* blend to lean on, Highland Distilleries' results last year would have given the stock market as much as a hangover as the product itself. As it is, pretax profits dropped 13 per cent to £5.06m, after being almost 20 per cent adrift at the half-way stage, a sharp contrast to last month's buoyant results from Arthur Bell, which operates exclusively in the retail market.

As the dreadful results from Tomatin illustrated, it is the big blenders who have been taking savage action to reduce the cost of financing stocks in a period of recession when there seems a real danger of a whisky lake developing. Profits on whisky sales for blending — both new fillings and matured whisky — dropped by more than two fifths which means that *Famous Grouse* now accounts for more than half group profits against less than a third the year before. That has left the group's five distilleries working at only 53 per cent of capacity against 87 per cent a year ago and with two plants already on short-time the group is looking closely at its capacity needs.

Fortunately, *Famous Grouse*, which has continued to increase UK market share, looks set for another reasonable year despite signs of increased competition from other brands with the possibility of price increases for the whisky trade generally early in the New Year. Which is more than can be said for the blending side, where prospects are still described as pretty bleak. Working capital requirements were again higher leading to a £2m rise in borrowings, even after more than halved capital spending and the rise in the overdraft will continue in the current year. The dividend has been held at 3.7p gross a share where the current cost cover is closer to 1 than the 1½ level a year ago.

The shares, a poor performer since the failure of the Hiram Walker bid, hardened 2p to 80p yesterday, where the yield is 4.7 per cent. But as the pummelling Distillers has had over the *last week has shown, there are not going* to be many glasses raised to this sector for some time yet.

Will the Americans have to bail out Chrysler once again?

New York

While economists in Washington argue whether or not the American economy is in a recession, one of the country's *leading companies*, Chrysler, has its own way of bringing the debate down to a more practical level. Once again, according to Wall Street's experts it is threatening to expire on the Presidential doorstep.

America's third largest car company has already been bailed out by the Government, the last time as recently as April. For it to come back to *the well again will be a bitter* blow not just for President Reagan, whose free market views are at odds with subsidies, but also for the company's colourful chairman Mr Lee Iacocca, who, when he got the last bucket of money from Washington, was adamant that the company would not need to ask for more.

> ' After a disastrous autumn it looks as if the rumours of the company's survival have been greatly exaggerated '

For a brief period this summer he was almost right. In the three months to June, Chrysler actually made a small profit—albeit by producing rather more cars than it could sell, and palming them off on reluctant dealers. But Iacocca knew what he was doing and gambled that the psychological impact of the profit would be to persuade potential customers that they could buy with confidence. But now, after a disastrous Autumn, it looks sadly as if the rumours of Chrysler's survival have been greatly exaggerated.

The most telling statistic is *the backlog of unsold* cars. Ideally the industry likes to have a 60-day supply — a combination which means customers do not have to wait long for delivery and dealers do not have too much unsold stock. In September, after a heavy programme of price-cutting and holiday closures, Chrysler's backlog was 62 days. But at the beginning of October it had soared to 97 days, *which crudely speaking*, means it sold virtually no cars for a month. And while the position was possibly not that bad, it is widely believed on Wall Street that the company considered postponing a planned payment into its employees' pension fund in order to find the money to pay its September wage.

Astonishingly since then things have got worse. October has been nothing short of a disaster for the whole industry, with sales down 30 per cent on last year — the lowest level for nearly a quarter of a century. Putting it another way, if the October pattern was repeated for the year, the industry as a whole would sell just half the absolute minumum number of vehicles it needs to be barely profitable.

October traditionally is the month in which next year's *models are introduced.*

When the Carter congress reluctantly agreed to help Chrysler last year, it earmarked $10,500 million (£5,800 million) of aid. This was not in cash — rather it took the form of loan guarantees which allowed the company to borrow more from its bankers. Some $300 million of this is still left in the kitty.

Cynics on Wall Street are running a sweepstake on the day Chrysler asks for this aid too. But its problem is more complicated than that. For one thing the company board is split on whether it should ask for the money, not because it objects to the principle, but because of the side effects. Last time for example, the negotiations which eventually yielded $400 million took more than three months to complete and according to some economists the *talks* caused *such* uncertainty that Chrysler lost more in sales than it ever ''ly got in aid.

They fear the same hing could happen again, and coming so soon after the much vaunted profit it would have a disastrous effect on Chrysler's long-term credibility.

There is a second problem. Each Federal dollar has to be matched by a dollar saving within the company. This has been achieved in the past by forcing the employees to take pay cuts and component suppliers to cut their prices and wait for payment. But these screws are as tight as they can go.



Mr Lee Iaccocca, head of Chrysler: the pressures to seek more government help are growing

Most of all the company has to fight the feeling that more aid is simply pouring good money after bad.

One reason the negotiations took so long last spring was that a Federal Monitoring Board, which includes the hard nosed duo of Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker, has to approve the Chysler survival plan. Last April it endorsed the company's forecast of a $38 million loss for the third quarter. The results will be out this week. But Wall Street analysts reckon the company will finish at least $100 million in the red. Its loss for the year might then hit $500 million which is twice the forecast agreed to by the monitoring board.

Though supersalesman Mr Iacocca must bear some of the responsibility for the way things turned out, he deserves credit, not blame, for the fact that Chrysler's market share is higher than forecast. What went wrong was that the overall market turned out smaller than anticipated, so each manufacturer has been able to sell only a fraction of the cars they expected to. Producing well below capacity inevitably means huge losses. General Motors for example, lost $468 million in its third quarter. Ford is expected to lose $200 million. The difference is they can just about afford it. Chrysler cannot.

The question is whether things are likely to get any better in the immediate future, given that American cars still look overpriced compared to Japanese models. High interest rates make hire purchase exorbitant, and consumer confidence is crumbling fast. No one could blame the loan board if it concluded that a further injection of $300m would simply delay the inevitable.

This can scarcely be lost on Iacocca, but he remains determined to play the game to the last card. Though he admits he discussed the possibility of more aid with Donald Regan a few days ago he is adamant that no formal proposal has been submitted. This, analysts say, is because he is clearing the decks for action by insisting that his dealers place firm orders now for the cars they hope to sell in the next three months. They will have to pay for these cars of course, but the significance of the move is that any sales slump caused by the search for more aid will fall fair and square on them, not the company.

Beyond that tactic Mr Iacocca's room for manoeuvre is severely limited, his options having been exhausted by previous efforts to escape from bankruptcy. And that means that if the company does indeed ask for more cash, it may well need support and even further aid from the White House. The chances of that must be slim.

Anthony Hilton

Unemployment: now it is Germany's turn

Lengthening dole queues have been been a novel and unsettling experience for the Germans. Peter Norman reports on the plight of the country's economy

Bonn

It has taken West Germany rather longer than most European countries to realize that it has an unemployment problem.

But the autumn report of the countries' five leading economic institutes, which was published yesterday, makes clear that the plight of the jobless should be the paramount economic concern of politicians in Bonn next year.

Four of the institutes, based respectively in West Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and Essen, believe that the numbers of registered unemployed will average 1.6 million next year while the Institute for World Economy at the University of Kiel, takes a gloomier view, predicting an average unemployment figure of 1.75 million in 1982.

What these figures mean is that Germany is heading for peak unemployment of about two million next year.

Although two million registered unemployed might appear modest compared with the numbers out of work in Britain, the rapid lengthening of the dole queues over the *past few months* has been a novel and unsettling experience for a society used to economic success.

Nor is the problem likely to go away quickly. The age structure of German society means that an estimated 800,000 people will be added to the potential working population between now and 1988.

The rise in unemployment over the summer months has been dramatic. The most recent official figures for September showed that 1,256,000 were out of work. Not only was this the highest figure for a September since 1952, but it represented an increase of 53 per cent on the level of a year before.

A slump in the number of jobs officially registered as vacant to 176,000 last month, and a jump of 61 per cent to *268,000 in the number of* people on short time working between August and September, are clear signs that unemployment will continue to rise in the short term. The five institutes believe that the total will soon pass the 1.5 million mark. The present weakness in West Germany's domestic economic performance is proving much more difficult to overcome than the country's many professional forecasters believed when they began a year ago to predict the likely development of the economy in 1981.

Modest hopes of a real economic growth rate of between zero and 0.5 per cent this year have given way to the institutes' latest expectation that real gross national product will fall by 1 per cent in 1981.

Whereas recently the German Government was hoping that economy might grow by 2 per cent next year, The four most optimistic institutes put the possible growth figure at only 1 per cent and Keil, on the basis of a prediction that a turnaround in the economy is unlikely before the end of 1982, expects a further real decline of 1 per cent in GNP.

The recovery of German exports on world markets has been insufficient to compen*sate for the baleful influences* of high interest rates and rising costs at home.

The extended period of high interest rates has contributed to a record number of insolvencies. Over the first half of this year the number of bankruptcies rose by a fifth and the trend is expected to continue over the rest of 1981 to create a record 11,000 cases this year.

The building, retail and services sectors, all traditionally under-capitalized, have been particularly hard-hit. The number of building workers among the registered unemployed was 139 per cent higher in September than a year ago.

Whereas 255,000 people lost their jobs because of business failures last year. The total in 1981 is expected to rise to nearly 290,000.

In contrast to the recession of the mid-1970s, the German banks are less inclined to help companies that hit temporary hard times through their difficulties. The protracted period of high interest rates has imposed a squeeze on the profits of many banks and forced some to introduce retrenchment measures themselves.

The problems faced by the banking industry have helped *to explode a once popular* myth that expansion of the services sector would automatically absorb slack from the labour market.

Many leading Germans, among them Herr Karl-Otto Pöhl, the President of the Federal Bank in Frankfurt, believe that Germany must "reindustrialize" if it is to deal with the problem of unemployment.

But reindustrialization is easier to talk about than to achieve. Perhaps the only developed economy that is at present reindustrializing to the extent necessary to maintain employment, is Japan.

The economic institutes in their report agree that unemployment can only be tackled through medium-term policies. They are unanimous in saying that shortterm spending programmes to boost employment *will in the long*-run only make it more difficult to combat unemployment.

But their prescriptions are very much those trotted out on successive occasions in the past. They preach moderation in wage settlements — with Kiel advocating a freeze on wage increases throughout 1982. The State's financial deficits should be consolidated — but in such a way as to encourage those aspects of State spending and budgetary policy that stimulate growth. Monetary policy should follow clearly set targets that provide for growth potential in the economy. But should not be tightened in the event of inflation rising above the level that is anticipated and considered unavoidable.

The trouble with such prescriptions is that they match fairly evenly the declared aims of government economic policy. And yet unemployment has risen sharply and is destined to continue rising.

The apparent *failure of* prescriptions and policy is beginning to foster cries for a change. Herr Heinz-Oskar Vetter, the head of the West German Trade Union Federation (DGB), has warned: "We cannot accept that there are 1.4 million unemployed in this society and that politicians react to forecasts of 1.75 million jobless with a shrugging of the shoulders".

As unemployment mounts towards two million, pressure for a change in policies is certain to grow inside the trade union movement and on the left wing of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrat Party.

Business Diary: Snap, crackle, flop?

When I think of breakfast television, I am reminded of a scene from Lindsay Anderson's most recent film, *O Lucky Man!*

Anderson, playing himself, approaches Malcolm McDowell, the film's luckless Candide-like hero, and orders him to smile.

It is an audition and Anderson is the director. When McDowell declines, Anderson then repeats the request and backs it up with a clout round the head. McDowell obeys and the set dissolves into a raucous party at which McDowell is the centre of adoring attention; he has conformed to the director's instructions and been welcomed into the glittering world of showbusiness. Acceptance spells success.

TV-AM is an equally glittering array of television talent, most of which accepted the clout round the head some time ago and *has, in the* meantime, reaped its rewards, one of which was the breakast televisions franchise.

Will it have a happy — ending? Perhaps, but there are already rumblings within the Indpendent Broadcasting Authority about the direction of the new company.

These arise in the first place from the fact that TV-AM won the franchise with an unexpected array of glamour. Publicly fronted by Peter Jay, it was backed by Anna Ford, Angela Rippon, Esther Rantzen, Robert Kee, Michael *Parkinson* and *David Frost*. This was a line-up of public figures unrivalled by any of the seven other hopefuls in the breakfast race.

This contest was finally between TV-AM and a consortium headed by Pearson Longman. The latter was heavy on professional talent — it included Mike Wooller, the former head of documentaries at Thames and Jeremy Hardie, *Oxford don and* deputy chairman of the Monopolies Commission, who is now working on the Royal Bank of Scotland report — but short on public figures.

Though the voting has never been revealed, I understand that the IBA was split between the two bids. Lady Plowden, then chairman of the authority, voted for Pearson Longman's group, but saw herself defeated by no more than two votes. The old guard of the IBA voted for Pearson Longman; the newer members plumped for TV-AM. It was, said one of those involved, decided on glamour.

All this might not matter, since all concerned have solid reputations as television professionals, were it not for the fact that TV-AM's image — even with the departure of Esther Rantzen from the team — remains irrevocably tangled up in the image of British broadcasting as it stood in 1980. Is that what people will want to watch in 1983? The company's star line-up now looks like this . . .





Left: Peter Jay — "No more departures". Above: presenters Angela Rippon and Michael Parkinson.

DAVID FROST. More than anyone, Frost seems to sum up TV-AM's difficulty. In a broadcasting career which started in the Sixties, Frost has turned in some respectable current affairs programmes. But he has mixed this with showbiz and adverts to a baffling degree, to the extent that he now has no defined public image.

PETER JAY. Former Ambassador to Washington, Economics Editor of *The Times* and presenter of *Weekend World*, Jay has a strong record in journalism. Before his Washington appointment, he co-authored, with John Birt of London Weekend Television, a series of articles calling for a new approach to television news which would bring greater understanding *to current affairs.*

Robert Kee.

Veteran broadcaster and former reporter with *Picture Post*, Kee has, for the most part, managed to avoid the mantle of show business accepted with varying degrees of willingness by his colleagues. His recent handling of the Booker Prize ceremony smacked somewhat of greasepaint, but on the whole it seems unlikely that he will be spotted plugging margarine anywhere before TV-AM appears.

Michael Parkinson.

Jay apart, former *Guardian* reporter Parkinson is the most vocal supporter of breakfast television to be found in the ranks of the celebrities who founded TV-AM. Parkinson seems to have a genuine desire to shrug off the somewhat middle-of-the-road image with which his BBC chat show has landed him. Meanwhile, he also has a lucretive chat contract in Australia.

Angela Rippon.

The former BBC newsreader's latest escapade is to sign a contact to promote Hovis. The bread company's marketing manager, Alan Hepburn, is frank about why she was chosen: "It is in anticipation of her appearing on breakfast television."

Anna Ford.

Rippon's ITV counterpart upset her bosses at ITN when they discovered that she was a member of the TV-AM consortium. ITN had an unsuccessful bid in for the same franchise. Anna Ford's departure from ITN soon followed. She is now writing a book called *Men* and expecting a baby by cartoonist Marc Boxer.

Jay says that there will be no more departures from the ranks "short of people being struck by meteorites in the streets. Esther Rantzen left because she found herself the mother of three children under four years old. I can say with biological certainty that cannot happen to anybody else."

David Hewson

Stock markets

Prices drift in thin trade

Faced with an ever growing list of imponderables investors decided to take the day off yesterday and the new two week account made a remarkably quiet start.

The *FT* Index opened 1.7 down before reverting to unchanged at 3 pm, and eventually closing 0.1 down at 461.8. Dealers described trade as exceptionally thin with the market anxiously awaiting the third quarter figures from ICI on Thursday and the outcome of applications for shares in Cable & Wireless on Friday.

In the meantime, the continuing unrest in Poland, the upward pressure on interest rates and further weakening of sterling again proved a disincentive. Interest was again centred on oils and special situations.

Government securities continued to drift, unsettled by the poor overnight performance on the US bond market which resulted in losses of £⅛ across the board.

ICI was the main feature in blue chips rising 8p to 262p ahead of Thursday's reports where estimates range from £70m to £75m against a loss last time of £10m. Smaller gains were seen in Fisons, up 3p to 123p, and Hawker Siddeley, 2p to 282p, the latter following recent improved figures.

But Lucas Industries slipped 3p to 183p as next Monday's strike of BL workers drew closer with no sign of a solution.

Oil shares continued to run against the trend, still excited by the possibility of a higher oil price at the Opec oil ministers' conference in Geneva. Buying was spread across the board although with Wall Street opening lower prices closed off the top. BP ended 4p stronger at 302p with Shell rising 10p to 366p, Ultramar 9p to 481p, and Tricentrol 2p to 246p. Among second liners Atlantic Resources jumped 25p to 290p, after 310p, still awaiting the report on the Porcupine Basin. Berkeley Exploration rose 18p to 326p, KCA International 2p to 138p, Candecca 15p to 196p and Sovereign 26p to 364p.

Mining Supplies was a feature after a visit to its headquarters by several institutions which put 12p on the price at 120p. Speculative demand boosted Wights Construction 5p to 71p with Ranks Hovis McDougall up 2p at 54p on persistent bid talk. Maurice James advanced 14p to 26½p after talk that the chairman had rejected a bid of 40p a share for his stake. A spokesman denied the rumour but added that the chairman was still in talks with several other public companies.

Who is the mystery buyer of Berec shares at 115p? Cazenove were a buyer at that level yesterday, but the price moved against them, to close up 1p at 117p. Word is that it could be an Isle of Man purchaser.

Brokers to Ibstock Johnsen, Laing & Cruickshank, last night denied rumours of an impending bid for Eucalyptus Pulp Mills after announcing an increased stake in the group. Ibstock bought another 100,000 shares or 2 per cent for £180,000, bringing its holding to 22.7 per cent. Eucalyptus shares closed unchanged at 181p.

Jenks & Cattell jumped 5p to 68p after a meeting with the Elliott Group of Peterborough, for which it is making an all-share bid. At this level the Jenks offer is worth 56p to Elliott holders compared with its closing price of 45p last night.

British Land has picked up a further 1.1m shares in J Hepworth, 1p dearer at 86p, taking its stake to just over 11 per cent.

Equity turnover on October 23 was £108.102m (12,644 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Ultramar, BP, Glaxo, SA Breweries, ICI-Barratt Developments, Barlow Rand, Shell and Elsburg Gold.

Traded options: Only 686 contracts were recorded with ICI on 103 calls.

Traditional options saw calls in Town & City on 2¼p, Ass Fish on 8¼p, ICL on 5p, and Royal Bank of Scotland on 15p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Avril Pet. (F)	0.49(0.47)	0.11(0.022)	1.3*(0.1)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Bishopsgate Trust (I)	—(—)	0.72(0.69)	1.9(1.87)	1.2(1.1‡)	11/12	—(?.33‡)
Brit. Uralite (I)	2.01(2.41)	0.34*(0.025*)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Feb Int. (I)	8(7)	0.42(0.35)	—(—)	0.75†(1)	14/12	—(3.0)
Highland Dist. (F)	73(64.3)	5.06(5.32)	7.1(8.4)	1.8(1.8)	—	2.6(2.6)
Laughton & Sons (I)	6.84(6.07)	0.28(0.25)	—(—)	6(—)	—	—(11.0)
St. George's (I)	2.76(1.12)	0.11(0.09)	4.23(3.99)	1(0.85)	—	—(3.0)
W. Brom. Spring (I)	1.81(2.18)	0.03(0.22)	—(1.55)	—(—)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * Loss; † Paid on increased capital; ‡ Adjusted for scrip issue.

Matthew Hall in £10m US deal

International engineering group Matthew Hall & Co has ended a three-year search for an expansion vehicle in the United States with the acquisition of a Louisiana-based engineering contractor, Barnard and Burk.

Matthew Hall is paying $19.5m (about £10m) in cash for the company, a subsidiary of Aerojet General Corp of California, which in turn is a subsidiary of General Tire and Rubber. The purchase is being financed by a $6m term loan with the balance coming from cash reserves.

A substantial part of Barnard and Burk's business is in oil refinery maintenance and pipeline fabrication. It is engaged throughout the United States in engineering design and construction. Matthew Hall hopes to expand into mining.

Aerojet says Barnard and Burk does not fit into its long-term corporate plans.

The company's net tangible assets were worth $12.1m at May 30. Pretax profits for 1980 were $1.17m on sales of $71.9m. In the first half this year profits were $1.57m on sales of $38m.

Mr Arthur Hoskins, managing director of Matthew Hall, said he expected profits for the full year to be $3.8m and that the acquisition "would give the group sales in the United States of $80m to $100m for the year against "almost nothing" generated by the group's two small and recently established subsidiaries in Houston and Denver.

At present, overseas earnings account for about a fifth of Matthew Hall's profits. Mr Hoskins said he expected that to rise to about one half within four years. The group also operates in Australia, Singapore and The Netherlands.

Humberside Electronic to join USM

By Margareta Pagano

Humberside Electronic Controls, a machine tool specialist, is coming to the Unlisted Securities Market after completing a reverse takeover of Sumtravalle Estates.

Humberside, formerly Sumtravalle, yesterday applied for a quotation on the market and expects dealings to start next Monday. Brokers, Smith, Keen Cutler are placing 1.5 million shares of 10p each at 10½p.

HEC which specializes in rebuilding and retrofitting machine tools, estimates that profits for the year to next May will be at least £225,000. Since it started business in 1976 HEC has increased profits from £16,000 to £65,000 and sales from £90,000 to £600,000. Present orders total £300,000 and inquiries are valued at £3m; at least half are expected to turn into firm orders.

R & J Pullman looks for recovery

Looking forward in his annual statement to better times, Mr M. A. Hope, the chairman of R. & J. Pullman, says there are firm signs that the quality end of the clothing trade is improving.

This and the fall in sterling, which has brought about a sharp improvement in export markets, lead the directors to forecast a resumption in profits growth next year.

The 12 months to the end of last April saw the first setback in turnover and profits for six years. Pullman, nevertheless, continued its policy of acquisitions. A department store in Brighton was bought as well as two well-established clothing manufacturing companies. Several new shops were opened.

US group for London

American Natural Resources, a Detroit-based gas distribution company, has sought a listing on the London Stock Exchange. Dealings are expected to start on Thursday.

Mr Arthur R. Seder, chairman and chief executive, said the move to give the company financial visibility in Europe is thought desirable when it was diversifying from a regional gas utility into a more broadly based energy resources group.

He said American Natural wanted to raise more debt and equity capital in Europe.

Recent developments include a $240m (£13.3m) joint venture with Petrofina of Belgium to develop its coal reserves in the Appalachian Mountains.

Feb International

Bolton-based FEB International, the chemical manufacturer and builders merchant, has surprised the market with a 20 per cent increase in net profits for the half-year to June 30. The interim dividend has been increased by 12.5 per cent to 1.071p.

Sales for the half-year were up by £942,000 to £8m. Pre-tax profit was up by £75,000 to £429,000.

Change Wares

As part of its reorganization and rationalization programme, Change Wares has completed the sale of the manufacturing assets and stock of its loss-making subsidiary, Change Wares Shelving, to the Guinness Group subsidiary, Clares Limited, suppliers of shop and distribution equipment.

The net benefit to Change Wares from the proceeds of the sale and after realization of the net current assets of the shelving business, which are being retained, and after reorganization and redundancy costs, is estimated to be about £800,000. This will be used to reduce bank borrowing and to provide additional working capital.

Guinness Peat-Nap

Guinness Peat Group has confirmed that under the subscription agreement for new common stock of Nap Holding USA Inc., Guinness Peat will subscribe or procure subscribers for $6m (about £3.3m) cash, representing 10 per cent of the enlarged common stock of Nap Holding.

Last week, Guinness Peat, along with Exco International and British and Commonwealth Shipping, said they had together purchased an 89.6 per cent interest in the capital of Telerate Inc. for $75m.

The acquisition was made by Nap Holding, the holding company for a number of New York-based businesses.

S African gold swops likely

Faced with a falling gold price and weakening balance of payments, South Africa is considering repeating the gold swaps which were successful in 1976 and 1977.

The way for such deals has been paved by recent discussions with bankers at the International Monetary Fund meeting and during visits to Europe by South African monetary officials.

The policy is part of a gradual broadening of South African attitudes towards the marketing of gold. Gold mines are now allowed to hedge gold sales forward and the Reserve Bank often withholds gold sales when the market is down.

Commodities

COPPER was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash bars. £907-908 a metric ton: high-grade three months, £937.50-38.00. Sales: 4,800 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £903-904: three months, £932-33. Sales: nil tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £909.50-910.00: high-grade three months, £939.50-40.00. Settlement, £910. Sales, 8,750 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £906-907: three months, £935-36. Settlement, £907. Sales, 800 tonnes.

TIN was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8,163-70 a tonne; three months, £8,380-90. Sales, 500 tonnes. High grade, cash, £8,165-70; three months, £8,380-90. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash, £8,165-75; three months, £8,365-75. Settlement, £8,175. Sales, 585 tonnes. High grade, cash, £8,165-75; three months, 8,363-75. Settlement, £8,175. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin unavailable due to holiday.

LEAD was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £394-95 per tonne; three months, £406.50-407.00. Sales, 1,475 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £395-95.50; three months, £407-407.50. Settlement, £395.50. Sales, 5,300 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £504-505 per tonne; three months, £519.50-20.00. Sales, 3,425 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £504-505; three months, £519-19.50. Settlement. £505. Sales, 3,700 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £228.40 ($412) a troy ounce.

SILVER was quiet.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 496.40p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 895); three months 515.85p (929.80c); six months, 535.35p (966.30c); one year 577p (1,043.80c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 496.5-97.6p; three months 515.71p. Sales: 31 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 495.5-96.0p; three months, 514.5-15.0p. Settlement 496p. Sales: 71 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £629.50-30.50 per tonne; three months £656.50-57.00. Sales: 1,700 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £630-30.50; three months £657.50-58.00. Settlement, £630.50. Sales: 4,425 tonnes.

NICKEL was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £2,890-2,900 per tonne; three months £2,975-80. Sales: 156 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £2,900-2,910; three months £2,987-89. Settlement, £2,910. Sales: 168 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—Nov. 56-57.10; Dec. 56.50-57.00; Jan-March, 58.60-58.80; April-June, 62.50-62.80; July-Sept. 65.90-66.10; Oct-Dec. 69.20-69.40; Jan-March, 72.50-72.80; April-June 75.90-76.10; July-Sept. 79.20-79.50. Sales: 45 at 13 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS.—Spot 55.25-56.50. Cifs: Nov. 55.25-56.00; Dec. 55.50-56.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov. 1118-1120; Jan. 1130-1131; March, 1132-1135; May, 1128-1130; July, 1132-1134; Sept. 1130-1135; Nov. 1130-1149. Sales: 3,358 lots including 125 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec. 1168-1169; March, 1174-1175; May, 1175-1176; July, 1178-1180; Sept. 1181-1182; Dec. 1182-1188; March, 1185-1205. Sales: 3,231 lots including two options. ICCO prices daily (Oct 23) 94.60c. Indicator price (Oct 26) 5-day average 96.06c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £164; the "whites" price was unchanged at £175. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan. 155-155.25; March, 162.25-162.40; May, 166.30-166.40; Aug. 170.20-170.30; Oct, 175.35-175.40; Jan. 177-177.50; March 180.35-180.75. Sales: 5,314. ISA prices (Oct 23): daily 11.53c: 15-day average 12.11c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne).—Dec. 131.90-132.10; Feb. 135.60-136.00; April, 138.50-139.00; June, 140.50-141.00; Aug. 141.50-144.00; Oct 145-147.50; Dec. 145-150.00. Sales: 78.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No. 2 contract (cents per kilo): Oct. unquoted; Dec. 380-383; Jan. 383-385; March, 390-393; May, 397-399; Aug. 410-412; Oct. 417-419; Dec. 420-425; Jan. 423-426; March, 428-433. Sales: 32 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent unquoted. US hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Nov. £110; Dec. £111 east coast sellers.

MAIZE.—French: early Nov. £127.25 quoted trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white/yellow: Nov. £86.25 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Nov. £105; Dec. £106 east coast sellers. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY: Nov. £100; Jan. £103.40; March, £106.95; May, £110.50; Sept. 100.45. Sales: 136 lots. WHEAT: Nov. £104.80; Jan. £108.10; March. £111.70; May, £115.50; July, £118.90; Sept. £106.50. Sales: 311 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex farm spot Prices.

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£106.00	£104.00	£98.00
E Midlands	—	£104.70	£98.90
N. East	£117.30	£106.50	£100.00
Scotland	—	£104.00	£96.00

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Oct 26: GB cattle 89.15p per kg lw (+0.24); UK sheep 152.69p per kg est dcw (–11.41); GB pigs 81.30p per kg lw (+0.35). England and Wales: cattle nos down 6.8 per cent, average price 88.87p (+0.30); sheep nos down 5.1 per cent, average price 150.66p (–10.50); pig nos up 15.5 per cent, average price 81.28p (+0.34). Scotland: cattle nos down 10.4 per cent, average price 90.38p (+0.04); sheep nos up 3.5 per cent, average price 146.64p (–18.05); pig nos up 11.3 per cent, average price 73.04p (–0.44).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—Oct. 318.00-22.00; Nov. 321.00-21.26; Dec. 325.50-23.75; Jan. 325.00-25.25; Feb. 326.25-26.50; March. 327.25-27.75; April. 327.50-28.00; May. 327.50-28.00; June, 328.60-29.25. Sales: 738 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov. £77.80; Feb. £91.30; April, £103.80. Sales: 176 lots of 40 tonnes each.

TEA.—There were 30,768 packages on offer at the weekly auction and the highest price realized was 145p per kilo for an Assam Poko fanning, dealers said. Assams met good competition. Selected quality lines remained firm and although medium kinds were 1p to 3p lower, plain coloury sorts were often dearer. New season Bangladesh teas met with strong support at prices above brokers' valuations. Bright Kenyans came to an active market at firm rates with dusts dearer while medium east Africans generally sold at improved prices. A more limited selection from central Africa showed dust being easier where sold and some irregularity, with Mozambique fannings frequently neglected.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver) were: copper rose 300 to 107,525; tin rose 975 to 16,365; lead fell 975 to 47,625; zinc rose 1,100 to 81,950; aluminium rose 8,200 to 112,575; nickel rose 546 to 3,210; silver fell 270,000 to 29,560,000 troy ounces.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 26.—Prices continued to slide as the market reflected the pressures of a troubled economic outlook, poor corporate earnings and a weakening bond market.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which has fallen in six out of the last seven sessions, closed down 7.03 points at 830.96. Declines led advances by around 940 to 530 and volume narrowed to some 38 million shares from 41.99 million on Friday.

General Motors was particularly hard hit as it continued to react to the large loss

	Oct 26	Oct 23
Allied Chem	43	43¾
Allied Stores	27⅞	27⅞
Allis Chalmers	14⅞	15
Alcoa	24⅞	24⅞
Amax Inc	40⅞	42⅞
Amerada Hess	23	23⅞
Am Airlines	13⅞	13⅞
Am Brands	38	38½
Am Broadcast	34⅞	34⅞
Am Can	32⅞	32⅞
Am Cyanamid	26⅞	26⅞
Am Elec Power	16⅞	16⅞
Am Home	33⅞	33⅞
Am Motors	2⅞	2⅞
Am Nat Res	38⅞	38½
Am Standard	28⅞	28⅞
Am Telephone	57½	57⅞
AMF Inc	23⅞	24
Armco Steel	25⅞	25⅞
Asarco	26⅞	26⅞
Ashland Oil	30⅞	31
Atlantic Richfield	45⅞	46
Avco	17⅞	19
Avon Products	32⅞	32⅞
Bankers Tst NY	32	32½
Bank of America	21⅞	21⅞
Bank of NY	37⅞	37⅞
Beatrice Foods	20½	20⅞
Bendix	54⅞	55
Bethlehem Steel	20	20⅞
Boeing	25⅞	31
Boise Cascade	30⅞	31½
Borden	27⅞	27⅞
Borg Warner	45⅞	46⅞
Bristol Myers	54⅞	55
BP	21⅞	21⅞
Burlington Ind	25⅞	25½
Burlington Nthn	49⅞	49⅞
Burroughs	30⅞	30⅞
Campbell Soup	26⅞	26⅞
Canadian Pacific	33⅞	33⅞
Caterpillar	50	50
Celanese	53	54⅞
Central Soya	10⅞	10⅞
Chase Manhat	53	53½
Chem Bank NY	54	53½
Chrysler	4⅞	4⅞
Citicorp	23⅞	24⅞
Cities Service	45⅞	45⅞
Clark Equip	29	29⅞
Coca Cola	34⅞	34⅞
Colgate	14⅞	14⅞
CBS	54	55
Columbia Gas	28½	28½
Combustion Eng	33⅞	34
Comwlth Edison	19⅞	19½
Cons Edison	20⅞	20⅞
Cons Foods	28⅞	28⅞
Cons Power	16	16⅞
Continental Grp	34½	34⅞
Control Data	73	71½
Corning Glass	57½	58½
CPC Intnl	32	32⅞
Crane	33⅞	34
Crocker Int	30⅞	30½
Crown Zeller	25⅞	26⅞
Dart & Kraft	49⅞	49½
Deere	33⅞	35
Delta Air	55⅞	56⅞
Detroit Edison	11	11⅞
Disney	50⅞	50⅞
Dow Chemical	24⅞	25
Dresser Ind	34⅞	34½
Duke Power	20⅞	20
Du Pont	36⅞	36½
Eastern Air	6⅞	6⅞
Eastman Kodak	63⅞	64⅞
Eaton Corp	31⅞	31½
El Paso Nat Gas	24	24⅞
Equitable Life	8⅞	8⅞
Esmark	57⅞	58
Evans P. D.	20½	20⅞
Exxon Corp	30	30⅞
Fed Dept Stores	37⅞	37⅞
Firestone	9⅞	9⅞
Fst Chicago	19⅞	18⅞
Fst Intrst Bncp	35½	35½
Fst Nat Boston	42½	42¾
Fst Penn Corp	3⅞	3⅞
Ford	16⅞	17⅞
GAF Corp	13½	13¾
Gen Dynamics	24⅞	24⅞
Gen Electric	54⅞	53⅞
Gen Foods	30⅞	30½
Gen Mills	36⅞	35⅞
Gen Motors	37⅞	38⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	5½	5⅞
Gen Tel Elec	31⅞	32
Gen Tire	24⅞	24⅞
Genesco	7⅞	7½
Georgia Pacific	18⅞	18⅞
Getty Oil	60⅞	61⅞
Gillette	28⅞	28⅞
Goodrich	19⅞	19⅞
Goodyear	16	16½
Gould Inc	26⅞	26⅞
Grace	44⅞	43⅞
Gt Atlc & Pacific	3⅞	3⅞
Greyhound	14⅞	15
Grumman Corp	31⅞	32⅞
Gulf Oil	34⅞	33⅞
Gulf & West	16⅞	16⅞
Heinz H. J.	27 s	33⅞
Hercules	20⅞	20⅞
Honeywell	82⅞	82⅞
IC Inds	31⅞	32⅞
Ingersoll	58⅞	58
Inland Steel	23	23⅞
IBM	50½	50⅞
Int Harvester	8	8⅞
INCO	13⅞	13⅞
Int Paper	37⅞	37½
Int Tel Tel	26⅞	27⅞
Irving Bank	53⅞	53⅞
Jewel Co	36⅞	36⅞
Jim Walter	17⅞	17⅞
Johns-Manville	13⅞	14
Johnson & John	35½	35½
Kaiser Alumin	15⅞	15½
Kerr McGee	69½	69⅞
Kimberly Clark	58	58½
K Mart	16⅞	16⅞
Kroger	21⅞	21⅞
L.T.V. Corp	16⅞	16⅞
Litton	56½	55⅞
Lockheed	41	39⅞
Lucky Stores	12⅞	12½
Manuf Hanover	34	34
Mapco	28⅞	28⅞
Marathon Oil	84½	86⅞
Marine Midland	20⅞	20⅞
Martin Marietta	34⅞	33⅞
McDonnell	29⅞	30⅞
Mead	23⅞	23⅞
Merck	82⅞	82⅞
Minnesota Mng	49	49⅞
Mobil Oil	27	27
Monsanto	63⅞	63⅞
Morgan J. P.	56⅞	55⅞
Motorola	67⅞	68
NCR Corp	43⅞	44⅞
NL Industries	40½	40
Nabisco	27½	27⅞
Nat Distillers	22⅞	22⅞
Nat Med Ent	19⅞	20⅞
Nat Steel	23⅞	23
Norfolk West	47⅞	47⅞
NW Bancorp	24	24½
Norton Simon	15⅞	16⅞
Occidental Pet	23½	23⅞
Ogden	28½	28⅞
Olin Corp	23½	23⅞
Owens-Illinois	29⅞	29⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	21	21⅞
Pan Am	2⅞	2⅞
Penney J. C.	30⅞	29⅞
Pennzoil	42⅞	43⅞
Pepsico	33⅞	33⅞
Pfizer	45⅞	44⅞
Phelps Dodge	32⅞	32⅞
Philip Morris	50	50⅞
Phillips Petrol	38⅞	38⅞
Polaroid	21⅞	20⅞
PPG Ind	36⅞	36⅞
Proctor Gamble	73⅞	73⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	17⅞	17
Raytheon	38⅞	40½
RCA Corp	17	17⅞
Republic Steel	25	24⅞
Reynolds Ind	47½	47⅞
Reynolds Metal	24½	25
Rockwell Int	31	31
Royal Dutch	31⅞	30⅞
Safeways	29⅞	29⅞
St Regis Paper	30	30⅞
Santa Fe Ind	28⅞	28⅞
SCM	23⅞	23⅞
Schlumberger	58	59⅞
Scott Paper	15½	15⅞
Seagram	54⅞	54⅞
Sears Roebuck	16⅞	16½
Shell Oil	41⅞	41⅞
Shell Trans	26⅞	25⅞
Signal Co	22⅞	22⅞
Singer	14⅞	15⅞
Sony	16½	16½
Sth Cal Edison	27⅞	27⅞
Southern Pacific	35⅞	35⅞
Southern Rly	88⅞	87⅞
Sperry Corp	32⅞	31⅞
Std Oil Califnia	41½	42⅞
Std Oil Indiana	47⅞	48⅞
Std Oil Ohio	41⅞	41⅞
Sterling Drug	18⅞	18½
Stevens J. P.	13⅞	13⅞
Sunbeam Corp	37	33⅞
Sun Comp	37	37⅞
Teledyne	148¼	146½
Tenneco	31⅞	31⅞
Texaco	32⅞	33⅞
Texas East Corp	47⅞	48½
Texas Inst	81⅞	80⅞
Texas Utilities	19⅞	19⅞
Textron	26⅞	26½
TWA	16⅞	16⅞
Travelers Corp	45⅞	45⅞
TRW Inc	52⅞	54
UAL Inc	18½	18⅞
Union Carbide	47	46⅞
Union Oil Calif	37	37⅞
Un Pacific Corp	48	48½
Uniroyal	8⅞	8⅞
United Brands	10⅞	11⅞
US Industries	8⅞	9
US Steel	26⅞	27⅞
Utd Technol	45⅞	45⅞
Wachovia	27	27½
Warner Lambert	18⅞	18⅞
Wells Fargo	25⅞	25⅞
Westinghse Elec	23⅞	24½
Weyerhauser	34⅞	34⅞
Whirlpool	33⅞	29⅞
Woolworth	18⅞	18⅞
Xerox Corp	39⅞	39⅞
Zenith	11½	11½

Canadian Prices

	Oct 26	Oct 23
Abitibi	20½	20½
Alcan Alumin	25⅞	25⅞
Algoma Steel	43⅞	43⅞
Bell Telephone	18	17⅞
Cominco	48½	51⅞
Cons Bathurst	18⅞	18½
Gulf Oil	19⅞	19
Hawker/Sid Can	10⅞	10½
Hudson Bay Min	22	23½
Hudson Bay Oil	42⅞	42⅞
Imasco	36	36
Imperial Oil	25½	25⅞
Int Pipe	13⅞	14
Mass.-Fergsn	2⅞	2⅞
Royal Trust	14⅞	14⅞
Seagram	65⅞	65⅞
Steel Co	32	31½
Thomson N 'A'	19⅞	19⅞
Walker Hiram	21⅞	21⅞
WCT	11½	11½

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Champerty removes cause of action

Trendtex Trading Corporation and Another v Credit Suisse

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Roskill

[Speeches delivered October 22]

In a dispute between Swiss corporations arising out of the Nigerian cement debacle of 1975, by which one party assigned its claim under the cement contracts to its Swiss creditors in an agreement that contained a clause which gave Swiss law exclusive jurisdiction, the English judge had properly stayed an action seeking to have the agreement declared void on the ground, inter alia, that it offended against the English law on maintenance and champerty.

The House of Lords so decided in dismissing an interlocutory appeal by Trendtex Trading Corporation (incorporated in accordance with the laws of Switzerland) and Temo Anstalt, a Liechtenstein corporation, from the Court of Appeal (Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Bridge and Lord Justice Oliver) (*The Times*, May 9, 1980; [1980] QB 629) which had dismissed the companies' appeal against the order of Mr Justice Robert Goff on April 24, 1979, that all further proceedings in the plaintiff companies' action in England against Credit Suisse, a Swiss corporation, be stayed.

Mr Stanley Brodie, QC and Mr Stephen Nathan for Trendtex; Mr Richard Yorke, QC and Mr David Hunt for Credit Suisse.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the situation which gave rise to the present action was that Trendtex, having a claim situated in England against the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) for damages, put at $14m, had difficulty in financing the litigation necessary to recover it. It therefore sought and obtained assistance from Credit Suisse, which guaranteed its costs in the case.

That was perfectly legitimate, since Trendtex, in respect of the relevant trading in cement, owed Credit Suisse a large sum of money which Credit Suisse had no hope of recovering unless Trendtex succeeded in its claim against CBN.

Trendtex failed at first instance on the ground that CBN had state immunity ([1976] 1 WLR 868), but succeeded in the Court of Appeal ([1977] QB 529). Leave to appeal was given and a petition was lodged. So the position at that stage was that Trendtex had a cause of action in this country of uncertain value.

The present case arose out of transactions between Trendtex and Credit Suisse, the third of which was designed to make room for a settlement of Trendtex's claim against CBN. Maitre Patry, a Swiss lawyer, was engaged to act for Credit Suisse. Trendtex's main representative was Dr Hauser, its Swiss director.

There were three critical documents: (1) On September 6, 1976, Trendtex assigned to Credit Suisse all its claims arising out of the cement contracts "until the claims of the assignee are covered". Credit Suisse was given power to bring actions in its own name or that of Trendtex.

(2) On November 26, 1976, Trendtex surrendered to Credit Suisse all its claim arising from the cement contracts and from a specified letter of credit issued by CBN "to the full indebtedness to the transferee". His Lordship did not think that, whatever was the governing law of those documents, there could be much doubt that, they were normal assignments by way of security from a debtor to its creditor bank.

(3) On January 4, 1978, a formal agreement was entered into between Trendtex (acting by Dr Hauser), Dr Hauser personally, and Credit Suisse (acting by Maitre Patry).

The third recital of that stated that Trendtex was indebted to Credit Suisse for $1.5m and the fourth that Credit Suisse would attempt to recover its claim against Trendtex by negotiating with CBN. The fifth recital was that Credit Suisse had received an offer from a third party to buy Trendtex's claim against CBN for $800,000.

The agreement then provided by article 1 that a Trendtex did not oppose the sale by Credit Suisse to a purchaser of its choice of all Trendtex's claims against CBN and recognized that it had no further interest in the CBN case.

Further articles contained arrangements for the satisfaction, out of money to be provided by Credit Suisse, of Trendtex's other creditors, authorizations to Maitre Patry to conduct the CBN case on behalf of Trendtex or settle it by negotiation, and security for Credit Suisse through transfer to Maitre Patry of the controlling shares of Trendtex (then owned by the second plaintiff Temo Anstalt) and the resignation of Dr Hauser as director of Trendtex.

Article 6 was: "This agreement is governed by Swiss law. Any dispute regarding its conclusion, interpretation or fulfilment shall be judged by the Court of Geneva, exclusive of any other jurisdiction."

In February, 1978, it was alleged that Maitre Patry went to Nigeria and settled the CBN case for a payment of $8m. No part of that had been paid to Trendtex. The greater part of it was said to have been paid to a third party who negotiated the settlement, whose identity Maitre Patry refused to disclose.

Then began the present action here in Trendtex's name, with Temo as joint plaintiff claiming that the agreement of January 4, 1978, was void as contrary to public policy and offending against the law of champerty and maintenance.

It was further asserted that Trendtex was induced to enter into the agreement by undue influence and economic duress, that Maitre Patry acted in breach of fiduciary duty, and that Credit Suisse was vicariously liable for the loss thereby caused. The claim was for appropriate declarations, accounts and damages, and Temo claimed the return of the controlling shares in Trendtex.

Thereupon Credit Suisse applied to the court in England for the action to be stayed on the ground, inter alia, that the parties had agreed to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Swiss court.

That depended on two issues: (1) Whether the agreement of January 4, 1978, including the exclusive jurisdiction clause, was void as offending the law against champerty and maintenance. (2) Whether the court in its discretion should stay the action on the ground that the issues raised ought properly to be tried in Switzerland.

In his Lordship's opinion the appeal should be decided on simple grounds, essentially those which appealed to Mr Justice Robert Goff and in part to Lord Justice Oliver, and the law laid down so clearly by Mr Justice Danckwerts and the Court of Appeal in *Martell v Consett Iron Company Ltd* ([1955] Ch 363).

If no parties other than Trendtex and Credit Suisse had been involved in the January 4 agreement, it would have been difficult to contend that any assignment of Trendtex's residual interest in the CBN case offended against the law of maintenance or champerty.

Credit Suisse had a genuine and substantial interest in the success of the CBN litigation. It had guaranteed the previous costs. It had by the documents of September 6 and November 16, 1976, taken a security interest in the litigation or its proceeds.

To carry that a stage further a surrender of Trendtex's residual interest (if that was the effect of the January 4 agreement) would have been lawful.

The vice, if any, of the agreement lay in the introduction of the third party. It appeared from the face of the agreement as a contemplated possibility that the cause of action against CBN might be sold by Credit Suisse to a third party for $800,000.

That involved the possibility, indeed the likelihood, of a profit being made, either by the third party or possibly also by credit Suisse, out of the cause of action. That manifestly savoured of champerty, since it involved trafficking in litigation — a type of transaction which, under English law, was contrary to public policy. "Champerty is a particular kind of maintenance, namely maintenance of an action in consideration of a promise to give the maintainer a share in the proceeds or subject matter of the action." *Halsbury's Laws of England* 4th edition vol 9 (Contract) paragraph 400.

Although ancient in origin and so no doubt encrusted with disposable obsolescences, it had been given statutory recognition by the Criminal Law Act, 1967, sections 13 and 14, which, while abolishing criminal and tortious liability for champerty, expressly preserved any rule of law as to the cases in which a contract involving champerty was to be treated as contrary to public policy and/or otherwise illegal.

His Lordship referred to *In re Trepca Mines Ltd* ([1963] Ch 199) and *Laurent v Sale & Co* ([1963] 1 WLR 829) in which agreements had been held void for champerty, and said that they were sound in law. Accordingly any such assignment of the English cause of action as was purported to be made by the January 4 agreement for the purpose stated was, under English law, void.

That, however, did not conclude the matter. It remained to be decided what effect that had on the agreement as a whole. The proper law of the agreement was Swiss, and it was for the Swiss court to decide that question.

Other and serious questions were in issue between the parties as to the position of Maitre Patry which, his Lordship would say with all proper reserve — since the matter would have to be tried — appeared equivocal.

Those latter questions might not fall within the exclusive jurisdiction clause, but they must in any event be tried under Swiss law, as the law governing Maitre Patry's duties to Trendtex and his professional responsibilities. They were closely connected with the questions which arose strictly under the January 4 agreement.

There was therefore room for the operation of article 6 in spite of the champertous element in the agreement so far as concerned any assignment of the claim against CBN. In those circumstances, while it was a matter of discretion whether a stay should be granted, some strong reason must be shown why article 6 should not be given effect in accordance with the parties' contractual intentions.

All the relevant factors, including the procedural benefit to Trendtex of obtaining discovery under English law, were meticulously examined and balanced by Mr Justice Robert Goff who decided to grant a stay. The same result was reached in the Court of Appeal. His Lordship was satisfied that the decision to stay was right and the litigation ought to be tried in Switzerland.

LORD ROSKILL, concurring said he could see no reason in English law why Credit Suisse should not have taken an assignment of Trendtex's claim.

If the assignment was of a property right on interest, or if the assignee had a genuine commercial interest, his Lordship saw no reason why the assignment should be struck down as an assignment of a bare cause of action or as savouring of maintenance.

But that did not mean, in his Lordship's opinion that at least article 1 of the January 4 agreement was not objectionable as being champertous for it was not an assignment designed to enable Credit Suisse to recoup their loss by enforcing Trendtex's claim. Its purpose was to enable the anonymous third party to obtain what profit he could from the claim.

Lord Fraser, Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Keith agreed.

Solicitors: Herbert Oppenheimer, Nathan & Vandyk; Theodore Goddard & Co.

Jury to decide when doctor acts as such

Regina v Dunbar

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Mustill and Mr Justice McCullough

[Judgment delivered October 23]

It is for a jury to decide whether a doctor administering a prohibited drug to himself is acting in his capacity as a doctor within regulation 10(1) of the Misuse of Drugs Regulations 1973 (SI1973 No 797).

The Lord Chief Justice so stated in the Court of Appeal when delivering judgment allowing an appeal by Dr Ian James Cameron Dunbar, of Gillingham, Kent, against his conviction by direction of Judge Mendl at Knightsbridge Crown Court on a count of unlawful possession of a controlled drug, contrary to section 5(1) of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. He was convicted by a majority on a count of obtaining controlled drugs by deception and pleaded guilty to offences in relation to a controlled drugs register. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment suspended for two years on each count.

Section 5(1) provides: "Subject to any regulations . . . it shall not be lawful for a person to have a controlled drug in his possession."

Regulation 10(1) provides: "Notwithstanding the provisions of section 5(1) of the Act — (a) a person specified in regulation 8(2) [ie, including a doctor] may have in his possession any drug specified in schedule 2 [ie, including diamorphine hydrochlorine, pethidine and codeine] . . . for the purpose of acting in his capacity as such."

Miss Diana Ellis, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr William Clegg for the Crown.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that in September 1978 the appellant obtained from a chemist's shop some ampoules of diamorphine hydrochlorine and of pethidine, handing over an order on his notepaper signed by himself stating "Please supply for professional purposes."

He told the police, according to them, in April 1979, that he had obtained the drugs to commit suicide but after using some of them he felt better so he flushed the remainder down the lavatory at his home.

In evidence he said that he had not in fact intended to commit suicide but had obtained the drugs in order to lift himself out of a severe depression.

The prosecution case was that he had obtained the drugs by falsely representing that he required them for professional use in the treatment of bona fide patients, and the allegation was that when the drugs were obtained he had no patients but wanted the drugs for his own use, possibly to commit suicide and, accordingly, was in unlawful possession of them.

At the close of the defence case the judge ruled that what the appellant had said on his own behalf could not at best amount to a defence and he directed the jury that the appellant must be guilty on the count of unlawful possession. The basis of the ruling was that, because a doctor had no patient, because the only patient was the doctor himself, he was not acting in his capacity as a doctor.

The only question on appeal was whether the appellant had the drugs in his possession in his capacity as a doctor.

It was very much a matter of first impression.

The Crown said that it was impossible for a person to act in his capacity as a doctor if he was not at the time treating a patient other than himself. Consequently a doctor who had no patients was not acting in his capacity as a doctor.

Their Lordships could not accept that proposition. On many occasions it could properly be said that a person was acting in his capacity as a doctor which had nothing to do with the existence of any patient. Further, if the Crown were correct, it would produce the extraordinary result that no doctor who had quite properly in his drugs cupboard a Schedule 2 drug and quite properly decided that he required such a drug, for example codeine, to alleviate either pain or sickness in himself could administer to himself such a drug without committing a criminal offence.

Similarly in a situation propounded by Miss Ellis: a doctor properly carrying morphine in his bag in his car suffered an accident as a result of which he was in acute pain. If he were in those circumstances to remove an ampoule of morphine from his bag and inject himself to relieve the pain for himself, once again he would be committing a criminal offence.

Their Lordships found that unattractive as a proposition.

Taking the words a they stood, the doctor bona fide treating himself in those circumstances was acting in his capacity as a doctor although it was he himself who was receiving the benefit of the drug.

"Bona fide" was emphasized because there might well be cases where the actions of the doctor were not bona fide and where they might, on one view of the case, take him outside his acting in his capacity as a doctor.

As an example, the suggestion was that the appellant said to the police that he intended to use the drugs to commit suicide. It could scarcely be said that, if that were his intention, he could be acting either bona fide or in his capacity as a doctor if, with that view in mind, he had possession of the drugs.

It was for the jury to decide whether he was in fact acting in that capacity or not. If, in the present case, the jury had concluded that they felt sure that, while the drugs were in the appellant's possession, he intended to use them to commit suicide, then on a proper direction one imagined that the jury would have concluded that he was not acting in his capacity as a doctor. However, that was something which, by the judge's ruling, was withdrawn from their consideration.

It was not an easy problem for the judge or their Lordships; the judge was not being criticized for taking the view he had taken. Their Lordships had concluded that that was a matter which properly should have been left to the jury, and to say as the judge said that because the doctor had no patient because the only patient was the doctor himself ergo he was not acting in his capacity as a doctor was wrong.

It might be that difficult problems would arise on the meaning of the words "for medical . . . purposes in accordance with the directions of" a doctor in regulation 10(2), but it was unnecessary to discuss that paragraph.

Mr Clegg had painted a horrifying picture of what would happen as a result of their Lordship's ruling. He submitted that the whole Act and Regulations were designed to restrict the supply and administering of prohibited drugs and he said that, if their Lordships said that any doctor could administer to himself any quantity of drugs he wished, the effect would be that very little control would exist over the destination of prohibited drugs.

Their Lordships did not accept that gloomy prognosis. It might be that things might be more difficult. That was doubtful, but if some doctors were to use the regulations in order to supply themselves with drugs which were going to be misused, doubtless they would in the end be brought to book.

The fact that the regulations as interpreted by the court might produce some difficulty was no reason for their Lordships to conclude other than that which appeared right on the wording of the regulations as they stood.

The summing up on the possession count rendered the verdict of guilty on the obtaining by deception count inevitable. The wrong decision rubbed off in such a way as to render the verdict unsafe and unsatisfactory, and the convictions would be quashed.

Solicitors: Director of Public Prosecutions.

Discharging a guarantor from his obligations

Bank of India v Trans Continental Commodity Merchants Ltd and Another

Before Mr Justice Bingham

[Judgment delivered July 22]

Mr Justice Bingham, in the Queen's Bench Division, stated the principles governing the situations when a guarantor could be released from his obligations.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff, the Bank of India, in a claim under a guarantee given by Mr Jashbai Nagjibhai Patel, of Singapore. The action against the first defendant, Trans Continental Commodity Merchants Ltd, for debt and damages was no longer relevent as the plaintiffs had obtained judgment in default of appearance last year.

Mr Richard J. S. Harvey, QC and Mr Derrick Turriff for the Bank; Mr Nigel Murray for the guarantor.

MR JUSTICE BINGHAM in a reserved judgment, said that the claim arose out of an action for the alleged non-performance by the company of 12 contracts made with the bank relating to foreign exchange deals. The company had denied that it had ever entered certain of the contracts, in that it had not signed them.

However, judgment had been entered against the company and so all that his Lordship had to do was to make the award as to damages. His Lordship was in no doubt that the 12 contracts had been entered into by the company either orally or by writing.

The question that remained was in respect of the bank's claim against the guarantor. Could the bank claim under the guarantee?

Counsel on behalf of the guarantor submitted that the bank had acted in such an irregular manner by allowing the contracts to remain unsigned so as to prejudice the guarantor. Accordingly, he should be discharged from his duties under the guarantee.

That submission invited a question of legal principle as to the duty owed by a creditor to a surety, and the circumstances in which the obligation of the surety was discharged. It also invited a question of fact as to whether the facts in the present case were such as to result, on application of the correct legal principle, in discharging the guarantee.

It was plain on the evidence that the bank had been less than diligent in obtaining the delivery of written contracts. However, his Lordship did not find it surprising that the bank should not insist on that procedure when it thought that it was dealing with a company backed by rich and reputable businessmen and when the directors repeatedly affirmed the contract by word of mouth.

Having reached that conclusion on the facts, his Lordship dealt with the question of law. Certain principles were well-established. Any variation in the terms of a contract between a creditor and a debtor which could prejudice the surety had the effect of discharging the surety, unless he had consented or the contract of guarantee authorized the variation: see *Holme v Brunskill* ((1878) 3 QBD 495).

Non-disclosure at the time when the guarantee was given of facts potentially prejudicial to the surety might be held to amount to misrepresentation: see *Lee v Jones* ((1864) 17 CBNS 482).

But counsel for the guarantor contended for a more far-reaching principle: if the creditor acted irregularly and in such a way as to prejudice the interests of the surety, the surety would be discharged unless he consented to the course of conduct.

He relied on the authorities of *M'Taggart v Watson* ((1836) 10 Bli NS 618) and *Blest v Brown* ((1862) 4 De GF & J 367) to support that proposition. Passages there expressed the familiar rule that a contract between a creditor and debtor could not be varied to the prejudice of the surety without his consent. It was no wider than that. As a matter of principle his Lordship did not accept the guarantor's submissions.

His Lordship said that the true principle was that while a surety could be discharged if the creditor acted in bad faith towards him, or was guilty of concealment amounting to misrepresentation, or caused or connived at the default by the debtor in respect of which the guarantee was given, or varied the terms of the contract in such a way as to prejudice the surety, other conduct on the part of the creditor, even if irregular, and even if prejudicial to the interests of the surety in a general sense, did not discharge the surety.

Accordingly on that principle the guarantor was liable to the bank under the terms of the guarantee.

Solicitors. Loxley, Sanderson & Morgan; Philip Conway, Thomas & Co.

Correction

In *Edwards v Clinch* (*The Times*, October 23) the first reference to *GWR v Bater* should have read [1920] 3 KB 266 and the second [1922] AC 1.

Politics in sport

Apartheid blacklist may be extended to all county cricketers

Every county cricketer and every member of the European professional golf tour could be on the United Nation's anti-apartheid blacklist within the next year.

This view was expressed yesterday in London by James Beho, the Ghanaian Ambassador to Britain, the chairman of the United Nation's sub-committee on the implementation of resolutions against South Africa.

He said: "I do not believe in going about this softly. Apartheid is evil—a crime against human rights. It must be rooted out and destroyed."

Mr Beho argued that South Africa was spending millions on major sporting and cultural events in an attempt to get away with only cosmetic changes in their form of government.

"The money with which they can hire sportsmen to South Africa is 'blood' money," he said. "It has been made by exploiting the black and coloured majority. Sport and culture is involved because of this."

Mr Beho said that, just as he condemned sportsmen making visits as private individuals to South Africa, he disapproved of South Africans being allowed to play sport as individuals in other countries.

"Anybody playing county cricket in Britain against South Africans should also go on the blacklist—even West Indians, Pakistanis and Indians," he added. "Similarly with golfers playing the same tournaments as South Africans."

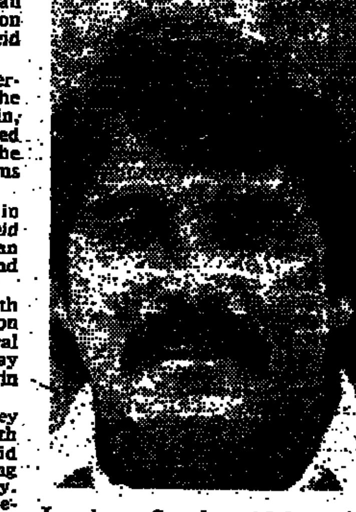
Mr Beho said a new blacklist would be released next month, but that it would contain only the names of sportsmen who had competed in South Africa during the last six months and those who had not renounced their contacts with apartheid since publication of the last blacklist in May.

Speaking about the threatened cancellation of England's cricket tour to India this winter, because of the associations of Geoff Boycott and Geoff Cook with South Africa, Mr Beho said: "This has been misrepresented in the press.

"We asked the Test and County Cricket Board to take a positive attitude, remove the two names from the party and the tour could go ahead.

"If either of the players renounced their connections with South Africa that would be all right, because their names would be taken off the blacklist.

"But the Board are being intransigent. Boycott said earlier this year that he would go by their advice. But, unlike similar sports bodies—the Football Association for example when they banned the recent unofficial football tour to South Africa—the TCCB has not given the cricket world the proper leadership."



Lamb: South Africa in middle of a storm.

Asked if blacklisting the leading West Indian cricketers could backfire by creating the opportunity for them to form into a travelling circus sponsored by Western businessmen, Mr Beho said: "That could happen in the short term, but after five years they will be too old. By then the sanctions will have had their effect and sport in South Africa will be completely multi-racial."

Mr Beho will also push for the exclusion of New Zealand from next year's Commonwealth Games in Brisbane and the 1984 Olympic Games, for entertaining South Africa's rugby team last summer.

"Unless there is a dramatic change of attitude on the part of New Zealand's leading sports organizations and government, we will push for their exclusion at both games.

"If it does not happen, there will almost certainly be a mass boycott and Third World nations involved. We are stepping up this campaign because we have not achieved the results we were expecting. Sanctions so far have been characterized by hesitation and equivocation by many governments.

South Africans playing county cricket include Clive Rice, captain of the champions Nottinghamshire, Ken McEwan (Essex), Garth Le Roux (Sussex) and Allan Lamb (Northamptonshire).

Next season Lamb will qualify to play for England, which will bring another problem as far as overseas tours to India, Pakistan and the West Indies are concerned.

Jack Fingleton's autobiography encapsulates his usual wit and wisdom

A pen as mighty as a cricket bat

Jack Fingleton became so deservedly well known as a writer and broadcaster that it is easy for the modern generation to forget what a good cricketer he was. He played in 18 Test matches for Australia, 12 against England, six against South Africa, in the years 1931-8. His batting average was 42.6. He scored four centuries in consecutive Tests, three in South Africa in 1935-6, and another in the first match of the following English tour. He holds, with Bradman, an Australian record for the sixth wicket, 346.

He might have played in quite a few more Tests. His first series against England was in 1932-3, the bodyline season. He had the formidable task of facing Larwood and Voce (Larwood later said that he was probably the most courageous batsman he had ever encountered). In the first two Tests he scored 26, 40, 83 and one. In the third he made a pair, and was dropped.

The third, "the Battle of Adelaide", was the match when feeling over bodyline reached its height, and riots were thought to be imminent. Woodfull, the Australian captain, and Warner, the English manager, had an exchange in the Australian dressing room, when Woodfull said that one side was playing cricket and the other was not.

The story appeared in the press the next day. Now as Fingleton was a journalist he was suspected of the leak. Warner promised Larwood £1 if he got Fingleton out for nought, which he promptly did. Woodfull, years later, told Fingleton that the incident had cost him a 1934 tour to England. But in fact it had been Bradman, not Fingleton who was responsible.

Fingleton's sense of injustice lingered, and many of his written references to Bradman over the years have been—not bitter, but a little off the tart side. Bradman has no less than three chapters in Fingleton's latest book, *Batting from Memory: an autobiography*, published by Collins (£8.95).

But although there is a good deal of cricket in it, *Batting from Memory* is not really a cricketing book. I am not suggesting it is any the worse for that. There is a good account of childhood and many studies of variously interesting people, including a splendid chapter on Cardus, who became one of his closest friends.

Fingleton was a political journalist before he was a cricketing one, and has continued to be both. He writes *Australian politicians of his time*, of none better than William Morris Hughes and Robert Menzies. Of Hughes, to whom at one time he was press secretary, he says:

"He was holding forth with great effect in Melbourne one day (when Parliament was there rather than Canberra) and member after member rose to deny his charges. 'I deny it, I deny it, I deny it!' they yelled. Billy, who was a consummate actor, paused with one hand cupped to ear. The Speaker asked whether the Rt Hon Gentleman had concluded his speech. 'No Mr Speaker', said Billy, 'I'm merely waiting for the cock to crow.' It brought the house down."

If there seem to be some gaps in the book, on the cricketing side, that is because quite a lot of his previous writing has had an autobiographical flavour, and he sensibly repeats himself as little as possible. I noticed a few slips, probably the result of careless sub-editing. For instance, he quotes a long article about himself from *Wisden Cricket Monthly*, written by Alan Gibson, with a generous comment on the author. I was flattered, but puzzled, because I could not at all remember writing it. Looking it up I discovered that it was Arthur Gibson to whom the credit should have gone.

And there is rather a graceless *reference to one of the* most dignified and stately members of the press corps—and a High Sheriff of Cornwall at that—as "one Gerald Pawle". But Gerald had been reviewing one of Jack's books, and expressed the opinion that he had written of Bradman with "intemperate zest", and that is the kind of suggestion which causes the Fingleton ears to go back.

It may have been true on occasions in the past, but he has mellowed with the years, though he is far from being weary of life, all passion spent. Readers of *The Times* have already had the chance of sampling his latest judgment, since we serialized some of the book.

He detests many of the trends of modern cricket, especially the one-day "slather and whack". He likes Kerry Packer, but thinks he has done the game great harm with his American gimmicks. In his days in politics, Fingleton was careful not to take sides, but he would not deny that when it comes to the manners and *customs of cricket, he is firmly* conservative.

He was last here in 1980, and says he will not be coming again. Let us hope that this is too pessimistic a view, and that we will catch a glimpse of him even if a full tour is beyond him. In any case, let us be grateful to him, for all the skill, wisdom and wit he has brought to the game, indeed to all aspects of his varied life.

Alan Gibson

Rugby Union

Youngs wins his spurs against Australians

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Maurice Colclough, the England and British Lions lock forward, will captain the London Division against the Australians at Twickenham on Saturday week. He is one of only two internationals—the other being the Harlequin flanker David Cooke—in a side that includes two players with dual national qualification. These are Hugh Condon the London Irish stand-off half, and Rick Gordon, the London Scottish centre.

If Condon, who has played for Ireland B, were the owner of a senior Irish cap, he would not have been considered for this game. That was made clear yesterday by John Young, chairman of London's selectors, who stressed that Ireland's national panel were happy for Condon to be picked for this fixture on a "one off" basis. The same, he added, applied to their Scottish counterparts in the case of Gordon.

If at one stage the London selectors were tempted to choose Condon alongside his club partner, they decided to look elsewhere when Murphy, the London Irish scrum half (yet another with dual qualifications) opted last week to throw in his lot for Munster in search of the highest honours. That decision left the selectors still able to choose from some strength.

The position of scrum half goes to Nick Youngs, formerly of Bedford, now of Leicester. Youngs has just started to play again after being suspended at the end of last season, but London are confident that he will be honed enough by November. So far he has had a championship outing for Eastern Counties and another in Leicester's third XV.

Wasps' scrum half Melville, who toured Argentina last summer as England's reserve to Smith—and again stood by for him when the North played the Wallabies last Saturday—must have been the strongest candidate of all. However, the London fixture clashes with the Roses match and Melville, a loyal Yorkshire lad from Otley, let it be known that he wanted to play for his county. This suits the national selectors, who can watch him in action against Smith, and it does not upset the London ones. "In the amateur game" John Young observed, "it is the players' right to choose the team they want to play for."

The selectors feel that their



Youngs: *In action again after his suspension.*

choice of the Harlequin, Claxton, in the front row in preference to Smart, the last incumbent at loose head prop in the England side, will provide London with a good cockney focus of identity. The Wasp, Rendall, briefly so impressive in the England touring team in Argentina before injury cut short his tour, has been chosen as reserve cover for both prop positions. Cliff McGregor, another tourist in South America, has been selected on the right head side.

Williams, the Metropolitan Police stand-off, played well enough on the wing for Middlesex last week to be picked in that position for London, and Dun, the 20-year-old Wasp, has been going promisingly enough in the same county ranks to achieve early representative recognition on the blind side flank. Dun will have the experienced Cheesman (Swansea) close at hand as No 8.

It is expected that Colclough will play at No 2 in the lineout with Ackford at No 4.

LONDON DIVISION: N Stringer (Wasps); M Williams (Met Police), R Gordon (London Scottish), M Greenhalgh (Rosslyn Park), M Bailey (Durham University); H Condon (London Irish), N Youngs (Leicester); G McGregor (Angoulême), A Wolstenholme (Blackheath), T Claxton (Harlequins), P Ackford (Rosslyn Park), M Colclough (Angoulême, captain), D Cooke (Harlequins), T Cheesman (Swansea), A Dun (Wasps). Replacements: N Preston (Richmond), E Cardus (Wasps), I George (London Welsh), S Harris (Wasps), P Rendall (Wasps), R Montgomery (Rosslyn Park).

Three Ellas for Bridgend

By Peter West

Philip Cox, who flew in from Australia on Sunday as a replacement scrum half for the Wallabies plays against Bridgend in the first of three consecutive tour matches in Wales tomorrow. John Hipwell, whose problems with a leg infection led to Cox being summoned from Sydney, has progressed well enough in training to be named a reserve.

It will not be lost on Welsh supporters—nor may it do the gate any harm—that all three Ella brothers have been chosen for this game, as they were for the first midweek fixture against Oxford University. Mark will partner Cox at halfback with his twin Glen at full back, and Gary in the centre.

Only the wings, Brendan Moon and Mick Martin, are retained from the side that drew 6—6 with the North at Gosforth last Saturday. This enables the selectors to bring in Greg Cornelsen for his first match of the tour at number eight and Lance Walker as hooker. Cornelsen had to cry off from the Oxford game because of a hamstring tweak. Walker had a back problem after arriving *late in the day as a replacement* for Bruce Malouf, whose tour was ended before the real action started when he broke a leg in training.

TEAM: Glen Ella; M Martin, Gary Ella, M Hawker (captain), B Moon; M Ella, P Cox; S Pilecki, L Walker, J Meadows, Peter McLean, M Mathers, P Lucas, G Cornelsen, S Poidevin. Reserves: C Carberry, A Shaw, D Curran, J Hipwell, M O'Connor, Paul McLean.

Captain Dalton: Andy Dalton will captain the New Zealand All Blacks for the opening match in their French tour, against a Select XV at Strasbourg tomorrow, Agence France-Presse reports. Graham Mourie, the tour captain, is still recovering from a muscle strain.

TEAM: A Hewson; S Wilson, A Stone, S Pokere, F Woodman; B McKechnie, D Loveridge; G Shelford, G Old, M Shaw, A Haden, G Whetton, J Spiers, A Dalton (captain), P Koteka. Reserves: A Donald, D Rollerson, B Fraser, H Reid, W Neville, J Ross.

Burton banned over book

Mike Burton, the former England prop, has been formally banned from taking any part in rugby union after receiving money for his autobiography.

Burton has admitted to receiving advance payment for his book, *Never Stay Down*, due to be published in the New Year. Burton's claim that he has been outlawed because his new book contains facts that the rugby union do not like, were refuted by Bob Weighill, secretary of the Rugby Football Union. *He was allowed to* retain his amateur status after an earlier book.

Mr Weighill said: "Burton gave his word a year ago that the proceeds from his first book were not going to be retained by him. This time he has told us that he has received, and intends to keep, payment in advance, which international board regulations forbid."

Burton's second book reveals that he accepted money from a sports-goods manufacturer for wearing their products—also illegal—a practice he says is common at international level. Mr Weighill said: "I have not even read his book and he has not been banned for anything he says about his former activities."

In contrast, two of Burton's colleagues in the England pack *during his international career*—Roger Uttley and Fran Cotton—can continue in rugby union after writing books. Uttley, whose *Pride in England* is published today and Cotton, author of *Fran*, due out next month, have assured the RFU that the money they receive will be donated to the union.

Snooker

Steve Davis colours home hopes

By Sydney Friskin

England lost the advantage which Steve Davis had given them in group one of the world team championship, sponsored by State Express, at the Hexagon Theatre, Reading yesterday. At the halfway stage, Australia led 2—1 with victories by Eddie Charlton and Paddy Morgan.

Davis took a little time to stamp his authority on the first game, in which he defeated Ian Anderson by two frames to nil. The world champion's clearance of the colours accentuated the advantage he had gained in the first frame. Anderson kept pace with Davis in the second, but once again the colours proved decisive, Davis releasing his frame-winning shot by potting the yellow along the side cushion. The remaining colours soon disappeared.

It was Charlton's turn to face John Spencer, and caution was the watchword. The first frame lasted 55 minutes before Spencer won it, a great deal of time having been spent on the brown, awkwardly placed near the pink at the bottom of the table. When Spencer eventually potted the brown he recovered the four points he had earlier given away.

The blue was in a safe position until Spencer scored with a difficult cut. Once that was done, the pink was at his mercy and that was enough. In contrast, the second frame was over in the twinkling of an eye, Charlton compiling a lovely break of 76. Drawing ahead in the third frame, the Australian left no doubt about its outcome when he led 64—14

Morgan potted superbly against David Taylor to win the first frame. Taylor won the second on the black ball which was re-spotted after Taylor had levelled the scores; but Morgan came through with a running flush on the colours to win the third frame.

On Sunday night, Wales made sure of a place in the semi final round when they defeated the Republic of Ireland by four frames to nil to finish on top of their group: The final blow was delivered by Doug Mountjoy, who beat Des Sheehan

GROUP ONE: Australia lead England 2—1 (Australia first): I Anderson lost to S Davis, 2—0 (16—95, 43—82); E Charlton beat J Spencer, 2—1 (34—46, 114—2, 78—14); P Morgan beat D Taylor, 2—1 (85—36, 56—62, 70—31).

SUNDAY: GROUP TWO: Wales beat Republic of Ireland, 4—0 (Welsh names first): D Mountjoy beat P Fagan, 2—1 (54—49, 59—68, 102—8); R Reardon beat E Hughes, 2—1 (21—89, 108—23, 121—1); T Griffiths beat D Sheehan 2—1 (43—75, 87—24, 89—19); Mountjoy beat Sheehan 2—0 (90—11, 106—29).

Vagliano venue

The Vagliano Trophy women's golf match between the British Isles and the Continent will next be played at Woodhall Spa on September 30 and October 1, 1983. The Continent won this year's match, in Madrid, by 14 points to 10.

Montreal, Oct. 26.—The Soviet Union scored a narrow 25-23 victory after a thrilling match against Yugoslavia to win the world junior women's handball championships.

Cycling

The Milk goes off to Devon

By John Wilcockson

A particularly severe route has been chosen for the 1982 Milk Race to mark the event's 25th year of continuous sponsorship by the Milk Marketing Board. In announcing the details yesterday, William Squance, the race controller, revealed that the 1,150-miles race will include hilly stages in Devon and Wales, as well as in the mountains of northern England.

Regarding the return to the West Country for the first time since 1973, Mr Squance said: "It was necessary to move the start to Bournemouth to be able to bring Devon back, 'by public demand.'"

It is the first time that the Milk Race has started from Bournemouth, where the opening stage will be a short time trial in the town centre, on Sunday, May 23. There will be 12 further stages, with one rest day at Scarborough before the race arrives in Blackpool on Saturday, June 5.

There will be no running-in period for the 72 expected starters, who will head straight from Bournemouth to the west and Wales, with long stages of 110, 118, 112 and 92 miles.

"The length and severity of the opening four stages will show the riders that their task is immense", said Mr Squance, "but men of their racing calibre cannot expect anything else for our silver jubilee year".

The toughest of these early stages will be the third, from Porthcawl to Aberystwyth, which crosses six major climbs, including the ultra-steep Devil's Staircase on the mountain road between Abergwesyn and Tregaron.

Next day, the survivors will be faced with an even longer, steeper "wall", the infamous Bwlch-y-Groes pass, near Bala. But the field will have enough time to reform on the remaining 60 miles to the day's finish, on the West Shore at Llandudno.

The middle section of the race is made up of five flatter stages, including an evening circuit race at Sandiacre, near Derby, which proved such a popular success this year. The race will achieve one ambition it could not carry out last May, and that is to cross the new Humber Bridge

Three of the most demanding stages are reserved for the closing three days, all of them packed with difficult mountain climbs. These include the rugged Farndale Moor in the Cleveland Hills, on stage 10, the 1,852 high Fleet Moss in Wensleydale (stage 11) and, on the final stage, a previously unused climb at Hebden Bridge. Called Blackshaw Head, this rudimentary ascent has a number of hair-pin bends, including two steeper than 1-in-5. The organisers believe that this climb could cause many riders to dismount and walk up.

ROUTE: May 23, prologue time trial at Bournemouth; 24, Bournemouth to Paignton; 25, Torquay to Weston-super-Mare; Porthcawl to Aberystwyth; 27, Aberystwyth to Llandudno; 28, Chester to Great Malvern; 29, Kidderminster to Stoke-on-Trent; 30, Stoke to Sandiacre and evening circuit race; June 1, Lincoln to Scarborough; 2, rest day; 3, Scarborough to Darlington; 4, Richmond to Harrogate; 5, Bradford to Blackpool.

Ice hockey

Canadians still to the fore

By Robert Pryce

British ice hockey may no longer be dominated by Canadians, as it was until 1960, but their contribution is still highly valued. Many teams still look to Canadians to act as models for their younger players and to provide experience and leadership as well as goals.

Billingham Bombers began the season with a team that was young and exuberant, but usually overmatched. Paul Whitehouse, the player-coach then brought in two of his former colleagues from Whitley Bay, the experienced Keith Harvey and Harry Pearson, and they were followed by the Canadian the team was after.

Kit Harrison made his debut against Murrayfield Racers last week, scoring two goals. The following day he added another three, as Billingham won their first league points of the season. Last Saturday he improved on that record, scoring seven in Billingham's 11—5 win over their nearest neighbours, Durham Wasps. The game was close until the last period, when Harrison accounted for all four of the goals scored.

"He was not nearly so impressive the following night, after the long journey down to London, when Billingham gained a 4—4 draw against Streatham Redskins. The Cleveland club took a 3—1 lead in the second period and came close to winning in the final seconds, but Streatham were left rueing their lack of effective finishing

Stefan twisted his knee during the weekend's most eagerly awaited game when Streatham lost their unbeaten record in a bruising encounter at Nottingham, going down 6—3.

In the other national league game at the weekend, Altringham Aces gained another valuable win, beating Sunderland's Crowtree Chiefs 5—4. Yet another Canadian, Murray Wilks, scored three goals for Crowtree, but this performance was matched by a young Englishman, Altringham's Ged Smith. Dundee Rockets convincingly maintained their hold on the northern league by beating Ayr

RESULTS: English National League: Altringham Aces 5, Crowtree Chiefs 4; Billingham Bombers 11, Durham Wasps 5; Nottingham Panthers 6, Streatham Redskins 3; Streatham Redskins 4, Billingham Bombers 4. Northern League: Dundee Rockets 11, Ayr Bruins 3; Durham Wasps 10, Fife Flyers 4; Whitley Bay Warriors 2, Murrayfield Racers 9. English League South: Avon Arrows 1, Nottingham Panthers 8; Richmond Flyers 2, Altringham Aces 1. Skol Cup: Fife Flyers 4, Dundee Rockets 14.

Boxing

Cowdell can afford no mistakes

Someone made a terrible blunder a fortnight ago by producing an opponent for Charlie Magri at the Royal Albert Hall, good enough to knock the little man out and damage his chances of fighting for the world flyweight title.

There will be fingers crossed at Wolverhampton Civic Hall tonight *that the same misfortune does not* befall the British featherweight champion, Pat Cowdell, of Birmingham, who may well be making his last appearance before meeting Salvador Sanchez, of Mexico, for the world championship. His opponent, Eddie Richardson, from New Orleans, is a substitute and an unknown quantity.

Richardson lost earlier this year to Cowdell's original opponent, Terry Kemp, and is not a world-rated boxer but he would not be the first unknown to come to Britain and be lucky.

However, it should be a routine exercise for the highly talented Cowdell, who has as much pure skill as any boxer in the country, but has so far lacked the chance to let the world know about it. It is hoped that Richardson will bring an aggresive style with him for Cowdell has a habit of artistically taking tough men to pieces.

Cowdell may look fragile but he can take a good punch when he has to, and his right hand counterpunch is a delight. He will be well advised to make a cautious start and he could stop the American sometime in the second half of the contest.

☐ John Feeney, of Hartlepool, the new British bantamweight champion, will have his first contest as champion at Marton Country Club, Middlesbrough, on November 29. Feeney, who has not boxed in his home area for nearly a year, will meet an opponent to be named later in the week.

Riders crash

Frankfurt (West Germany), Oct 26.—An Australian and a West German were injured in a collision on the fourth of an international six-day race here last night. Danny Clark and Dietrich Thurau and Hans-Peter Jakst, of West Germany, *collided with another West* German pair, Udo Hempel and Josef Kristen. Hempel had to withdraw from the race, and Clark suffered a blood clot on the knee.

LEADERS: 1, R Pijnen/T Freuler (Netherlands/Switzerland), 250 pts; 2, A Fritz/G Schumacher (WG), 244; 3, D Thurau/G Braun (WG), 235; at one lap: 4, D Clark/D Allan (Australia) 166.

Motor racing

Stewart rejects £3m offer to return to the track

Britain's former world champion, Jackie Stewart, has turned down a fortune—reported to be in the region of £3m—to return to Grand Prix motor racing, it was announced yesterday.

"For over two weeks I have been giving serious consideration *to an offer I received to return to* Grand Prix racing. Today I have told the team concerned that I have decided not to do so", he said in a statement issued yesterday on his behalf by the Ford Motor Company.

"Anyone who has pitted himself wholeheartedly and fairly successfully in a highly competitive sport will understand the temptation to test himself *against the present* generation of drivers. That alone made me contemplate a further and final season. In the end, however, the reasons which led to my retirement seemed as valid now as they did then."

Stewart, added: "In addition, I have had to weigh the obligations I have undertaken since I stopped driving. I am busier now than *was ever the case when* I was racing and those obligations tipped the balance. It was flattering to be asked and challenging to think about. But despite turning down a small fortune, I am sure it was the right decision."

Just over a week ago James Hunt, another former world champion, rejected a £2,600,000 offer to make a comeback with *Brabham*.

Hunt, a 33-year-old millionaire who retired from the circuit three years ago, is now a successful businessman and a member of the BBC commentary team. A third retired champion, Niki Lauda, of Australia, has confirmed that he will step back into the big time next year with an undisclosed team.

The offers are an indication of the strength of feeling among those who hold the purse strings, that the sport is sadly lacking the personalities of a few years ago.

Ickx accepts: Jackie Ickx, the



Stewart: sticking to a less dangerous life.

former Grand Prix *driver*, will learn what it is like at the other end of *the speed scale when* he sets off at a sedate 10 mph *in* this year's RAC London to Brighton run for veteran *cars* on Sunday. He will be aboard an 1899 Wolseley as he takes part in the run for the first time. Belgian television will follow his fortunes in the two-seater Wolseley with Ickx providing his own commentary en route. Alongside him—*and doing much of the driving*—will be Gordon Hastie from Wheatley, Oxford who will also be making his first run.

Mansell in crash

Le Castellet, France, Oct 26.—Nigel Mansell, the British racing *driver*, suffered arm injuries today when he crashed his JPS-Lotus 87 during private testing at the Paul Ricard track in Southern France. He was admitted to hospital in Toullon. Details of his injuries were not known.—AP.

Motorcycling

Mamola signs contract with Suzuki

The aftermath of Suzuki's decision to have Randy Mamola as their sole works-sponsored 500 cc Grand Prix rider next year is the formation of a new joint venture company, Suzuki Racing Promotions, which will concentrate on racing and on bringing large outside sponsors into the sport.

Mamola, aged 21, has signed a two-year contract. His manager, Jim Doyle, had made it known that he wanted Mamola to work directly for the Japanese factory *with no intermediaries*. This season the young American who was runner-up in the world championship, rode for Heron Suzuki GB Ltd. In the corporate shuffle this British-based firm has been dealt out of blue riband racing. In 1982 they will field an all-British team at national and second-rank (non-Grand Prix) international meetings.

Suzuki Racing Promotions, the new company, has three directors, two from Suzuki Motor Company of Japan and one, the managing director Denys Rohan, from Heron Suzuki GB. Mr Rohan says he believes it is possible to run GP Team at a profit. "Conceivably we could attract big money sponsors, including cigarette companies and alcohol manufacturers as they do in GP motor racing. This sport has far to go." Formation of this company, which is being announced this morning is being viewed as a victory for the Mamola camp.

Squash rackets

Bear pit in danger of losing flavour

By Richard Eaton

Much of the enjoyment of watching squash is its bear pit atmosphere. The contestants are cooped in their walled-in battleground, anything from 12 to 20 feet below the spectators, near enough for them to see and perhaps to smell the sweat. And near enough to each other to hear the breath coming with deeper rasps as one wears the other down to defeat. It may be brutal, but skill and will power can blend with the physical in that room, and drama is never far away.

Some of this *distinctive* flavour will inevitably be lost if a court with three transparent walls, being used for the first time in competitive play this week in the German Masters in Cologne, proves successful. With Geoff Hunt, the world champion, scheduled to play Jahangir Khan, his nearest rival, in Saturday's final, it could very well be. It is being claimed in some quarters as the greatest breakthrough in the game—the players can't see out, the spectators can see in, and there is potential for 2,000 of them to surround the court. A bear pit becomes a goldfish bowl.

If it achieves what it intends, the games may well be worth the loss of intimacy, even if watching the sport is never quite the same again. More spectators and wider camera angles have often been claimed as likely to initiate a spiral leading to bigger sponsorship and better television. Eventually, to the milking of a reasonably popular spectator sport from its success as a participatory pastime.

But will it happen? The Cologne venture, daring though it is, is encountering teething problems. Made by a Swedish firm, Andren and Soner, it is constructed of plastic, is relatively light and cheap, and relatively quick to erect. It also has a silk screen incorporated in it, imprinted with white dots which reflects light back to the players. Not only does this present a smokey haze through which the spectators must look, it is also likely to become part of an action alleging infringement of patents.

The court being used for the world championships in Toronto next month, made by Twinvue Glass Inc, the Sheffield firm which says it is taking the legal action, has ceramic dots baked into glass. It also has black dots superimposed so that viewing is clear. It is also a good deal more expensive, heavier, and takes five days to erect.

Most of the players are happy to play on either. They have played on conventional courts, glass-walled courts, and collapsible, laminated courts. The plastic court is just another, interesting try. "Most of us are prepared to play on pretty well anything within reason", said Hiddy Jahan, the International Squash Players' Association's chairman, expressing the frustration of players who have heard plenty of talk, but seen little of transparent, three-walled courts during the past few years.

"Actually", he continued, "there are one or two little things wrong with the plastic court—it needs an electronic device to tell more clearly whether the ball is up or down, for instance—but it is basically quite acceptable. . . . We said the lighting wasn't good enough to start with and that's been improved."

The ISPA secretary, Geoff Poole, regards it as "the biggest practical breakthrough the game has made." Curiously, squash appears to be making two interesting breakthroughs at about the same time. The Twinvue court in Toronto will have viewing through two walls; the back, as normal and the front, which will be utilised for live coast-to-coast television.

Squash is all backsides and bending, its detractors say. Now it may be possible to see faces, to discern personalities; It may also be possible to anticipate where the ball is going, instead of the camera creating tunnel vision on the close-ups of a stroke. It is televising squash cricket-style, claim its enthusiasts.

But enthusiasm has, it is worth noting, been tempered. The plastic court in Cologne may have potential for 2,000 spectators, but will have 500 under an inflatable dome. The glass court in Toronto has potential for 1,500, but as yet will have about half that number. It would be dreadful if the bearpit became a goldfish bowl without a full house.

New York Marathon

My first marathon, and my last, maybe . . .

NICHOLAS HARLING, a sports journalist on The Times, *competed in the New York Marathon and here records his impressions of the world's greatest race.*

Alberto Salazar may have won the New York Marathon in record time, but there was one other statistic of note: more runners than ever completed the course in under four hours (which may not have been that surprising, as more runners than ever entered).

Among those to finish the 26 miles 385 yards in under that time, 3 hours 13 minutes 53 seconds, to be exact, was your reporter, running his first marathon and vowing immediately afterwards to make it his last.

For one who had developed an obsession to get under three hours, the time was a disappointment, although long before the finish that target had been replaced by another ambition, simply to finish.

The effort and agony of placing one foot in front of the other on the last three mile stretch around Central Park made it easy to recall my well-meaning mother's words on the way to Gatwick Airport: "Don't flog yourself too hard," she said. You can hardly imagine Sebastian Coe's mother saying the same, I thought at the time.

It was different on that last lap, when the wish was to find a mugger bounding out from the midst of the crowds, to give me a ready excuse for not having to step out those gruesome last few miles.

It was difficult not to get paranoid about my preparations: there were conflicting opinions about everything. How much running training one should do on the days leading up to event; what one should wear (long sleeves, short sleeves or vest, the length and material of shorts); what one should drink (beer, containing carbohydrates, was recommended the day before) and what one should eat (suddenly, bananas were the rage, because of their potassium content. Doughnuts were also advised as part of the pre-race breakfast, because of their sugar-coating).



Marathon master: Salazar savours victory's sweet moment.

fast, because o their sugar-coating).

I dutifully consumed one on the coach taking the starters to Fort Wadsworth, so it didn't do much for my peace of mind to hear the first loudspeaker announcement warning of the dangers of eating doughnuts. What goes down may easily come up, said the man with the mike.

They tell you to get to the start at least two hours before the race, so that everyone can have his or her number scanned for computer purposes at the end. Fortunately, the weather was moderate and the waiting not quite as interminable as first feared, largely because someone knew the English football results. That was a welcome diversion, but the hundreds of Portkabins and what became known as the world's largest urinal provided relief for those more nervous athletes, some of whom made two or three trips before the off.

The main problem arises with the summons to the line, for with so many runners to assemble in various "expected time" categories, there is still a 20 minute wait after they have discarded their tracksuits and garments.

This is where the bin-liners those with foresight have brought along come in handy, along with the hundreds of T-shirts and old sweaters which are flung to one side in the second before the cannon sounds.

It does so unexpectedly and the race is off, across Verrazano Bridge on Staten Island. "Whatever you do, don't go off too fast", those with experience had warned, and I heeded their words at first, passing the first two miles in six minutes 39 seconds pace, blowing slightly from the after-effects of a cold, but feeling comfortable otherwise.

When, at five miles, not feeling so good, I heard the time, 31:16 (which was 6:16 mile pace) and at 10 miles the time 64:10 (which was 6:25 pace) my spirits were raised. "Breaking three hours should be a doddle at this rate", I told myself, still convinced I was running within myself.

Snatching at drinks at alternate feeding stations, I ran on, marvelling at the world's longest procession, still within my target, until it hit me near the 15 mile mark, going over Queensboro Bridge into Manhattan. From then on it was sheer purgatory.

The drinks, instead of being something of a nuisance, now tasted like champagne as my feet got heavier and heavier. The crowds thronging the sides shouted encouragement but it was of little use.

"Come on 3814, you're looking good", said one lovely lady, but I raised my eyes and would have said: "Who do you think you're kidding?" had I not felt the wish to conserve every valuable ounce of energy.

Not even those in Harlem armed with transistors blasting out loud reggae music could do much now for my spirits, so low were they.

And so it went on, those awful last few miles unwinding all too slowly until that last slope brought me up to the finish in Central Park on the most tottery legs imaginable. The pain is still there, but now like all the others who promised on finishing that they would never run another one, the feeling is already wavering slightly.

Six-day runners: Twenty of the world's leading long distance runners will be attempting to establish a new six-day world record in the first race of this type in Britain since the turn of the century. The record is held by Park Barner, an American, who ran 430 miles in New Jersey in June.

How 'the most unheard of thing ever heard of' happened in golf

Consistency carries Kite to the peak

Had it not been for the Ryder Cup match at Walton Heath recently Tom Kite might be little known in this country, except among golf's inner circle. His contribution to the United States victory, however, and in particular his brilliant win over a Sandy Lyle in prime form, introduced him to a much wider audience here. Perhaps his success in topping the American order of merit for 1981 is not therefore as generally unexpected as it might have been.

Kite finished at the head of the money list, by which merit is measured nowadays, with $375,000. He was followed by Raymond Floyd, with $359,000; Tom Watson, with $347,000; Bruce Lietzke, with $343,000; and Bill Rogers, with $315,000.

But if his triumph is not surprising, the manner of its achievement establishes a new pattern. A spokesman for the American Professional Golfers' Association almost emulated Senator McCarthy's notorious red-baiting rhetoric that "it was the most unheard-of thing he had ever heard of". Nobody had ever, so far as he knew, been able to build such a position of eminence on the basis of only one tour victory, at Inverrary, Florida, in March.

This fact is in perfect conformity with the manner of the man. Kite, peering through his spectacles, is not one of nature's extroverts, given to spectacular displays of fireworks. He could never hope to match wisecracks with Trevino or buckle a swash with Ballesteros; he has none of Nicklaus's awesome presence or Watson's sunny mantel of superiority. His nearest equivalent, perhaps, is Graham, though he has, happily, nothing of the Australian's robot-like character on the course.

Quite simply, Tom Kite is a superb golfer, going about his business in a professional, though relaxed way, prepared to take what rough is mixed with the smooth without railing against the fates ranged against him. He is small, only 5ft 8½in and 11st, but even if he were otherwise, you could never imagine him beating his wife or bullying a waiter or rounding on an over-pushy spectator. Perhaps he does, but you could not imagine it and I have never seen any suspicion of it.

I asked him a day or two ago how he reacted to his new achievement. "I'm very pleased", he said (nor is he given to hyperbole). "It puts me in select company, because there haven't been too many who've won the order of merit, about six guys in the last 20 years". In fact there have been seven, including himself. The others are Palmer (twice), Nicklaus (eight times), Casper (two), Beard, Trevino, Miller and Watson (four). Going back one more year would have brought in Player.

Beard, in the phrase of the moment, is the man who breaks the mould. The others were all winners of at least some of the world's four classics (acknowledging American pleas on behalf of their PGA championship), but they all escaped Beard, as they have escaped the high-flying Kite—so far. He is himself bewildered why this should be so. He believes he is a good enough golfer to win one of the big four. "It may come next year or it may take a little longer, but I'm sure I have it in me."

But beyond doubt Kite becomes the Most Consistent Player of the Year. His stroke average is 69.80, spread across 103 rounds of golf. His highest and lowest rounds, neatly straddling the average, are 64 and 76.

He is not a long hitter, "not like Faldo or Zoeller or Bean", he says (a feather in a British cap there), but has been adding length year by year and his average is now about 260 yards He thinks it will do well enough, since none of the big hitters find the fairway as often as he does. Indeed the longest, Pohl (280 yards), is 41st in the money list.

Kite does not appear in the top ten putters, but that list is a lying jade. You are bound to use your putter less often if you miss the green and are left with a chip or a little wedge shot. In fact his putting has improved, as a result, apparently, of raised hand position.

Kite, a 31-year-old Texan, turned professional in 1972 after a distinguished amateur career, but in the 10 seasons since he has won only three PGA (or TPA) tournaments, the third at Inverary. But he has never been far away in other tournaments and has now played 35 without missing the 36-holes cut, a record that places him above all

He is highly regarded by his contemporaries and you might have thought he had done enough to merit an invitation to the Suntory matchplay tournament at Wentworth last month. Was he surprised that he had not been? No, not really "because it's a McCormack tournament and I'm not part of that outfit". He said it without rancour, as though he accepted the facts of commercial life, but it is a devastating commentary on a tournament that calls itself a world championship.



Tom Kite : quiet professional

Kite likes playing in Britain and passed Sandwich by this year only because of unflattering reports he had received about the course. He will certainly be at Troon next July. Short of a Briton emerging from the pack, I cannot imagine a more deserving winner.

John Hennessy

□ Peter Oosterhuis, the British Ryder Cup golfer, finished 28th on the US money list with $115,862—his best year since leaving Europe seven years ago.

Cricket

Rain is the winner in Pakistan's opener

Perth, Oct 26.—The Pakistanis' opening match against Western Australia ended in a frustrating draw here today after rain restricted play to just 115 minutes on the fourth and final day.

No play was possible before lunch or after tea and Pakistan were 92 for 2 in their second innings at the premature close, still 73 runs short of Western Australia's first innings total of 545.

Western Australia, resuming at 515 for 7, started the day in carefree mood and their three remaining wickets fell for the addition of 30 runs, in just 33 minutes.

Ejaz Faqih, the off spinner, took the wickets of Yardley and Baker to finish with 3 for 93 and Iqbal Qasim dismissed Malone to finish with 5 for 136.

Mudassar Nazar, the opening batsman, scored an unbeaten 48, including eight boundaries, but Rizwan-uz-Zaman was out for 11 and Zaheer Abbas went for 15 when he chopped a ball from Malone onto his stumps.

Malone finished with 2 wickets for 35 runs off his 10 overs.

Ijaz Butt, the Pakistan manager, said the match had provided invaluable practice for his players, who will have only two more four-day games before the first Test match against Australia in Perth on November 13.

PAKISTANIS
First innings 380 for 9 dec
Second Innings

Mudassar Nazar, not out	48
Rizwan-uz-Zaman, c Marsh, b Malone	11
Zaheer Abbas, b Malone	15
Javed Miandad, not out	11
Extras (b 3, lb 2, w 1, nb 1)	7
Total (2 wkts)	92

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—34, 2—56.

BOWLING: Baker, 9—0—41—0; Malone, 10—3—35—2; Yardley, 5—0—9—0.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
First Innings

G Wood, c Mudassar, b Tahir	181
B Laird, c and b Qasim	47
G Shipperd, c Ejaz, b Qasim	131
K Hughes, st Bari, b Ejaz	55
M O'Neill, b Qasim	1
C Serjeant, b Qasim	24
R Marsh, c and b Majid	34
G Porter, not out	3
B Yardley, st Bari, b Ejaz	32
M Malone, c Zaheer, b Qasim	15
D Baker, b Ejaz	3
Extras (b 4, lb 11, w 2, nb 12)	29
Total	545

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—109, 2—289, 3—387, 4—400, 5—413, 6—471, 7—473, 8—515, 9—536.

BOWLING: Imran Khan, 36—6—92—0; Tahir Naqash, 26—1—97—1; Ejaz Faqih, 31.4—1—93—3; Iqbal Qasim, 44—5—136—5; Mudassar Nazar, 9—3—22—0; Wasim Raja, 7—2—12—0; Javed Miandad, 8—3—21—0; Rizwan-Uz-Zaman, 3—0—7—0; Majid Khan, 29—9—36—1.



Extra hours of play

Lancashire are to propose to the Test and County Cricket Board that an extra hour be played on the first and second days of the county championship matches interrupted by the weather next summer. Their chairman, Cedric Rhoades, said: "Nothing drives spectators away quicker than the rigid application of outdated rules and it is ironic that many sunny evenings are wasted after cricket has been interrupted earlier in the day."

SALISBURY: Zimbabwe 194 and 255 for five dec (A Pycroft 59, W Daniel 4-38); West Indians, 214 and 116 for two (T Mohamed 54). Match drawn.

Football

Arsenal in danger of making an embarrassing League Cup exit

Arsenal's manager, Terry Neill, insisted yesterday: "There is no crisis at Highbury". Despite the worst start in his five seasons in charge Mr Neill maintained: "There have been no showdowns, no panic and no complaints about the attitude of the players".

Arsenal, who have scored only 10 goals in 15 matches this season, face the Fourth Division side Sheffield United in the League Cup at Highbury tonight, trailing 1—0 from the first leg of the second round tie, and knowing that if they cannot find goal-scoring form they could make an embarrassing exit. Saturday's 2—1 defeat at Ipswich, their fifth in succession away from home, left Arsenal seventeenth in the First Division and provoked an outburst from the assistant manager Don Howe.

Mr Howe said: "I have never suggested that the players were not trying. If anything, they are trying too hard as individuals and forgetting that football is a team game." Mr Neill has kept United guessing by naming a squad of 16—his entire first team pool—but with O'Leary and Sunderland fit after injuries sustained at Ipswich, his real problem is to pick a partner for Sunderland in attack.

Meade, who has scored twice in four appearances, may have to make way for one of three other strikers included in the squad—McDermott, Hawley and Vaessen.

United, lying second in the fourth division, are expected to call up Wiggan, aged 18, in place of the striker Edwards, who is cup-tied.

Wiggan has not scored in five appearances this season, but United's manager Ian Porterfield said: "He has the ability to cause Arsenal a few problems". Mr Porterfield's team have won their last three away games.

Sunderland's manager, Alan Durban, and John Barnwell, manager of Wolverhampton Wanderers, want the same thing as Mr Neill—the end of a goal-scoring problem.

Sunderland travel for the second leg at Rotherham with a 2—0 lead, but have not scored in their last seven first division games.

Mr Durban, still smarting about being called "a disgrace" on Saturday by the Leeds United manager Allan Clarke, hopes to be able to include Venison, the player involved in the incident.

Wolves, who have only scored in two of this season's home games, take on Aston Villa at Molineux, again without their former Villa striker Gray, sent off after scoring in the first leg. He is still suspended as Wolves seek to recover a 3—2 deficit.

Gray, whom Mr Barnwell wants to keep despite pressure to sell, also missed Saturday's 3—0 home defeat by Villa, which stretched the champions' unbeaten run to 13 games. Shaw, whose two goals took his total to six in seven games, will play for Villa, despite continued discomfort from a foot injury.

Besides the Wolves-Villa fixture, there are only two other all first division ties tonight and three tomorrow. But last season's number of eight first division sides knocked out in the second round could be beaten.

Teams from the top section in serious peril include Brighton, trailing 1—0 after the match at Huddersfield; Swansea, 2—0 down after the first leg at Barnsley, and Southampton who start tomorrow's game at Chelsea at 1—1.

Brighton, buoyant after Saturday's win at Tottenham, expect to be unchanged, and their manager Mike Bailey said: "Huddersfield played very well in the first match, but I feel it will be a different story at the Goldstone Ground."

Swansea, without Thompson Hadziabdic, also have doubts about Charles. Southampton have lost three away games this season and won only one—at Limerick in the Uefa Cup.

Ipswich are forced to delay selection for their return match with Leeds because of a big doubt about Butcher, who sustained a thigh injury against Arsenal on Saturday. Bobby Robson, the manager, will not name his team until just before the start but the odds are against Butcher playing.

Brush may be left out of the West Ham United team for the League Cup match against Derby County. Neighbour or Allen could be preferred.

Leicester City's striker, Alan Young, is seeing a specialist about the cartilage injury he suffered at Queen's Park Rangers on Saturday. Young revealed that he had thought about taking legal action against Rangers because he believes their Omniturf pitch was to blame for the injury.

□ Derby County have rejected a transfer request from their striker David Swindlehurst and instead will be tackling their heavy debts with a financial package involving a new share issue and interest free loans from directors. Richard Moore has resigned the chairmanship in favour of Bill Stevenson and four new directorial appointments were announced yesterday.

□ Sheffield Wednesday have put the former Scotland and Manchester United centre half Jim Holton on the transfer list. Holton, aged 30, came on a free transfer from Coventry City during the summer.

Boro's offensive

Middlesbrough, determined to cut out obscene chanting from the terraces at their home matches, will switch on a muffler device over the club's loudspeaker system to drown the offensive chants.

Today's fixtures

LEAGUE CUP SECOND ROUND SECOND LEG: Arsenal v Sheffield United; Brighton and Hove Albion v Huddersfield (7.45); Bristol City v Carlisle United; Cambridge United v Colchester United (7.45); Coventry City v Everton; Crystal Palace v Doncaster Rovers; Fulham v Newcastle United; Ipswich Town v Leeds United; Newport County v Oldham Athletic; ...

For the record

Yesterday's results

League Cup
Second round, second leg
Mansfield (0) 0 Brad C (0) 2
3,822 Black (pen), Campbell
(Bradford win 5—4 on aggregate)

Ice hockey

Rifle Shooting

3. B Barber 566. Standard Hand Gun: 1. Cutler 583; 2. J E Moriarty 582; 3. M B Shepherd 580.

Archery

MOSCOW: Soviet Union championship: Women's 30-metre: Valentina ...

American football

Cycling

Tennis

Rugby League

Colts tour to Australasia

By Keith Macklin

Next June, a party of 21 under-19 players will be given chance of a tour of a lifetime at the expense of the Rugby League. After several months of planning it has finally been decided that there will be a colts tour of Australia and Papua New Guinea next summer, with the players to be accompanied by a manager, assistant manager, coach and physiotherapist.

The manager has already been chosen, Harry Jepson, of Leeds, a fervent and experienced official with a special dedication to colts rugby. The other officials will be appointed at a later date.

A keen and exhaustive selection procedure will be undertaken by the League's tour sub-committee, beginning at the colts county match, Yorkshire v Lancashire, tomorrow night. There will also be two under-19 internationals, home and away against France, on December 6 and December 21.

□ Oldham and Wakefield Trinity have resumed talks for the transfer of Trinity's Alan McCurrie, a hooker, listed at £40,000. Negotiations broke down last week, but the clubs have now agreed on exchange deal, in which Billy Harris, the prop forward, will move to Wakefield, together with a cash adjustment.

□ Jim Renwick, Scottish Rugby Union centre, has rejected an offer to join Rugby League newcomers Carlisle.

Baseball

Los Angeles edge ahead

Los Angeles—Oct 26.—The Los Angeles Dodgers beat the New York Yankees 2—1 here yesterday with home runs by Pedro Guerrero and Steve Yeager in the seventh inning, to go 3—2 up in the 1981 World Baseball Series.

It was the Dodgers' third successive victory in the best-of-seven series and puts them only one win away from the championship.

Guerrero and Yeager turned the game around with hits into the left-field stand after a masterful performance by Yankee pitcher Ron Guidry who had struck out nine batters and held the Dodgers to just two hits, one in the first inning and one in the second.

The Yankees took the lead in the second when Reggie Jackson hit a double down the left-field line and scored on a single to left by Lou Piniella.

But winning pitcher Jerry Reuss allowed the Yankees no more runs, retiring 13 of the last 14 batters in a strong finish.

The Yankees wasted two other scoring chances. In the third, they had runners at first and third base with one man out, but failed to score. In the fourth, two errors by Dodgers' second baseman Davey Lopes helped the Yankees to load the bases but again they failed to score. New York never got a runner to second base after that.

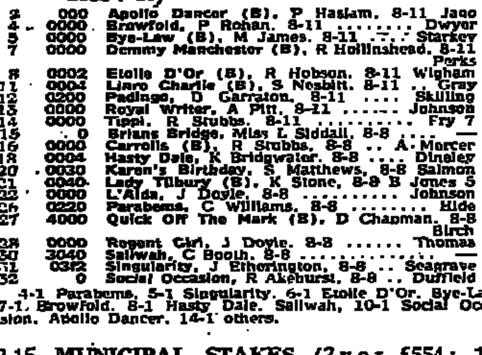
Racing

Redcar programme

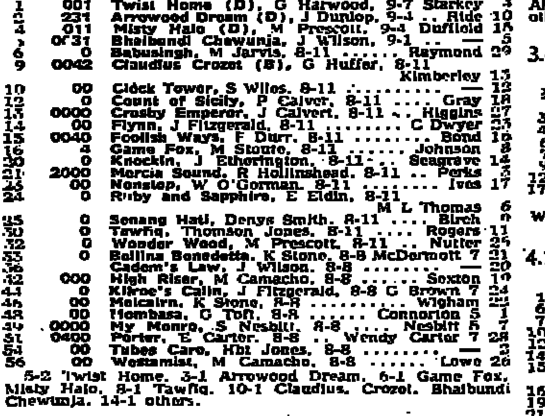
1.45 EAGLESCLIFFE STAKES (2-y-o selling: £533: 5f)

2 000 Apollo Dancer (B), P Haslam, 8-11 Jago 7

...



2.15 MUNICIPAL STAKES (2-y-o: £554: 1m straight)



2.45 GANTON HANDICAP (£1,914: 7f straight)

12 -000 Pinkerton's Man (B), G Richards, 5-8-0 Gray 10
15 0202 Russian Romance, C Brittain, 5-7-11 Thomas 6
21 0240 Eliza De Rich (D), R Hollinshead, 4-7-7 B Jones 5 14
22 0302 Spoilt For Choice (B), C Spares, 3-7-7 Hills 8 3
24 0210 Quarry Bank (C, D), S Nesbitt, 6-7-7 Nesbitt 5 1

3.15 LINKS STAKES (Maidens: £552: 1m)

3.45 DINSDALE SPA STAKES (2-y-o: £1,469: 6f straight)

4.15 BRASS CASTLE HANDICAP (£1,163: 1m straight)

*Doubtful runner

Impressive On Show in demand for Doncaster

By Michael Seely

The mad scramble for winter keep continued on Nottingham's nine-race programme yesterday. Some results were predictable; some were not. And races were won by the most powerful and smallest stables in the land with strict impartiality.

As far as what remains of the 1981 season is concerned, the most significant victory was that of On Show in the first divison of the Flawborough Maiden Stakes. On Show's price for the William Hill November Handicap, was cut from 25-1 to 12-1 after the filly's clever victory over Modestine. Harry Wragg's son, Geoffrey, said afterwards: "On Show is sure to run well at Doncaster."

Whatever her fate in the last big handicap of the season may be, Sir Philip Oppenheimer's filly must be worth a small fortune as a brood mare. For On Show is by Welsh Pageant and is the first foal of the Cheshire Oaks and Park Hill Stakes winner, African Dancer.

Wragg has engaged that talented apprentice Bryn Crossley for On Show. Crossley has already won important handicaps for the stable this season, on Dogberry and Feltwell, so On Show will lack nothing in assistance from the saddle.

Lester Piggott rode On Show yesterday and the maestro went on to land his 178th winner of the season on Never So Lucky, a two-year-old who comfortably defied top weight in the Westborough Handicap for Guy Harwood. This victory, and that of Gayles Bambina at Chepstow, gave Harwood his 95th success of the present campaign. So the Pulborough trainer must now be an odds-on chance to reach the coveted landmark of training 100 winners in a season for the first time.

A leading Newmarket trainer to saddle a winner was Jeremy Hindley when Brian Taylor drove Sunny Look past the winning post, a length and a half in front of Bullring in the second division of the Woodborough Maiden Stakes.

Hindley is off to Santa Anita this weekend to watch Robert Sangster's game and consistent filly Star Pastures run in the $400,000 Yellow Ribbon Stakes. After that Star Pastures will remain in the United States where she will be trained by John Gosden.

Guy Reed and his trainer, Chris Thornton, not only had the vexatious experience of seeing Bullring finish second to Sunny Look, their three-year-old Obergurgl was also runner-up to Earls Court in the Belton Handicap. However, this successful combination ended the afternoon on a high note when Battalion won the last race at Edinburgh.

This afternoon Harwood's Northern raid continues at Nottingham and Redcar. At Nottingham, Piggott and Sandaan look to have a chance second to none in the Sprinters' Consolation Maiden Stakes after the two-year-old's promising first run of his career when fourth behind Slightly Dangerous in the Duke of Edinburgh Stakes at Ascot. Up at Redcar, the Pulborough trainer's Newbury winner Risk Taker has the disappointing Mydrone and the consistent Mummy's Game to overcome in the Dinsdale Spa Stakes.

Harwood is also sending his York winner Twist Home to the Yorkshire course for the Municipal Stakes but Arrowood Green, the clever conqueror of Tancred Walk at Beverley, is preferred.

Spence Bay victory

Los Angeles, Oct 26.—Spence Bay, the six-year-old former Irish trained horse, won the $100,000 Carleton Burke Handicap at Santa Anita, ridden by Fernando Toro. Spence Bay has won five of seven races in the United States this season.—Agence France-Presse.

Nottingham card

1.30 BITTER END STAKES (Div I: selling: £625: 1¼m)

2.0 REPTON STAKES (Apprentices: £1,011: 1¼m)

2.30 BITTER END STAKES (Div II: selling: £625: 1¼m)

3.0 EAST MIDLAND HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,492: 1m 50yd)

3.30 SPRINTERS CONSOLATION STAKES (Maidens: £897: 5f)

4.0 FINAL HANDICAP (£2,096: 1m 50yd)

4.30 WILLINGTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,926: 2m)

Nottingham selections

By Michael Seely

1.30 Rock Concert. 2.0 No-U-Turn. 2.30 Spare the Rod. 3.0 A.T.S. Prince. 3.30 Sandaan. 4.0 Man in the Middle. 4.30 Canoodle.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.30 Alice Town. 2.0 No-U-Turn. 2.30 Black Sunset. 3.0 Bluethroat. 3.30 Karkana. 4.0 Galles. 4.30 Far-sound.

Plumpton card

2.15 NEWICK HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £552: 2m)

2.45 PLAYBOY BOOKMAKERS HURDLE (Handicap: £2,683: 2m)

3.15 OCTOBER CHASE (Novices)

3.45 BURGESS HILL CHASE (Handicap: £1,558: 3m 1f)

4.15 NEWICK HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £552: 2m)

Chepstow results

Nottingham

Edinburgh

3.15 (3.19) PORTOBELLO STAKES (Selling: 2-y-o: £552: 7f)
ANATOLIA, b f, by Hittite Glory—Slip Stitch, 8-8 G Duffield (8-1) 1
Cougar .... S Webster (6-1) 2
Glazepta Again T Jarvis (5-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 48p; Places, 18p, 15p, 11p. Dual F: £1.55. CSF: £5.54. M Prescott, at Newmarket. 1½l, 1l. Grey River (25-1) 4th. 13 ran.

3.45 (3.49) FISHERROW STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £743: 1m)
BRIGADO, ch f, by Brigadier Gerard—Selham 8-4 M Fry (14-1) 1
Ginger Tart .... T Jarvis (16-1) 2
Beaujolais D McKeown (10-11 fav) 3

Redcar selections

By Michael Seely

1.45 Parabems. 2.15 Arrowood Dream. 2.45 Pause for Thought. 3.15 Susanna. 3.45 Risk Taker. 4.15 Lichen Green.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Apollo Dancer. 2.15 Tawfiq. 2.45 Russian Romance. 3.15 Susanna. 3.45 Mummy's Game. 4.15 St Pedro.

Duffield's double

George Duffield, the Newmarket jockey, landed a 71-1 double at Edinburgh yesterday on Miss Poinciana, who beat Sandra's Secret by half a length in the Gullane Handicap, and Anatolia.

□ Irish chaser Gay Return, third to Raemac at Stratford-on-Avon last week, will reappear at Wetherby on Saturday in the Charlie Hill Memorial Pattern Chase. Tommy Ryan again has the mount.

TOTE SILVER TROPHY CHASE ...

STATE OF GOING (official): ...

BLINKERED FOR FIRST TIME: ...

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: ...

Salerooms and Antiques

Legal Appointments

"... Take heed, and beware of covetousness: for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."—St. Luke 12: 15.

BIRTHS

AYLITTE.—On October 25th at Treliske Hospital, Truro to Gillian (née Macleod) and Alec—a son (Christopher John).

CAULFIELD.—On October 23, 1981, in Yale Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut, to Emily (nee Schillace) and Brendan—a daughter (Rebecca Jane Ellen) a sister for Christopher.

DUCKER.—On 23rd October 1981, at Andover to Mary-Anne and Christopher — a son (Mark Edward Haddon).

FINEMAN.—On October 26, at Westminster Hospital to Sarah (nee Augier) and Peter—a son (James Harry).

MACKENZIE-GREEN.—On October 23 to Tessa (nee Batten) and John—a son William, brother to Henry.

MEDLICOTT.—On 24th October to Diana (née Fallow) and Michael—a daughter (Flora), a sister for Oliver, Charlotte and Annabel.

MUSSON.—On October 23 to Carole (nee Ivinson) and Geoffrey at Wycombe General Hospital—a daughter (Clementine Flora Margaret) a sister for Cleone and Tamsin.

ROPNER.—On 24th October, at St Thomas's Hospital, London, to Auriol and John—a son.

SIMPSON.—On 25th October in Paris to Catherine (nee Goethals) and John—a son (Oliver Antoine Lindsay), a brother for Edward.

SCOTT.—On September 24, 1981, to Adrienne and Robin, Woodhead House, Auchterless, Turriff, Aberdeenshire—a son, Edward Charles Avison.

SMEDLEY.—On October 21st in Cambridge to Mary (nee McCann) and Howard — a daughter (Eleanor Mary).

MARRIAGES

BROWN : LANGFORD.—On October 25th, at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, London, Malcolm Denis, elder son of Mrs Edna Brown and the late Col. Denis Brown of Ranskill, Nottinghamshire, to Barbara Ann, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. I. Langford of Reigate, Surrey.

LUDWIG : GORMLEY.—On October 23rd at Epsom, Tom, youngest son of Mr and Mrs John Ludwig of Red Deer, Alberta, Canada to Clare, elder daughter of the late Mr Kenneth Gormly and of Mrs Gormly of Betchworth, Surrey.

ROCHAT : DAVENET.—On October 24th 1981, the civil marriage took place between Mr P. A. Rochat and Miss M. Davenet at Monte Carlo. The church ceremony will be held on October 31st 1981 in Baulmes, Switzerland. The couple will reside at Monte Carlo, Monaco.

TAYLOR : TERPOUGOFF.—On 18th October, at the Russian Orthodox Church, Emperor's Gate, London, Duncan, fourth son of Sir Jock and Lady Taylor, to Marie-Beatrice, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alexander Terpougoff.

DEATHS

BAINES.—On 24th October, peacefully, at Sloley Hall, Norfolk, Captain Thomas Borlase Baines, late 52nd Lt. Infty., aged 83 years.

BAKER. On October 22nd peacefully after a long illness courageously borne, Gwendolen M. W. Baker, S.R.N. of High Easter. Beloved daughter of Caroline and Harry Baker, and dear sister of John, "called home by the Lord and Saviour she loved and worshipped". Family flowers only, please. Donations if desired to Nazareth Hospital c/o Dr Tester of Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, 77 Priestfield Rd, Edinburgh EH16 5JD.

BIRKBECK.—On October 24, at Fovant, Frederick John, beloved husband of Nora and father of Mary. Funeral at Fovant Church, 1.15 pm on Friday, October 30. Please no flowers but if desired donations to Save the Children Fund.

CLERC.—On 23rd October, 1981, peacefully in an Eastbourne nursing home, Hilda Joanna Tempest Malling (nee Gray), aged 74 years, formerly of Neuchatel, Switzerland, cherished wife of the late John Clerc, beloved mother of John and Peggy, devoted grandmother of Didier, Piers and Isabelle. Funeral service at St John's Church, Meads, Eastbourne, Sussex, on Monday, 2nd November, at 11 a.m., followed by interment at Ocklynge Cemetery.

COLLISTER On October 23rd 1981 at Whitehanger Nursing Home, Haslemere, Dora Elaine, widow of Sir Harold Collister, I.C.S. Funeral 12.30 October 30th at Woking Crematorium. Flowers (by 10.30) and enquiries to Pimms Funerals, Guildford 67594.

COLTART.—On October 24th, Florence Margaret, wife of the late William Laurie, formerly of Warwick. Cremation private. No flowers or letters please.

CRAWFORD.—On October 24th, 1981, Frazer Stewart, of Froxfield, Petersfield, father of Moira and Carol and grandfather of Tim and Lindsey. Funeral at Chichester Crematorium, on Friday, October 30th, at 11.30 a.m. Please, no flowers, but if friends wish, donations to Sue Ryder Home, Bordean House, Petersfield, would be appreciated.

DALRYMPLE-HAMILTON. — On Monday, 26th October, peacefully after a long illness, borne with great courage, Mary, of Bargany, dearly loved wife of North and mother of John and Jamie. Funeral at Dailly Parish Church on Friday, 30th October, at 11.30 a.m., followed by interment (private) at Old Dailly.

DENHOLM.—On 25th October, 1981, peacefully in hospital, Sir John Carmichael Denholm, C.B.E., of Greenock, and formerly of Glendower, Skelmorlie, aged 87 years, husband of the late Laura (nee Kerr). Service at Greenock Crematorium, on Thursday, 29th October, at 2.45 p.m.

FALLS.—On October 25, at The Beeches, Church Street, Staines, in her 96th year, Elizabeth, widow of Captain Cyril Falls, CB, dear mother and "granny".

FLEMMING.—On 24th October, 1981, Gilbert Nicholson Flemming, K.C.B., husband of Virginia, father of Nicholas, Fanny, John and Miranda. Private cremation.

GOODCHILD.—On October 25th, in her 97th year, Catherine Arthur widow of Sir William Goodchild C.M.G. and last surviving child of James Ramsey of Maybole, Ayrshire. Much loved mother, grandmother and great grandmother.

GRANT.—On October 22nd, Colin Campbell, aged 55, of Rushdene Road, Pinner, formerly of Crowle, Worcs., devoted father of Jean, John and Katherine, and dear brother of Elizabeth and Wendy. Service at Putney Vale Crematorium, on Thursday, October 29th, at 11 a.m. Donations to Leukaemia Research Fund, 61 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.

HUNT.—At Slowlangtoft Nursing Home, peacefully, on Sunday, 25th October, Grolla Evelyn, widow of Richard Collinson Hunt, formerly of Swanningion, Norfolk. Much loved mother of Peter, Richard, Ann and David. A grandmother and great-grandmother. The funeral service takes place at Ipswich Crematorium on Friday, October 30th, at 12.15 p.m. in the West Chapel. Flowers may be sent to L. Fulcher Ltd, 80 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds. Tel. 4049.

KEHOE.—On October 25th, 1981, Father Richard Kehoe, O.P., aged 76, at his sister's home in Swindon, Wilts.

NIXON.—On October 24th, Joyce Cecilia Nixon, of 25 Beeches Rd, Chelmsford. Only daughter of Lilly Wiseman, mother of Peter and David. Service at Chelmsford Cathedral on Friday, October 30th, at 1.45. Family flowers only, donations for the Disablement Income Group, to 25 Beeches Rd, Chelmsford, Essex.

O'BRIEN.—On 23rd October, 1981, suddenly and peacefully, at 35 Albert Rd, Cheadle Hulme, with last rites, Dr John, dearly loved husband of Una, father of Margaret, Finian, Therese and David, father-in-law to Sankar, John, Sara and Madge, grandfather of Susan, Claire, Jane, Anne-Marie, Margaret, Joanna, Molly, John Padraig (deceased), Timothy, Elizabeth, Siobhan, Phoebe and Eleanor. Requiem Mass at St Ann's, Cheadle Hulme on Wednesday, 28th October, at 1.30 p.m., prior to interment at Southern Cemetery at 2.45 p.m. Please, no flowers. Enquiries to: Ben Lloyd Funeral Directors Ltd, 061 485 3135 and Poynton 872717.

PACKARD.—On October 24th, peacefully at home Marion Cargill Thomson beloved wife of Lt General Sir Douglas Packard. Funeral Service at St Mary's Church, Woodbridge, Suffolk, at 2.30 pm. on Friday, October 30th. Cremation private, no flowers please.

POCHIN.—On October 24th, 1981 at his home Barkby Hall, Leicestershire in his 84th year, Anthony Frederick Peacock Pochin, the dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth, much loved father of Mariah, Rosalind and John. Funeral service at St Mary's Church Barkby, Leicestershire on Friday, October 30th at 11 am, followed by private interment in Barkby Churchyard. All flowers and further enquiries to Ginns and Gutteridge Ltd Funeral Directors of Leicester. Tel. Leicester 56117.

RANDALL-JONES.—On 24th October 1981, peacefully in hospital, Irene, of Treleigh, West Cliff, West Bay, Bridport, late of Cheltenham. Funeral service at Yeovil Crematorium, on Thursday, 29th October, at 10 a.m. Enquiries to A. C. Dowe Ltd, 66 South Street, Bridport, Dorset. Telephone 22613.

SHREURS, WILLY [illegible], former husband of Ann Fleming Shreurs, on October 18th, in Danvers, Massachusetts.

SPENCE.—On October 24th, tragically in a road accident, Kirsten, beloved daughter of Patrick and Angela Spence of Kingswood, Surrey, and dear sister of Anya. Funeral service at St Andrew's Church, Brighton Road, Kingswood, on Friday, October 30th, 10.30 a.m. followed by cremation at Randalls Park Crematorium. Flowers and enquiries to Ebbutt Funeral Service, Croydon. Telephone 01-688 5555.

TREGEAR, LT. COL. VYVIAN WILLIAM, 3rd/12th Frontier Force, peacefully on October 25. Funeral service 12 noon, Friday, October 30, at Nursling Church by Romsey.

DEATHS

TARBET, EDWARD—On 25th October, 1981, dearly loved husband of Thelma and devoted father of Nicholas, Catherine and Hilary. Funeral at The Catholic Church, Penzance, on Thursday, 29th October, at 10 a.m. No flowers please but donations may be sent to The Little Way Association, 119 Cedars Road, London, SW4.

WESTBROOK.—On 22nd October, suddenly in Bangkok, Simon Geoffrey Edney, beloved son of Brigadier and Elizabeth Westbrook, of 3 Tipton Lodge, Tipton St John, Devon, and brother of Nicholas and Abigail.

WOOD-LEGH.—On October 26, Dr Kathleen Louise, aged 80, at her home in Cambridge.

WOOLLARD.—On Saturday, October 24, peacefully in hospital, following prolonged ill-health, Ladbrook, Walter James (Laddie) aged 76 years, of Tollgate House, Fordham, Ely, Cambridgeshire (formerly of Chalk Farm, Rothisham and South Lodge, Ickleton), dearly loved husband of Betty, beloved father of Geoffrey and Sue, and dear grandpa of Sarah, James, Andy and Willie. Funeral service at St Mary's Church, Swaffham Bulbeck, Cambridgeshire, on Thursday, October 29, at 2.30 pm. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to Newmarket General Hospital.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

ADAMS.—A Memorial Service for Frank Adams will be held at All Saints' Parish Church, High Wycombe, at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, 5th November.

HOLMES, BARBARA ELIZABETH.—A memorial gathering has been arranged by Lucy Cavendish College, to be held at the Friends Meeting House, Jesus Lane, Cambridge, at 3 p.m., Thursday, 29th October.

ORR-LEWIS.—A memorial service will be held for Sir Duncan Orr-Lewis at 2 p.m. on November 13th, 1981, at St Michael's Church, Paris.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

BARBARA SMAILES. Hilary and Melanie are very grateful to all friends, neighbours, business associates and customers for their messages of sympathy following Gil's death, and for the beautiful floral tributes.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of ORIENTAL FOOTWEAR (IMPORTS) Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 26th day of November, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Stephen Daniel Swaden, FCA of 3-4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 15th day of October 1981.

S. SWADEN
Liquidator.

CHAPGLEN Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Wednesday the 11th day of November 1981 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 19th day of October 1981.

J. PEARLMAN
Director.

In the Matter of BELGRAVIA PROMOTIONS Limited. By Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, Companies Court, dated the eleventh of March 1981 Mr Paul Frederick Marten Showell of Guildhall House, 81-87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS has been appointed Liquidator of the above-named Company with a Committee of Inspection.

Dated this nineteenth day of October 1981.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

THE SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. The One Hundred and Forty-Second Annual General Meeting will be held at Fishmongers Hall, London, E.C.4 by kind permission of the Company on Wednesday, 25th November, at 11.30 a.m. V. C. Austin, General Secretary, 1 North Pallant, Chichester, West Sussex.

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COMPANY magazine need an unflappable, efficient Secretary for its Editor. Lots of scope for someone with initiative and ability to organize a busy office. Please ring Beverley Flower on 01-439 0358.

WIMPOLE ST.—2 young surgeons require secretary, good organiser with average skills. £5,500-£6,000. 935 1252.

NON-SECRETARIAL

COMMONWEALTH ORGANIZATION needs capable person with initiative who can type to look after arrangements for overseas visitors and organise events. Hours 9.30 a.m.-5.00 p.m. Free lunch. Tel. 01-930 1671.

PRE-UNIVERSITY ? Looking for temporary work abroad in 1982? We require reliable, self-motivated 18-25 year olds as couriers on our continental campsites. Applicants must have good conversational French, Italian, Spanish or German, have a flair for organisation, be good with people, and be prepared for hard physical work. Write to Courier Dept. (T1), Canvas Holidays Ltd, Bull Plain, Hertford SG14 1DY.

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requires Sales person for their Mayfair based branch. Selling telephones, security equipment, bullet proof apparell and vehicles sold and proven world wide. Applicant must be mature with at least 3 years experience. Professional closers only. If qualified call
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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

PRIFYSGOL CYMRU — UNIVERSITY OF WALES

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS

A limited number of Fellowships will be offered by the University in session 1982-83, available for tenure at the following Constituent Institutions :—

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, ABERYSTWYTH
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BANGOR
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CARDIFF
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SWANSEA
UWIST, CARDIFF

The Fellowships, tenable for two years from 1 October, 1982, are intended for advanced research without limitation of subject, and are open to graduates of any University. Candidates should possess a research degree. Fellows will not be allowed to register for a Ph.D degree.

The stipend will normally be £6,070 in the first year, rising to £6,475 in the second; this stipend is at present under review.

Applicants should obtain detailed conditions governing the appointments, together with an application form, from the Registrar of the Institution they wish to enter, or from the Registrar of the University. The completed form should be lodged with the Registrar, University of Wales, University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff, by 1 February, 1982.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.05am For Schools, Colleges: The news in German 9.35 Leisure time in France 9.53 French conversation 10.10 Look and Read 10.35 History: The Country of the Setting Sun 11.00 The Asian Festival of Light celebrations 11.38 Artists in Print 12.05 Modern poetry 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Included today is the Yesterday's Headlines item in which people who were once headline news look back on the experience 1.45 Over the Moon. Far and Near, a story sung by Don Spencer for the very young 2.00 You and Me introduced by Stephen Tate 2.14 For Schools, Colleges: French 2.30 Dylan Thomas 3.00 Closedown 3.25 O Dro I Dro. A quiz on a journey through Wales 3.53 Regional news (except London).

3.55 **Play School.** For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 **Cartoon:** Animated Laurel and Hardy in Hillybilly Bully (r).
4.25 **Jackanory.** Hannah Gordon reads the second part of Mr McFadden's Hallowe'en.
4.40 **Play Away.** Music, fun and games with Hallowe'en in mind presented by Brian Cant.
5.05 **Newsround** presented by Paul McDowell.
5.10 **Screen Test.** St Peter's Comprehensive, Huntingdon, and Copleston High, Ipswich, compete in a test of cinematic recall.
5.40 **News** with Richard Baker 6.00 Regional news magazines 6.25 **Nationwide.**
6.50 **Barbara's World of Horses and Ponies.** Barbara Woodhouse tames a pony by breathing up its nose.
7.15 **Angels.** Drama with the nurses of a Midlands General hospital.
7.40 **The Rockford Files.** Part one of the investigations by the private detective into the dealings of a crooked financier (r).
8.30 **Yes Minister.** Jim Hacker has to make a five per cent cut in his department.

9.00 **News** read by John Humphrys.
9.25 **Play: London is Drowning** by Graham Williams. A dramatic reconstruction of what might happen when a combination of freak weather conditions threatens to flood parts of London to a depth of eight feet. David Neal plays Walter Dodds, the harassed chief engineer.
10.40 **Norman St John-Stevas in Conversation.** For his first guest in the new series Mr St John-Stevas talks to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
11.08 **News** headlines.
11.10 **Kojak.** The tough detective investigates another police officer whose drink problem causes the death of his best friend (r).
12.00 **Weather.**

BBC1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES 9.10 am-9.30 I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth. Japan: (5) 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales 3.25-3.55 Closedown 5.10-5.40 Capten Mikula 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.50-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.40 Angels. 11.10-11.25 The Royal Tour of Wales. 11.25-12.15 am Kojak. 12.15 News and weather. Scotland 11.17 am-11.37 For Schools: Let's See . . . Your Health (1). 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 12.00 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 10.38 am-10.58 For Schools: Ulster in Focus: Dairy Farming. 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.25-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.15 Lifetimes. 10.40-11.08 The Magic of Irving Berlin. 12.00 News and weather. England 6.00-6.25 pm Regional Magazines. 12.05 am Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Elizabeth Millbank and Andrew Secombe. The story is Frederick's Hat by Francesca Zeisil 11.25 Closedown.

Pablo Picasso: The subject of a film tribute (BBC 2 9.00 pm)

3.55 **International Snooker.** Live coverage of the State Express World Team Classic from the Hexagon Theatre, Reading. David Vine introduces the play in the match between Northern Ireland and Australia (Further coverage at 10.15 and 11.30).
6.00 **Grange Hill.** Episode one in a repeat showing of the popular drama serial about the pupils and staff of a secondary school.
6.25 **The World Chess Championships.** Highlights from one of the best games of the week
6.45 **News** with a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
6.50 **Riding the Summer Sun.** Richard Blackmore attempts a gliding marathon.
7.20 **The Other Music.** British folk music from 1945
8.30 **Russell Harty.** Live from the stage of the Greenwood Theatre. Mr Harty talks to Dirk Bogarde.

9.00 **Pablo Picasso Painter.** A film tribute by Frederic Rossif to, arguably, the most successful 20th century painter who was born a hundred years ago on Sunday. The narrator is Paul Vaughan.
10.15 **International Snooker.** Further coverage of the game between Northern Ireland and Australia. The commentators are Ted Lowe, Jack Karnehm and Clive Everton.
10.45 **Newsnight.** The latest news from around the world plus an extended look at one of the main stories.
11.30 **International Snooker.** The final visit of the day to Reading for coverage of the State Express World Team Classic introduced by David Vine. Ends at 12.15

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Sharing experiences. 9.53 Diarists. 10.15 Interview techniques. 10.35 Poetry in wartime. 11.03 Basic Maths. 11.22 The traditions of Hallowe'en. 11.39 A day trip to Boulogne. 12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy: A musical story about The Man in the Moon. 12.10 Pipkins: Puppets for the very young. 12.30 The Sullivans: Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two. 1.00 News: with Peter Sissons; 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 The Circe Complex. Part 1. Val Foreman is having an affair while her husband is in prison. 2.00 After Noon Plus. Mary Berry discusses French cuisine. 2.25 Play: Last Knockings by Donald Churchill. A remorseful confidence trickster and womanizer decides to retire. (r) 3.25 Cabbages and Kings: A light-hearted literary quiz chaired by Robin Ray.

3.55 **The Royal Visit to Wales.** Coverage of the arrival in Shotton of the Prince and Princess of Wales at the beginning of their three-day tour of the Principality.
4.35 **Cartoon.**
4.45 **Vice Versa.** A serial based on the story by F. Ansley about the magical reversal of roles between a father and his son.
5.15 **Emmerdale Farm:** Should Jackie Merrick be allowed a gun?
5.45 **News 6.00 Thames News.**
6.20 **Help!** Viv Taylor Gee talks to the widow of a British soldier about how the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association helped her after the death of her husband.
6.30 **Crossroads.**
6.55 **Reporting London.** A magazine programme introduced by Denis Tuohy.
7.30 **Britain's Strongest Man.** Eight beefy men compete for a place in the world championships and a cash prize.
8.30 **It takes a Worried Man.** A new comedy series starring Peter Tilbury as a man fearful of middle age.

9.00 **Brideshead Revisited.** Part three of the adaptation of Evelyn Waugh's novel. Charles, Sebastian and Boy Mulcaster escape from a dreary charity ball and visit a sleazy London night club where they pick up a girl each and drive to a party. They are involved in accident, the consequence of which could jeopardize their places at Oxford.
10.00 **News** including highlights of the Royal tour of Wales.
10.30 **Lou Grant.** The gritty editor of the Trib is accused of being anti-business.
11.30 **Talking Bikes.** The second part of the Rider of the Year competition at Matchams Park sees six competitors put through their paces on a trials section, then a timed endurance ride followed by a five lap race. The commentary is by David Bobin.
12.00 **Going Out.** Part three of the serial about a group of jobless youngsters who have just left school. Starring Peter-Hugo Daly and Marcus Francis.
12.25 **Close.**

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 — Petcare.
10.00 News.
10.02 From our own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "The Recluse" by Alan Bold.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: "I Can Give You Everything But Love" by Karl Barry.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Lord Peter Wimsey. "Have his Carcase" by Dorothy L. Sayers (part 2).
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Women's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Hatter's Castle† by A. J. Cronin (part 3).
4.00 A Thorn in the Flesh (new series). Colin Semper sends back the first of four letters from his travels in Turkey in the steps of St Paul.
4.15 Tea for Two. With the return of the tea dance and the music of the "Big Band", Monty Modlyn talks to tea dancers up and down the country.
4.45 Story Time: "The Moonspinners" by Mary Stewart (2).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Top of the Form.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 The Countryside in October. Wynford Vaughan-Thomas presents reports from locations round the British countryside.
8.35 No Minister. Hugo Young presents a critical examination of the Civil Service in six programmes. (5) "Brussels: A Mandarin's Paradise?"
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The News Quiz in the City.† A special edition of "The News Quiz" from the London International Press Centre.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "How Steeple Sinderby Wanderers Won the FA Cup" by J. L. Carr (2).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF 6.25 am Weather Forecast. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 pm For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert anon., Adam Jarzebski, Chopin, Jan Wanski; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) John Stanley, Vaughan Williams, Bridge; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This week's composer Arcangelo Corelli; records.†
9.45 Philip Smith Piano records: Scarlatti, Schubert, Chopin.†
10.35 Quartets by John Foulds and Schuman String Quartet recital.†
11.40 Songs by Liszt and Rachmaninov Recital.†
12.15 Lunchtime Prom direct from Guildhall, London. Concert. Part 1: Weber, Haydn, Mozart.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Lunchtime Prom Dvorak.†
2.05 Alan Bush Chamber music recital.†
3.00 Mendelssohn Hymn of Praise (Austrian Radio recording from the 1981 Vienna Festival).†
4.25 Jazz Today.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure †
7.00 The Price of Victory (series) Eight documentary programmes by Michael Charlton examining the "missed opportunities" of Britain's European diplomacy between the final years of The Second World War and De Gaulle's veto of Britain's first bid to join the EEC (2) "Bevin at Victoria Station"
8.00 Alfred Brendel Plays the Beethoven Piano Concertos Concert, direct from the Royal Festival Hall, London Part 1 †
9.00 Words, Words, Words. A personal choice of prose and poetry presented by Ian McKellen.†
9.20 Concert Beethoven (Part 2).†
10.05 Music in our Time: Concert of works by David Lumsdaine.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Haydn on record.†

(No Open University broadcast today)



Monty Modlyn goes tea dancing in Tea for Two (Radio 4 4.15pm)



John Dunn: his guest today is Julian Lloyd Webber (Radio 2 noon)

Radio 2

5.00am Ray Moore † 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young † 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00pm Ed Stewart † 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport 6.00 David Symonds † 8.00 Moments Musical† (last in series). 9.00 Listen to the Band: Royal Artillery Alanbrooke Band † 9.30 The Organist Entertains † 10.00 Charlie Williams at the Variety Club. 11.00 Brian Matthew from midnight (in stereo from 12.00 midnight) 1.00am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 Two's Company.†

Radio 1

5.00am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00pm Paul Burnett 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 Close.

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Services can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty Four Hours: News Summary 7.30 Lord of the Flies 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Europa 8.30 Musical Yearbook 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Discovery 10.15 Leave it to Psmith 10.30 That Big Band Magic 11.00 World News 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Letter from London 11.25 Scotland this Week 11.30 Sports International 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 The Rewards of Music 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-four Hours News Summary 1.30 Network UK 1.45 A Jolly Good Show 2.30 Thirty Minute Theatre 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Sarah and Company 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Meridian 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-four Hours News Summary 9.15 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 9.45 Classical Short Stories 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Scotland this Week 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Guitar Workshop 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News 12.09 News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 A Jolly Good Show 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Report on Religion 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Operetta 2.30 Musical Yearbook 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m. VHF 97.3MHz Capital MF 1548kHz, 194m VHF 95.8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

WESTWARD

As Thames except: 12.27 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 Westward News Headlines. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Artisans. 10.34 Lou Grant. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Faith For Life. 12.05 Weather and Shipping Forecast. 12.06 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 The Good Word. 9.30-9.35 North East News. 1.20-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Bless Me, Father. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 North East News. 10.32 The New Avengers. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Brazilian Brothers. 12.05 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.25-3.55 Play It Again. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25-6.30 This Is Your Right. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Film: The Virgin Soldiers (Hywel Bennet, Nigel Davenport). Raw recruits learn the facts of love. 12.15 Wheels. 12.45 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Southern News and Weather. 5.15 Dick Tracy Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 The Sweeny. 11.30 A New Kind of Family. 12.00 Weather followed by Sign of Hope.

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 ATV News. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 ATV News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Charlies Angels. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 ATV News. 12.05 Something Different. 12.20 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 Anglia News. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 10.30 Then Came Bronson. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 The Jazz Series: (Ronnie Scott Quartet). 12.30 Your Music at Night.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 Border news. 5.15 Bless Me, Father 5.45-6.00 Lookaround Tuesday. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 The Monte Carlo Show (Helen Reddy). 11.30 News Summary. 11.33 Closedown

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News & Road & Weather. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 10.30 Some Of Our Airmen Are No Longer Missing. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05 International Bowls. 12.35 Closedown.

HTV WEST

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 HTV News. 5.15 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 The Tana River Expedition. 11.35 Wheels. 12.05 Weather and Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV WEST except: 9.35-9.50 Am Gymru 10.15-10.30 Y Byd A'i Bethau 11.39-11.54 About Wales 12.00-12.10 Cwadi Cwac A'i Ffrindiau 5.15-5.20 Bugs Bunny 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd 6.15-6.30 Report Wales 10.30-11.00 Cyfathrebwyr 11.00-11.30 World in Action 11.30-12.00 Benson 12.00 Weather and Closedown

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 Channel News and Weather 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Survival. 10.28 Channel News and Weather. 10.34 Lou Grant. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 News in French.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Cabbages and Kings. 1.20-1.30 Calendar News. 3.25-3.55 Calendar At Your Service. 5.15-5.45 How's Your Father? 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Lou Grant. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Closedown

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.30-9.35 First Thing 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 North News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 10.30 Hagen 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 In Concert (Colin Chisholm). 12.30 North Headlines, Weather. 12.35 Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime 3.53-3.55 Ulster News 5.15 Cartoon Time 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30 Rockstage 11.30 Bedtime

David Neal as Walter Dobbs in London is Drowning (BBC 1 9.25pm)



● Play for today LONDON IS DROWNING (BBC 1 9.25pm) is a dramatic surmise at what could happen to the Thames if a couple of freak weather conditions coincide. Written by Graham Williams the play follows the bureaucratic reaction to the build-up of a big surge estimated to flood Thamesside London to a depth of eight feet. Monitoring the progress of the virtual tidal wave down the east coast is Walter Dodds, the chief engineer of an unnamed government department (David Heal) responsible for the London Flood Control Centre. His part is credible, as too those of his colleagues but the antics of the Bermondsey family brought in to make the play less of a documentary are a total irrelevance

● Two superb new characters make their debut in tonight's third episode of BRIDESHEAD REVISITED (ITV 9.00pm) The ingratiating All Soul's history don, Mr Samgrass is brilliantly played by John Grillo while the wronged and religious Lady Marchmain has the beautiful Claire Bloom in the part. Meanwhile, Sebastian's drinking gets him and his friends into a brush with the law and the toady Samgrass on his tail.

● IT TAKES A WORRIED MAN (ITV 8.30pm) is a promising new six-part comedy series about a thirty-five year old man worrying about the onset of middle age. Philip Roath (Peter Tilbury) is an idle insurance man separated from his wife and a frequent visitor to the psychiatrist. Tilbury also wrote the script, the first of which contains some wonderful lines, so it is to his credit that he allows Christopher Benjamin, who plays his boss, to steal the episode with a lovely low-keyed monologue urging the aging Roath to work harder.

● TEA FOR TWO (Radio 4 4.15pm) Monty Modlyn takes a look at the renaissance of the thé dansant. At the height of its popularity in the thirties the humblest and the highest in the land used to snatch an hour in the afternoon to forget the misery of the depression and dance their cares away. But because of the war and, presumably, the onset of modern popular music the pastime quickly lost its allure. Now, with people having more leisure time, perhaps because of unemployment of early retirement, the attractions of this form of escapism are becoming more apparent.

Classified Guide

Threat by BL a disaster, Edwardes told

A warning that the BL pay dispute would end in total disaster unless the Government "bashed some heads together" and got unions and management to negotiate, was given last night by Mr Geoffrey Robinson, MP for Coventry North West and a former managing director of Jaguar Cars.

Talks were held yesterday between BL management and Midlands MPs. There was no confirmation during the talks that last-ditch peace negotiations were likely before the threatened strike by BL's 58,000 car workers begins on Sunday.

The MPs' leader, Mr Roy Hattersley, said that Sir Michael Edwardes, managing director of BL, had left them with a glimmer of hope. Sir Michael had, he said, vowed to do all he could to keep BL going.

Meanwhile, in a Commons written reply Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, said the dispute had not yet reached the stage where the BL board would need to consult the Government about liquidation plans.

The car workers have rejected management's 3.8 per cent offer and Sir Michael has said he will liquidate strike-hit parts of the company if the strike goes ahead.

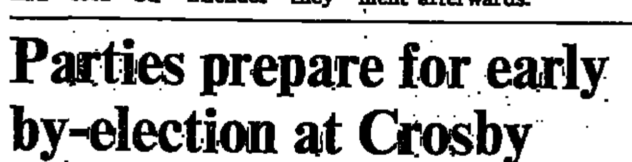
Mr Hattersley said the MPs had told Sir Michael they believed BL's collapse or liquidation would be "an unmitigated tragedy" for the West Midlands and Britain. They urged him to preserve the company's operations at all costs Sir Michael was urged to reach a decent and amicable settlement with the unions.

"We have helped to convince Sir Michael, Mr Ray Horrocks, chairman of BL cars, and other senior directors, of the strength of feeling of ordinary BL workers," Mr Hattersley said. They were not a group of militants and agitators, but decent workers who felt they had been badly treated, he said.

Mr Leslie Huckfield, MP, said he felt Sir Michael now appreciated that some of his statements in his "strike and we'll close" letter were unduly provocative.

"While he did not waver from anything he has said in the past, he did keep stressing that negotiations could still take place. We said that if he carried out his threat to liquidate BL, the unemployment consequences would be absolutely catastrophic".

Sir Michael did not make any official statement after the talks. A BL spokesman said he was not aware of any plans for further talks. The BL board meets in London tomorrow, but there will be no official statement afterwards.



Parties prepare for early by-election at Crosby

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Conservative and Labour Parties in Crosby are rushing to pick their candidates for the by-election, which is to take place before Christmas. Late November is a possibility, but the favourite target date is December 3.

Mrs Doreen Wright, chairman of the Crosby Conservative Association, said last night that she hoped the Tory choice would be made by next Tuesday at the latest.

It is thought that Conservative leaders in London want to accelerate the timing of the by-election to avoid a build-up of the Social Democrat threat posed by Mrs Shirley Williams.

It was learnt last night that the local Labour Party is set to fight the by-election on a manifesto which totally reflects Labour policy as laid down by the party conference.

It includes unequivocal commitments to unilateral nuclear disarmament and speedy withdrawal from the EEC, in addition to the radical economic policies of the socialist alternative strategy.

That decision will be welcomed by the Social Democrats for the opportunity it will give them to attack a clearly left target.

A group of North-west Labour MPs last night tabled a Commons motion criticizing Granada Television for political bias, because last week an opinion poll was conducted for the programme *Week on Friday* when only one candidate, Mrs Shirley Williams, had been selected.

□ Mr John Peyton, aged 62, for 30 years Conservative MP for Yeovil, announced yesterday that he will retire at the next general election.

□ Mr Malcolm Withers, aged 45, a financial journalist of South Luffenham, Leicestershire, has been selected as the prospective Labour party candidate for Lincoln.



Harry Kerr

Planting success: Professor Arthur Bell takes over on Monday as director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. He is especially interested in producing potential fodder plants for developing countries.

Students to sue over change in degree choice

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Two women students at Aston University, Birmingham, are to sue the university for alleged breach of contract, it was said yesterday, after firm offers of degree courses were withdrawn because of spending cuts.

Amanda O'Brien, aged 26 a single mother with one child of Quinton, Birmingham, rejected an unconditional offer from Warwick University in order to accept the Aston course in human communications—with the intention of becoming a teacher.

Intake to the course was stopped after the University Grants Committee cuts were anounced in July and she was forced to switch to human psychology.

Clare Casson, aged 19, of Aston, Birmingham, had an unconditional offer of a course in behavioural science but had to accept a place in human psychology as it was several months too late to apply to another university. She said yesterday: "I want to choose my career not have someone choose it for me."

Both women have applied for legal aid but the National Union of Students has pledged financial backing for their action in which they will each be claiming about £3,000 damages. It was thought yesterday that the action could have wide implications

Scientists home in on our sixth sense organ

By Simon Midgley, "Times Diary" Staff

Dr Robin Baker and Ms Janice Mather, two zoologists from Manchester University, believe they may have discovered a sixth sense organ—a kind of magnetic compass inside our heads which helps humans find their way.

After detailed examination of the skulls of mice and humans, Dr Baker and Ms Mather believe they are well on the way to proving that the hitherto undiscovered organ lies three to four centimetres behind the forehead in the bone of the walls of the sphenoid sinus. When stained with a particular chemical, a thin strip of bone turns blue, indicating the presence of a (magnetic) iron oxide.

In February, Dr Baker, a lecturer in the department of zoology, predicted the precise location of this organ in his book *Human Navigation and the Sixth Sense*, an account of how he claims to have found that people possess a sixth, instinctive, sense of direction.

The story began, however, in 1976 when Dr Baker, who had long suspected that man and animals as diverse as homing pigeons and snails used the same mechanisms to find their way, decided to test this hypothesis by treating people as homing pigeons.

Zoology students, acting as subjects, were blindfolded and taken in a van over a complex and winding route to sites between 6 and 52km from the university. They were removed singly from the van and asked to do three things: without removing their blindfold to state as north, north-east, etc, what direction they thought they were from the university; then to point towards the university. Next they were asked to remove their blindfold and point towards the university again.

While blindfolded their compass direction estimates were usually highly accurate; but when the blindfolds were removed the subjects often became disorientated.

Recent examination of the corpses of mice and human beings has shown the presence of a mysterious band of magnetic material in the skull. This material is being investigated. If it turns out to be magnetite—an iron oxide with particularly magnetic properties—then Dr Baker and Ms Mather will feel 80 per cent certain that this will be a crucial part of the sixth sense organ.

Dr Baker said yesterday that the acid test would be to use magnets to see if people's sense of direction was altered by changing the magnetic field in the vicinity of the organ. Another test would be to see whether people who lack this particular bone also have trouble in finding their way.

Afghans bomb own posts on Pakistan border

Islamabad, Oct 26.—Afghan aircraft and helicopters bombed and strafed one of their own posts on the border with Pakistan, today, a Pakistan defence ministry spokesman said.

Five aircraft and eight helicopter gunships took part in the attack in the Nawan Pass area west of Peshawar, capital of Pakistan's north-west frontier province.

During the attack the Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan territory. The helicopters fired 10 rockets and hundreds of machine gun bullets at their own post and three of the rockets landed in Pakistan territory, he said.

Shortly after five Afghan aircraft joined the attack and dropped two bombs on the Afghan border post.

□ Sir Curtis Keeble, the British Ambassador in Moscow, called on Mr Gromyko today and spent an hour in discussions that were described as a follow-up of Lord Carrington's meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister in New York on September 22 (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

The British Embassy would not say at whose initiative the meeting was held, or give any other details. But it is assumed that Britain wants to find out whether the Soviet Union has had any further thoughts on Lord Carrington's initiative over Afghanistan.

Frank Johnson at the Commons

Mercy-dash blonde flees Cancun

Mrs Thatcher made a statement to the Commons yesterday on last week's Cancun summit, which she attended, on overseas aid. One feels that Mrs Thatcher is, on the whole, against overseas aid. She probably suspects that too much of it goes into undeserving pockets rather than deserving mouths, and that in any case the plight of so many of the countries concerned is of their own devising and beyond our aid. Likewise Mr Reagan. But she and he must exist in a world in which most of the people with whom they work, at home and abroad, believe otherwise or, for the sake of a quiet life, say they believe otherwise.

So one had sympathy with her plight. It appears that this blonde British housewife was one of a group of Westerners, one of whom was an American over 70 years of age, held for two days on a Mexican sandbar by an international gang demanding vast sums of money. Its members included Indians, Nigerians, Tanzanians, Filipinos and British Foreign Office officials. The leader was a man in dark glasses who was claimed to be the President of Mexico, aided by an impossibly English Englishman, improbably calling himself "Lord Carrington".

Mrs Thatcher quietly told yesterday of her 48-hour nightmare ordeal: "The aim was to promote greater understanding between the participants and to give a lead in seeking solutions across a range of subjects", she said. It sounded hell. She added: "The summit achieved these objectives. The participants came not only to give their own viewpoint, but genuinely to discuss and debate the issues ... could not expect universal agreement ... willingness to be positive and practical. ..."

This could mean only one thing: she and the American had refused to pay the ransom. But presumably after appeals by various priests they had been set free.

Mrs Thatcher quietly told yesterday of her miracle escape. "We finally agreed to go back to the United Nations and to try to work out how to launch global negotiations on an agreed basis".

So there were grim conditions which she had been forced to meet: endless working out, back at the United Nations, of how to launch global negotiations on an agreed basis: more titanically tedious summits: more goings back to the United Nations, for agreed globals on a launching basis. When will this senseless violence end?

But yesterday her ordeal was still not over. The leader of the Opposition, Mr Michael Foot, demanded to know why she had not paid up.

Mr Foot said the summit was a "great disappointment" and "an anticlimax". He added: "The hopes of many countries and many people have been dashed to the ground". It seemed likely that Mr Foot was describing the dashed hopes of Upper Hampstead rather than Upper Volta. He spoke especially critically of President Reagan, whose summit remarks he described as "chilling". The president had not got on with the Third World, it seemed. The Prime Minister replied that Mr Reagan had been "very positive and constructive". She was obviously impressed by his handling of these people and irritated with Mr Foot for suggesting otherwise. Certainly, Mexicans and Indians gave Mr Reagan no trouble in the films long ago. Just drop your bilateral negotiating posture and come out slowly, he would have told Mrs Gandhi in Cancun.

Mr David Steel, for the Liberals, also expressed disappointment and spoke with great confidence on irrigation, and soil and plant development. Mr Edward Heath asked for more world "leadership".

A pall of respectability enveloped the House. Everyone has to be in favour of overseas aid even when they are against it. The same atmosphere pervaded the next debate: on the proposed cuts in BBC external services. The Government reprieved some of its proposed victims including the services in Burmese and Somali. But Mr Brian McGee, of the Labour Party's Aesthetic Tendency, an extreme minority group, spoke of the effects of the cuts on modern British composers who relied on the external services for most performances of their works.

So it seemed that the plinks, plonks, burps and screeches of unwanted British contemporary music, some of it no doubt in Somali or Burmese to add to the cacophany, was being dumped on the Third World. A scandal. People have won awards for exposing less. But Mr McGee did not see it that way. He said it was of "great importance" that the Government allowed the situation to continue.

Parliamentary reports, page 8

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh opens operating theatre, Evelyn Nursing Home, 4 Trumpington Road, Cambridge, 2.30; as patron of National Federation of Housing Associations opens Cambridge Housing Society's George Pateman Court, 3.20.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visit Wales.

Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Signals, visits Berlin, departing Heathrow airport, 10.20.

Princess Margaret presents 1981 Carpenters' Award, Carpenters Hall, 6.20.

The Duke of Kent, as President of Royal National Life-boat Institution, names new lifeboat, Fishguard, west Wales, 3.

Talks

Tour of architecture of British Museum, 11.30; excavations at Qadesh, Syria, 1.15, British Museum; "The early Victorians", by Jill Stanley, National Portrait Gallery, 1; "Rembrandt as a draughtsman", National Gallery, 1; plastics, Science Museum, 1; national consciousness and culture in eighteenth-century Germany, German Historical Institute, 42 Russell Square, 5; "significance of Suez in late Victorian and Edwardian Empire", Rupert Beckett Lecture Theatre, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 5.30.

Exhibitions

The ring — from antiquity to the present, Electrum, 21 South Molton Street, 10 to 6; England's green and pleasant land, Lowndes Lodge Gallery, 27 Lowndes Street, 10 to 4.30; heritage of Tibet, British Museum, 10 to 5; portraits of the English School, Spink's, St James's, 9.30 to 5.50; Poussin: Sacraments and bacchanals, National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Edinburgh, 10 to 5; landscape photographs, Paul Hill, Leeds Playhouse Gallery; 18th-Century English silver, travelling exhibition from collections at Manchester City Art Gallery, St Helen's Museum Merseyside, 10.

Music

Royal College of Music prize-winners: Fairfield Halls, 1.05; BBC Concert Orchestra, Ashley Lawrence, conductor, Ifor James, soloist Guildhall, 12.15; Trio Nuovo, clarinet, violin, piano, St Vedast, Foster Lane, 1.10. Royal College of Music String Orchestra, Bishopsgate Hall, 230 Bishopsgate, 1.05.

Memorial services

Mr R. Taylor, MP, Croydon parish church, 11.30; Major A. D. Murray Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, 12.15.

Ms Annabel Farjeon, compiler of a new selection of verse by her mother, Eleanor Farjeon, signed copies of the book at the National Poetry Centre last Thursday.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: Claret, vintage port, burgundy and bin ends. Christie's, King Street: Japanese prints, paintings, screens and illustrated books, 10.30; important Japanese works of art, 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: English and Continental glass, 10.30; old and modern jewellery, 2; quilts and samplers, 2; sporting equipment, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Furniture, carpets and works of art, 11; jewels, 1.30. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: Japanese swords, 10.30 and 2.30; manuscripts, 11; printed books, 11.

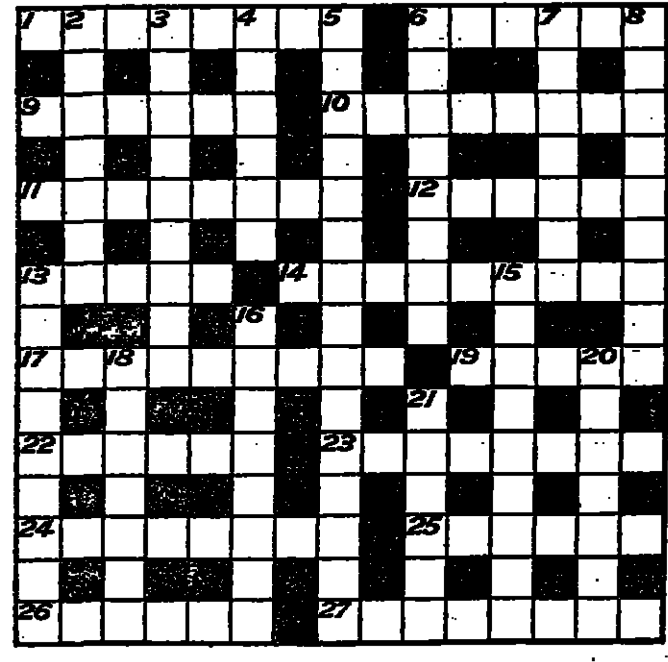
Viewing today

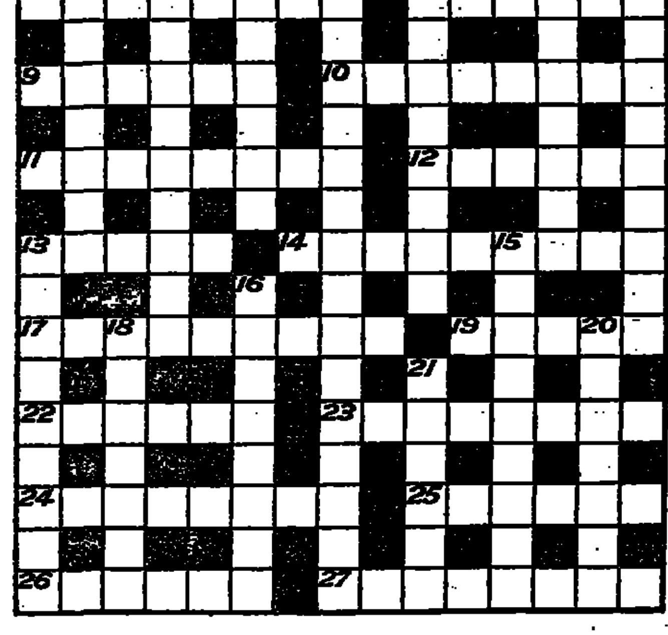
Bonhams, Montpelier Street: Selected European oil paintings, 9 to 7; English and Continental furniture, 9 to 7; furs, 10 to 4; general porcelain, 5.30 to 7. Christie's King Street: Old Masters; netsuke and inro; important Japanese works of art. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Jewels (until 11); Chinese and Japanese ceramics and works of art.; photographia; art nouveau; books, atlases and maps; postage stamps of Great Britain. Sotheby's New Bond Street: European ceramics; ballet; jewels. Sotheby's Belgravia: Photographic images; Japanese works of art, 9.30 to 4.30.

Anniversaries

Erasmus was born at Rotterdam, 1466; James Cook, navigator and explorer, was born at Marton-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire, 1728; Ivan the Great died in Moscow, 1505.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,664





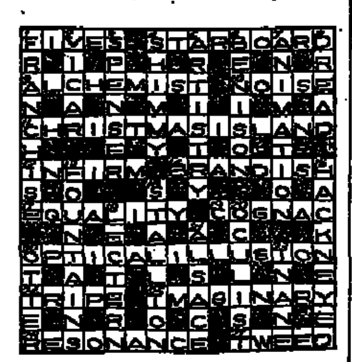
ACROSS

1 Descriptive of heels, or of toes, maltreated (8).
6 Latitude for subject imprisoning king (6).
9 Skilful, and have right continental style (6).
10 Drink that goes to one's head (8).
11 State without colour bar sends mixture (8).
12 See back of Matilda — leaves like this? (6).
13 Lay lord? (5).
14 Object about hasty punishment (9).
17 Curse when sheep and lamb go astray (9).
19 Jack's mackerel bait (5).
22 Helpful steps for one learning arithmetic? (6).
23 His relations get a hearing (8).
24 Wielded by belligerent and irate oarsman (8).
25 Free from interminable gastric disorder (6)
26 Like country with Red in charge (6).
27 Being productive in firm? Certainly not (8).

DOWN

2 Neat hospital worker (7).
3 To us, holding a lot of foreign money is worrying (9).
4 Jogger's seen headless horseman (6).
6 Won by the team that retires (3, 2, 3).
7 One fine day, he scored it (7).
8 Follow good example, in measure against piracy (9).
13 South Sea transport? (6-3).
15 Chance puts Herbert in danger (9).
16 In "dicey" situation the lady's angelic (8).
18 Difficult as the RAF's Star-trek? (7).
20 Windy that trouble will arise in time (7).
21 Note rascal making this sort of speech in Ireland (6).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,663



The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.65	1.58
Austria Sch	30.70	28.60
Belgium Fr	79.50	75.50
Canada $	2.26	2.17
Denmark Kr	13.96	13.26
France Fr	10.95	10.35
Germany Dm	4.36	4.12
Greece Dr	114.00	108.00
Hongkong $	11.20	10.69
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.17
Italy Lir	2265.00	2165.00
Japan Yn	451.00	425.00
Netherlands Gld	4.79	4.55
Norway Kr	11.45	10.85
Portugal Esc	126.00	119.00
Spain Pta	182.75	174.75
Sweden Kr	10.66	10.12
Switzerland Fr	3.64	3.42
US $	1.87	1.80
Yugoslavia Dnr	84.50	79.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

London: The *FT* Index fell 0.1 to 461.8.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.03 to 830.96.

TV top ten

The national top ten television programmes for the week ending October 18 were:

BBC 1

1 Dallas.
2 To the Manor Born.
3 Bergerac.
4 Mastermind.
5 Mike Yarwood in Persons.
6 Juliet Bravo.
7 Blankety Blank.
8 The Monday Film: "A Man Called Horse."
9 Larry Grayson's Generation Game.
10 Fanny by Gaslight.

BBC 2

1 Burt Lancaster in "The Midnight Man."
2 The Borgias.
3 Des O'Connor Tonight.
4 An Eighth Chance to see Not The Nine O'Clock News.
5 A Kick up the Eighties.
6 M*A*S*H.
7 Return to Paradise.
8 Forty Minutes.
9 Sergeant York.
10 Making M*A*S*H.

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada.
2 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada.
3 This Is Your Life, Thames.
4 Benny Hill, Thames.
5 Only When I Laugh, Yorkshire.
6 The Morecambe and Wise Show, Thames.
7 Bullseye, ATV.
8 Hombre, ITV.
9 Crossroads (Tue), ATV.
10 Crossroads (Wed), ATV.

British Audience Research Board.

Sporting fixtures

Football: League Cup: Second round, second-leg matches.

Racing: Flat meetings at Nottingham, 1.30, and Redcar, 1.45. NH at Plumpton, 1.45.

Snooker World team championship at Reading.

Boxing: Featherweight contest: Pat Cowdell (GB) v Eddie Richardson (US) at Wolverhampton.

The papers

The Standard, of London, was impressed by the numbers taking part in the anti-nuclear demonstrations in Europe over the weekend but not by their argument. A campaign that removed nuclear missiles from sites in the West but left the equivalent Russian missiles in place would be a failure. "That is not peace, it is surrender", the paper commented yesterday.

The Daily Mirror is more sympathetic to the demonstrators' case in an editorial today. "The decisive case against one-sided disarmament—that it increases, not reduces, the risk of war—is being lost", the paper says. "That is largely due to the acceleration of the arms race which daily makes the world seem more dangerous. There is a new mood in Europe which Mr Reagan and Mr Brezhnev do not appear to grasp. They ought to make the effort."

In an editorial on the Cancun summit in Mexico the Washington Post said yesterday that in declining to support global negotiations President Reagan was speaking for reality. It concluded that the summit was useful because "the subject was a kind of progress that continues to be visible and demonstrable".

Roads

London and South-east: Earls Court: Congestion because of Motor Fair, avoid Warwick Road. M10: Northbound side closed from 8 pm today to 6 am tomorrow; diversion. A286/A272, Rombolds Hill, Midhurst, West Sussex, closed until Wednesday; diversions.

Midlands: M5: One lane open only each way from junction 7 (Whittington) to junction 8 (Strensham); great care needed. M50: From junction 1 (Tewkesbury) eastwards inside lane is closed. M5: Nearside lane closed northbound from junction 9 (Tewkesbury) to M50 interchange. A1: Long delays at Worksop because of resurfacing.

Wales and West: M4: Between junctions 15 and 16 (Swindon) two lanes closed eastbound; between junctions 16 (Swindon) and 17 (Chippenham) two lanes closed westbound. A35: Serious delays in Christchurch town centre, temporary diversion; A4: Temporary signals on The Causeway, Chippenham, Queen's Bridge, Chippenham, closed, diversions.

North: A1: Roadworks at Felton, Northumberland, and Appleton, North Yorkshire; A56: Roadworks at Hoole roundabout, Chester. M1: All traffic shares one carriageway near junction 38 (Huddersfield), great care needed.

Scotland: Kingston bridge, Glasgow, closed northbound from 9.30 to 4; A92: Kirkcaldy Forth road bridge, eastbound carriageway shut, diversion; A94 closed to south of Stonehaven at Glasslaw bridge, diversion.

Information from the Automobile Association.

Parliament today

Commons, 2.30: British Nationality Bill, Lords amendments. Lords, 2.30: Companies (No 2) Bill, Commons amendments.

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Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Tuesday, October 27, 1981. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

Weather

A deep low will be slow moving to the NW of Scotland. All parts of the United Kingdom will be covered by a showery airstream.

Forecasts from 6 a.m. to midnight

London, SE, Central S, E England, East Anglia, Midlands: Some bright or sunny intervals, cloudier spells with showers; wind SW to W, moderate, occasionally fresh to strong; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW, Central N England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Bright intervals, showers, some heavy and prolonged, hail in places; wind W to NW, strong, gale in places; max temp 8 to 9 C (46 to 48F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Some bright or sunny intervals, cloudier spells with showers; wind SW, fresh, locally strong; max temp 9C (48F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: Rather cloudy, showers heavy and blustery, occasionally prolonged with hail, snow on mountains; wind W, strong to gale, perhaps severe; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, showers, some heavy and blustery, hail; wind S to SW, fresh to strong, perhaps gale; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Unsettled, rather cold and windy in places.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SW, veering W, fresh or strong; sea moderate, becoming rough. English Channel (E): Wind W, strong, locally gale force; sea rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, strong to gale force, occasionally severe gale; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 5.45 am — Sun sets: 4.43 pm
Moon rises: 5.56 am — Moon sets: 5.06 pm
New moon: 8.13 pm

Lighting up time

London 5.13 pm to 6.17 am
Bristol 5.23 pm to 6.26 am
Edinburgh 5.14 pm to 6.41 am
Manchester 5.17 pm to 6.30 am
Penzance 5.38 pm to 6.35 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	6	43	Guernsey	c	9	48
Birmingham	c	9	48	Inverness	c	6	43
Blackpool	c	9	48	Jersey	c	11	52
Bristol	c	10	50	London	s	9	48
Cardiff	c	9	48	Manchester	c	7	45
Edinburgh	c	7	45	Newcastle	c	7	45
Glasgow	c	7	45	Ronaldsway	c	9	48

London

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 11C (52F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 4C (39F). Humidity: 6 pm, 69 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 6.3 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,015 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

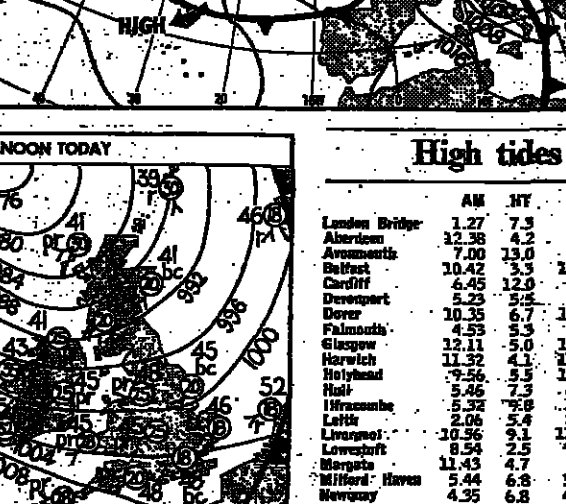
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 236R 17.57-18.2; W; 25SW; S. Cosmos 220R 17.53-18.2; NNW; 50SW; S. Cosmos 956R (Oct 28) 4.20-4.25; N*; 35ENE; SE. 5.54-5.59; NW; 25 WSW; SW. Cosmos 1220 18.38-18.42; SSW; 45 SE; SE*. 20.21-20.22; WSW; 20W; W*. Cosmos 185R 17.46-17.55; SW; 70WNW; NE. 19.28-19.33; WNW; 30NNW; N*. 21.10-21.11; NW; 15NW; NW*.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 236R 17.56-18.1; W; 20SW; S. Cosmos 220R 17.52-18.1; NNW; 55WSW; S. Cosmos 956R (Oct 28) 4.20-4.24; NNE*; 30NE; ESE. (Oct 28) 5.54-5.59; NW; 25W; SSW. Cosmos 1220 18.39-18.42; S; 35SE; SE*. 20.21-20.22; WSW; 20WSW; WSW*. Cosmos 185R 17.46-17.55; SW; 75SSW; NE. 19.27-19.33; W; 35N; N*. 21.9-21.11; NW; 20NW; NW*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University, Birmingham.



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	1.27	7.3	1.41	7.2
Aberdeen	12.38	4.2	1.05	4.2
Avonmouth	7.00	13.0	7.10	13.0
Belfast	10.42	3.3	10.48	3.5
Cardiff	6.45	12.0	6.55	12.0
Devonport	5.23	5.5	5.35	5.6
Dover	10.35	6.7	10.57	6.5
Falmouth	4.53	5.3	5.05	5.4
Glasgow	12.11	5.0	12.49	4.8
Harwich	11.32	4.1	11.55	4.0
Holyhead	9.56	5.5	10.09	5.6
Hull	5.46	7.3	6.14	7.2
Ilfracombe	5.32	9.8	5.46	9.1
Leith	2.06	5.4	2.27	5.4
Liverpool	10.56	9.1	11.09	9.1
Lowestoft	8.54	2.5	9.32	2.5
Margate	11.43	4.7		
Milford Haven	5.44	6.8	5.58	6.9
Newquay	4.35	6.8	4.49	6.9
Oban	5.24	3.9	5.23	4.0
Penzance	4.19	5.6	4.30	5.7
Portland	6.48	2.2	6.55	2.2
Portsmouth	11.05	4.7	11.20	4.6
Shoreham	10.48	6.2	11.02	6.0
Southampton	10.37	4.5	10.50	4.4
Swansea	5.57	9.4	6.11	9.5
Tees	3.07	5.4	3.29	5.4
Walton-on-Naze	11.20	4.2	11.43	4.2

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	6.6	—	10	50	Sun pds
Bridlington	6.3	—	10	50	Sun pds
Cromer	7.5	.02	9	48	Sunny
Lowestoft	7.2	.03	10	50	Sunny
Clacton	7.9	.01	10	50	Sunny
Margate	6.5	.11	9	48	Sun pds
Folkestone	7.7	.07	10	50	Sunny
Hastings	8.3	—	10	50	Sunny
Eastbourne	8.1	—	11	52	Sunny
Worthing	7.9	—	10	50	Sunny
Littlehampton	7.4	.04	10	50	Sunny
Bognor	7.4	.02	9	48	Sunny
Shanklin	7.2	.04	10	50	Sunny
Bournemouth	5.7	—	11	52	Sun pds
Poole	6.0	—	10	50	Sun pds
Swanage	5.8	—	11	52	Sun pds
Weymouth	4.0	—	12	54	Sun ints
Teignmouth	2.3	.01	12	54	Cloudy
Torquay	1.9	—	12	54	Cloudy
Penzance	1.8	.01	11	52	Rain pm

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Jersey	7.0	.15	12	54	Sun pds
Guernsey	5.1	—	12	54	Sun pds
Scilly Isles	0.4	—	11	52	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	2.8	—	11	52	Sun ints
Tenby	0.5	.12	11	52	Cloudy
Anglesey	0.2	.35	11	52	Rain pm
Colwyn Bay	0.2	.02	10	50	Rain pm
Southport	2.0	—	9	48	Cloudy
Blackpool	1.9	.04	10	50	Rain pm
Morecambe	2.4	.08	10	50	Rain pm
Aldergrove	—	.08	9	48	Rain
Eskdalemuir	1.6	.16	5	41	Rain pm
Prestwick	0.3	.08	9	48	Rain
Abbotsinch	0.2	.08	9	49	Rain
Tiree	0.7	.19	10	50	Rain
Stornoway	0.8	.05	9	48	Rain
Lerwick	2.9	—	8	46	Sun ints
Wick	1.6	.04	8	46	Rain pm
Kinloss	0.9	.04	8	46	Rain pm
Dyce	3.4	.02	7	45	Rain pm
Leuchars	1.9	.01	7	45	Rain pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	26	79	Cologne	c	8	46	Majorca	r	14	57	Rio de Janeiro	f	30	86
Alexandria	f	29	84	Copenhagen	c	8	46	Malta	s	23	73	Salzburg	c	9	48
Algiers	c	20	68	Corfu	r	16	61	Melbourne	f	29	84	Sao Paulo	c	21	[illegible]
Amsterdam	f	9	48	Dublin	r	8	46	Mexico City	c	16	61	Seoul	s	14	57
Athens	f	21	70	Faro	s	21	70	Milan	r	8	46	Stockholm	c	2	36
Bahrain	c	29	48	Florence	r	13	55	Montreal	r	8	46	Strasbourg	c	7	[illegible]
Barcelona	s	18	64	Frankfurt	f	7	45	Moscow	c	8	46	Sydney	s	21	[illegible]
Beirut	s	26	79	Funchal	c	20	68	Rome	c	19	66	Tangier	s	19	[illegible]
Belgrade	s	15	59	Geneva	f	6	43	Munich	c	6	43	Tel Aviv	s	26	[illegible]
Berlin	f	9	48	Hongkong	s	24	75	Nairobi	c	18	64	Tenerife	f	23	[illegible]
Bermuda	f	27	81	Innsbruck	f	11	52	Naples	f	20	68	Tokyo	f	18	64
Biarritz	f	12	54	Istanbul	c	16	61	New York	c	14	57	Toronto	d	9	48
Bologna	r	6	43	Jeddah	f	33	91	Nice	c	14	57	Tunis	f	22	72
Bordeaux	f	12	54	Johannesburg	r	16	61	Oslo	s	5	41	Valencia	f	16	[illegible]
Brussels	c	6	43	Las Palmas	c	23	73	Paris	c	7	45	Venice	r	10	[illegible]
Budapest	s	11	52	Lisbon	s	18	64	Perth	c	18	64	Vienna	f	11	[illegible]
Cairo	s	30	86	Locarno	sn	1	34	Prague	c	4	39	Warsaw	f	10	[illegible]
Capetown	s	20	68	Los Angeles				Reykjavik	f	3	37	Washington			
Casablanca	s	20	68	Luxembourg	f	6	43	Rhodes	s	23	73	Zurich	c	5	[illegible]
Chicago				Madrid	c	14	57	Riyadh	f	30	86				